
INDONESIA'S FOREIGN POLICY CHANGE TOWARDS ROHINGYA ETHNIC ASYLUM SEEKERS IN 2015: A Foreign Policy Change Perspective

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Abstract

In 2015, Indonesia was shocked by the landing of a foreign ship containing Rohingya refugees in Aceh province. Not only Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand also experienced the same incident. The refugees came to obtain temporary asylum due to the country's conflict, which threatened the survival of the Rohingya tribe in Myanmar. Indonesia's rejection gave rise to various reactions from within and outside the country. Responding to this, Indonesia finally accepted the existence of Rohingya refugees by also signing the Joint Statement Ministerial Meeting on Irregular Movement of People in Southeast Asia. These foreign policy changes will be examined further using the Foreign Policy Change theory to determine the factors influencing foreign policy-makers in deciding their foreign policy. This research will use explanatory-qualitative methods to analyze Indonesia's momentum in taking windows of opportunity toward the Joint Statement Ministerial Meeting on Irregular Movement of People in Southeast Asia. Indonesia's foreign policy in accepting Rohingya asylum seekers in 2015 underwent significant changes in a short period of time. The number of asylum seekers arriving increased, resulting in a humanitarian crisis in May 2015. This crisis resulted from the rejection of several countries by foreign ships of Rohingya asylum seekers and the slow delivery of humanitarian aid.

Keywords: Asylum Seekers; Foreign Policy; Humanitarian Issue; Rohingya

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INTRODUCTION

The humanitarian crisis is one of the issues of very high urgency and needs to be resolved immediately. As the name implies, this issue relates to violations of human rights experienced by individuals and groups at a serious level, such as the movement of groups of asylum seekers. By definition, asylum seekers and refugees have the same meaning: the movement of groups from their home country to a new country to seek protection due to conflicts in their home country. However, asylum seekers are still not officially registered as refugees by the relevant government or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (Kirkwood et al., 2016). The unknown status and background of asylum seekers is one of the reasons why some countries refuse their arrival, as Indonesia did in 2015.

For Indonesia, the arrival wave of asylum seekers has continued to grow over the last few decades, with the dominance coming from the Rohingya tribe of Myanmar. The group of asylum seekers wishes to get asylum by coming to Australia and making Indonesia a

temporary transit country (Dewansyah et al., 2017). However, Indonesia is one of the countries that did not ratify the 1951 Refugee Convention, which provides legal protection for refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants. Therefore, Indonesia is not obliged to provide legal protection and acceptance to asylum seekers.

Indonesia issued a refusal policy after being shocked by the entry of foreign vessels into the country's territory around Aceh in mid-2015. Poor conditions were experienced by the group of asylum seekers on board. This was due to the days-long journey at sea with a lack of food supplies and the unfit condition of the boats (Sari, 2018). The unauthorized arrival was considered a threat to Indonesia's interests and sovereignty, so a rejection of the arrival of the asylum seekers was issued (Lay et al., 2016). Malaysia and Thailand also experienced similar conditions and issued rejection policies like those in Indonesia. The decision led to negative responses domestically and internationally (Lay et al., 2016).

The response was so pressured that a meeting called Ministerial Meeting on Irregular Movement of People in Southeast Asia, attended by Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand in Putrajaya, Malaysia, on May 20, 2015, was finally organized. Through this meeting, the three countries stated that this problem has entered into the problem at the ASEAN regional level, and each country will be responsible for providing support in the form of temporary shelter and humanitarian assistance to asylum seekers who have been in these countries within one year (OCHA, 2015). Then, the three countries signed a Joint Statement due to the meeting.

Interestingly, Indonesia changed its policy from rejecting Rohingya asylum seekers who had arrived in Indonesia to accepting them after the meeting. This policy change was stated in a press conference by Mrs. Retno Marsudi, the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who represented Indonesia at the meeting and received positive reactions from various parties (Pasuhuk, 2015). From the events above, domestic and international factors can influence a change in foreign policy.

This research will explain domestic and international influences on changes in a country's foreign policy using the Foreign Policy Change theory formulated by Eidenfalk. Some previous studies that discuss changes in Indonesia's foreign policy towards Rohingya ethnic asylum seekers include Lay Moy & Kusuma (2016) and Listiarani (2021). However, the discussion only examines acceptance decisions from a human rights perspective and uses the concept of humane security. Research that examines and explains the interrelationship of domestic and international factors that give rise to the momentum of foreign policy changes is still missing, making this research worth further research. The research question to be answered through this research is "Why did Indonesia change its foreign policy in the case of ethnic Rohingya asylum seekers in 2015?".

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative research method with an explanatory research type because researchers will analyze the cause-and-effect relationship of policy change factors from the theory to be used. Then, this research will use secondary data sources from various literature studies, such as books, journals, newspapers, official websites, internet media, reports, and analyses from previous studies. The limitations of the research are only related to the factors in the theory of research on changes in Indonesia's foreign policy, Rohingya ethnic asylum seekers and only in 2015.

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In the process, foreign policy needs to consider several sources of change related to the country in its decisions. This relates to domestic sources of change and international sources of change. According to this theory, domestic sources of change include bureaucracy, public opinion, media, interest groups and political parties (Eidenfalk, 2006). Then, international sources of change include regional factors, global factors, bilateral relations and state actors (Eidenfalk, 2006).

However, a country's sources of change need to pass through a window of opportunity concept to influence the new foreign policy decision-making process. According to this concept, policymakers and their perceptions are the main actors of foreign policy change. Therefore, sources of change and windows of opportunity relate to policymakers' momentum to change their foreign policy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Domestic Sources of Change

According to Eidenfalk (2006), domestic factors influence the government's decision to change its foreign policy. Decision makers need to consider the response of domestic factors when making foreign policy decisions. This affects their need for domestic support to stay in power. Therefore, several sources of domestic change can be analyzed for their influence on Indonesia's policy change toward Rohingya asylum seekers in 2015.

First is the bureaucracy. The relevant bureaucracy is the Indonesian government. In this case, the Indonesian government is related to the vice president and the Indonesian

National Army under the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia. The related bureaucracy has a higher interaction in the issue of the arrival of Rohingya ethnic asylum seekers in Indonesia and influences the policies that will be set in this issue.

At the beginning of the wave of asylum seekers, the Indonesian Government, through the Indonesian National Navy (TNI-AL), rejected the arrival of foreign ships containing Rohingya ethnic asylum seekers in the waters of Aceh Province (Rastika, 2015). The rejection prohibited the ships from landing on the nearest beach. In his interview with BBC Indonesia, Mr. Fuad Basya, Head of the TNI Information Center, said that the consideration of the rejection was based on procedures regarding the need for official documents for foreigners who wanted to enter Indonesia and did not have the intended documents (BBC, 2015). On the other hand, the TNI continued to assist by sending food, drink and medicine to the asylum seekers (Sari, 2018). Therefore, the TNI also tightened patrols in marine areas in Sumatra to avoid the entry of illegal immigrants and maintain state sovereignty (BBC, 2015).

The decision then affected the level of dissatisfaction of the Indonesian people with the performance of the Indonesian Government in addressing the issue of Rohingya ethnic asylum seekers. This condition can be seen in how people on the coast of North Aceh evacuated the asylum seekers by bringing them ashore and giving them temporary shelter (Pasuhuk, 2015). Despite the prohibition against bringing asylum seekers ashore, the community continued to rescue them. Indonesians started to raise petitions to President Joko Widodo through online petition media. Around 26,900 people from various provinces in Indonesia have signed the petition. In the comments section, people voiced their disappointment with the Indonesian government's slow response to this humanitarian issue (Kusumawijaya, 2015).

Also, people from various groups came down to carry out solidarity actions in Solo. This solidarity action was in the form of fundraising and voicing justice for the Rohingyas by using cardboard banners with the words Stop Rohingya Genocide at several points in Solo (Satriawan, 2015). The House of Representatives (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia also voiced disappointment with the Indonesian government for its counterproductive handling of the asylum seeker issue. The Indonesian government must immediately resolve this issue with the principle of handling by applicable laws. The suggestion to immediately prepare a team to study in depth the benefits of ratifying the International Convention on the status of refugees was also said by the DPR RI through Mr. Muhammad Nasir Djamil, a member of the DPR RI reported on its official website (DPR, 2015).

In terms of the media, there has been an increase in the number of news articles and opinions about the Rohingya ethnicity issued by the Indonesian news media. From the author's analysis, there are two news media outlets that have experienced a significant increase in the number of news outlets reporting about this event. The two media are VOA

Indonesia and Kompas.com which are then analyzed to find out more about the pressure given by the media to the government to do something about the Rohingya asylum seeker crisis.

Table 1. Number of articles published that include the phrase "Rohingya ethnic"

Media	May 2014 – April 2015	May – December 2015
VOA Indonesia	7	38
Kompas.com	5	40

Source: Author's analysis

In terms of the media, there has been an increase in the number of news articles and opinions about the Rohingya ethnicity issued by the Indonesian news media. From the author's analysis, there are two news media outlets that have experienced a significant increase in the number of news outlets reporting about this event. The two media are VOA Indonesia and Kompas.com which are then analyzed to find out more about the pressure given by the media to the government to do something about the Rohingya asylum seeker crisis.

The news articles published by both media continued to increase throughout the crisis, especially from May to December 2015. From the table above, it can be seen that Kompas.com published more news articles than VOA Indonesia about Rohingya asylum seekers during the crisis. In addition, Indonesia's policy decision to reject asylum seekers in May 2015 has made the Rohingyas get more attention domestically and indirectly influenced policymakers in the government. Although only slightly different, both media have differences in the presentation of news related to the Rohingya asylum seeker crisis. In general, VOA Indonesia publishes news related to the international response and Kompas.com publishes news related to the domestic response to the Rohingya asylum seeker crisis.

VOA Indonesia's editorial team presents news related to international responses to Indonesian policies and does not overly criticize government policies related to this crisis. Published news articles provide clear and up-to-date news developments regarding the crisis. Then, the news presented is the result of live interviews supported by audio and can be accessed through the official website. This can be seen from the publication of VOA Indonesia's article on Mr. Joko Widodo's statement regarding the Rohingya ethnic crisis which was covered live and presented news using live interview audio (Satriawan, 2015). In addition, they always update information about the condition of the Rohingya ethnic community in Aceh until there is a change in status from asylum seekers to refugees (Waluyo, 2015). Then, VOA Indonesia also provided an international response, especially how the

United Nations (UN) urged Indonesia to immediately rescue ethnic Rohingya asylum seekers who were still left at sea (VOA Indonesia, 2015).

The type of news published by Kompas.com is slightly different. They present more news about the domestic situation of Indonesia, such as responses from social groups, religious groups, political figures, the general public, and others. One of them is about the support from the Muhammadiyah religious group and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) if Indonesia wants to accept Rohingya asylum seekers later (Kompas, 2015). Support for accepting Rohingya asylum seekers also came from several Islamic boarding schools from various regions in Indonesia. Some of these pesantren are willing to accommodate orphans from the Rohingya ethnicity (Kompas, 2015). Pressure from various communities was also covered, such as by the Rohingya Care Community Alliance. They held a demonstration before the US Consulate General's office in Medan. In their speeches, they also pointed out to the Indonesian and US governments that they should immediately stop this humanitarian crime (Leandha, 2015).

From the analysis above, the media can be used to see the actual crisis situation, public sentiment, and the development of the ongoing crisis. The media also shows many conditions and responses from various parties to the policy decisions given by Indonesia in responding to the crisis. So indirectly, the Indonesian government has various considerations in making foreign policy acceptance of Rohingya ethnic asylum seekers due to various pressures published through the media. Thus, the increased publication of news articles related to the crisis and the different types of authorship between the two media have put pressure on the Indonesian government to reconsider its foreign policy to address the asylum seeker crisis.

In the next factor, interest groups are included in the domestic sources of change. Interest groups are groups of people who have a high enough level of influence to affect government policy decisions (Eidenfalk, 2006). However, throughout the crisis of Rohingya asylum seekers coming to Indonesia, the author has not found any interest groups significantly involved in this crisis.

On the political group factor, there are several groups that have voiced rejection and pressured the government regarding its decision to reject Rohingya ethnic asylum seekers. One of these political groups is the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS). Throughout the crisis, PKS provided many opinions and suggestions to the government through news portals and its official website. PKS openly voiced their concern for the Rohingya and urged the government to accept the asylum seekers (PKS Jakarta, 2015). Through its chairmanship of the country's legislature at that time, PKS also urged the Indonesian government in the opening of the DPR RI Plenary Meeting by providing suggestions for the government to be able to review and reconsider ratifying the International Convention on Refugees (DPR,

2015). On another occasion, PKS also advised the government to be able to increase its role so that this crisis received more serious attention at the ASEAN level. In PKS's opinion, this crisis is no longer a matter of one country but has involved a region (PKS, 2015).

The uncertainty of this wave of asylum seekers is a consideration for PKS to continue to urge the government to act quickly and tactically in responding to this crisis (PKS, 2015). This urge has been given to the Indonesian government and voiced to ASEAN countries and the United Nations through UNHCR (PKS, 2015). Then, PKS also involves itself in social action through representatives of provincial-level political parties in Indonesia. Through *Garuda Keadilan*, an association of PKS cadres' children related to social activities, PKS conducted a fundraising action throughout the island of Sumatra to be given to Rohingya refugees there (Afifah, 2015). The involvement of PKS as a political group in this crisis can show how the position of political groups can influence the government's policy decisions.

Analysis of International Sources of Change

In international sources of change, global factors have become one of the sources of change for foreign policy acceptance of Rohingya ethnic asylum seekers in Indonesia. There is pressure from the United Nations through UNHCR (United et al. for Refugees) and IOM (International Organization for Migration) to immediately accept Rohingya asylum seekers in the sea around Aceh (VOA Indonesia, 2015). This pressure was made due to the slow consideration of Indonesia to be able to accept or at least provide humanitarian assistance to asylum seekers who have been at sea for days (Herman, 2015).

The asylum seekers' boats arrived containing around 582 people on May 10, 2015, and the rejection by the Indonesian government that there was a time lag in providing humanitarian assistance in high urgency (Herman, 2015). This condition was responded to by UNHCR, which Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein conveyed as UNHCR High Commissioner by urging the three countries where the wave of Rohingya asylum seekers arrived, including Indonesia, to at least save their lives (UNHCR, 2016). Zeid also emphasized that the Indonesian government needs to respond with the thought that there are rights that need to be protected and upheld from the injustice experienced by the Rohingya asylum seekers. The decision to reject them and leave them at sea is not a solution, Zeid said in a statement released on the official UNHCR website (UNHCR, 2015).

In addition, IOM responded by explaining that this wave of asylum seekers will continue and is mostly dominated by women and children who belong to vulnerable groups. This can be seen from the asylum seekers who have reached land in poor conditions. Among them, asylum seekers experience food malnutrition of around 40%, severe malnutrition of around 2%-4%, and suffer from beriberi disease of around 1.8%. If the ships are allowed to remain on the high seas, more people will die (Herman, 2015). Not only diseases but the

movement of asylum seekers and refugees reached about 25,000 people on boats from Bangladesh and Myanmar in the first quarter of 2015 (Herman, 2015). This figure is double the number of asylum seekers and refugees from the same period in the previous year.

Regionally, Indonesia is located in Southeast Asia and is part of the regional organization ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations). ASEAN is a regional organization that oversees Southeast Asian countries and contains ten countries during the crisis. ASEAN guarantees the continuity of human rights through the ASEAN Charter, which states the seventh point in the section on the purpose of the establishment of ASEAN to promote and protect human rights and the basis of freedom. Then in the eleventh point, it is stated that ASEAN aims to improve the welfare of the people in ASEAN by providing access to opportunities for capacity building, social welfare and justice (ASEAN, 2008). Regarding asylum seekers and refugees, ASEAN has the ASEAN Political-Security Community and the ASEAN Human Security Declaration (AHRD), which clearly explains the ASEAN Community's right to move and seek and receive asylum (Pudjibudojo, 2019).

The Rohingya asylum seeker crisis also has an impact on ASEAN. The impact felt by ASEAN is the criticism from various international parties regarding the way the asylum seeker crisis is resolved (Pudjibudojo, 2019). The crisis condition shows that ASEAN does not have the power to be able to provide mandatory policies for countries directly related to the asylum seeker crisis, namely Myanmar, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia to provide assistance and temporary acceptance for asylum seekers (Pudjibudojo, 2019). Despite the principle of non-intervention among member states, ASEAN tries to be a facilitator between countries to provide space for member states to coordinate so as to produce problem-solving solutions at the regional level.

The Ministerial Meeting on Irregular Movement of People in Southeast Asia was held on May 20, 2015. The meeting was the first step for ASEAN and its affected member states, namely Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, to meet and coordinate on the resolution of the Rohingya asylum-seeker crisis that occurred in their countries (OCHA, 2015). The meeting resulted in a Joint Statement that agreed to accept and provide temporary humanitarian assistance to Rohingya asylum seekers. As a further response, ASEAN also held a Special Meeting on Irregular Migration in the Indian Ocean attended by around 20 countries and international institutions on May 29, 2015, in Bangkok, Thailand (Palatino, 2015).

Through these two meetings, ASEAN can ensure the safety of asylum seekers and refugees who are moving to neighboring countries with cooperation between ASEAN member states and international institutions, such as IOM and UNHCR in the process of data collection of asylum seekers and the movement of refugees later to third countries (Palatino, 2015). Thus, joint meetings conducted by ASEAN and member states resulted in agreements and policy recommendations that have influenced changes in Indonesia's foreign policy

towards Rohingya ethnic asylum seekers.

On the bilateral relations factor, Indonesia has various bilateral relations, one of which is with Malaysia. Bilateral relations with Indonesia and Malaysia have been established for a long time. Considering that the two countries are territorially neighboring, Indonesia and Malaysia have established cooperation and coordination between countries. Regarding the asylum seeker crisis, Malaysia also experienced the same thing as Indonesia. Malaysia received a wave of asylum seekers and also decided to reject the boats containing the asylum seekers. The decision resulted in strong criticism from various parties internationally (Yi, 2015).

Malaysia is actively inviting Indonesia to be involved in resolving this crisis. Malaysian Foreign Minister Anifah Aman and Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi held a meeting inviting Myanmar in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. However, the result was that Myanmar refused to take responsibility for the crisis (BBC, 2015). The Ministerial Meeting on Irregular Movement of People in Southeast Asia, initiated by Malaysia and attended by Indonesia and Thailand, ended with a mutual agreement to become a temporary asylum country with several conditions. Malaysia's activism in this crisis affected Indonesia's foreign policy indirectly. Bilateral relations can influence policies between countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia.

In addition to state actors, some non-state actors influence Indonesia's foreign policy decisions towards the Rohingya asylum seeker crisis. The non-state actor is UNHCR. UNHCR is a non-governmental organization on a global scale, sheltered by the United Nations, that focuses on protecting the rights of refugees. UNHCR assists Rohingya, asylum seekers in qualifying for humanitarian assistance in many countries. UNHCR also did this during the crisis wave of asylum seekers in Indonesia. Asylum seekers rely heavily on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs such as food, water, shelter, education, and health. Such assistance is also needed by asylum seekers and Rohingya ethnic refugees in Indonesia (UNHCR, 2016). Seeing these needs, UNHCR could not intervene directly in Indonesia to provide such assistance when the incident occurred. Therefore, UNHCR actively criticizes and urges the Indonesian government to provide humanitarian assistance, cooperate with Indonesia and accept Rohingya asylum seekers in Indonesia as a first step (Waluyo, 2015).

Indonesia as a country that is not a signatory to the 1951 Protocol Convention and does not yet have regulations governing refugee status, then allows UNHCR to be able to carry out its mandate to protect asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia (Siregar, 2024). The active assistance provided by UNHCR has resulted in progress in restoring the welfare of asylum seekers and increasing shelter locations for asylum seekers during the data collection process to become refugees (UNHCR Indonesia, 2016). UNHCR also coordinates with local governments to support each other in solving this humanitarian issue. This has allowed UNHCR

to create several temporary shelters for asylum seekers, including Blang Adoe Shelter in Lhokseumawe and Bayeun, Kuala Langsa and Lhokbani Shelters in Langsa, Aceh. UNHCR's protection intervention efforts indirectly impacted Indonesia's foreign policy change to become a temporary asylum country for Rohingya asylum seekers in 2015.

Window of Opportunity Analysis as a Momentum of Change in Indonesia's Foreign Policy

Having analyzed the domestic and international sources of change of the Rohingya refugee reception in the previous discussion, it is necessary to analyze the views and perceptions of Indonesian policymakers. The perceptions to be analyzed must pass through the window of opportunity in order to be realized. According to Eidenfalk, a window of opportunity is a momentum created by policymakers as a result of the interests they want to achieve in a policy (Eidenfalk, 2006). Therefore, the window of opportunity is very important because the decision to move forward with policy change through this window of opportunity will not occur if policymakers feel they are not interested in it. For Indonesia, this window of opportunity is used to change its foreign policy towards Rohingya asylum seekers.

In 2015, Indonesia was under the leadership of President Mr. Joko Widodo (Jokowi) and he maintained Indonesia's free-active foreign policy style during his leadership. This political style shows that all responses given by Indonesia do not depend on the interests of countries or parties that have more power in the Myanmar conflict (Pramita & Zahidi, 2023). For Indonesia, the humanitarian crisis is an important issue to be resolved. The practice of state values listed in the 1945 Constitution contains the goals that Indonesia wants to achieve: world peace by eliminating colonialism and injustice in human rights. However, regarding the asylum seeker crisis, Indonesia is still part of the countries that have not signed the 1951 Protocol Convention regarding refugee rules. Therefore, the Rohingya asylum seeker crisis that came in May 2015 led to rejection because there was no obligation for Indonesia to get involved in the crisis.

The rejection by Indonesia resulted in a negative reaction, which then became domestic and international pressure and pressure, as previously explained. the pressure given domestically and internationally was accepted by Mr. Jokowi openly. This can be seen in the activeness of the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Retno Marsudi, who represents Indonesia in negotiation and coordination activities related to this crisis. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the country's financial condition is one of the important considerations in accepting Rohingya asylum seekers. Mr. Jokowi confirmed the statement in his interview, but he emphasized that Indonesia will continue to assist and actively participate in the resolution of the Rohingya humanitarian crisis. Mr. Jokowi also believes that if the problem is related to the economic budget, there will certainly be a budget set and allocated for humanitarian assistance for Rohingya asylum seekers (Satriawan, 2015).

Apart from domestic concerns, the pressure given was one of the reasons for the window of opportunity taken by Indonesia through a meeting with Malaysia and Thailand at the Ministerial Meeting on May 20, 2015, in Putrajaya, Malaysia (Sholeh, 2019). The momentum of the meeting resulted in a joint agreement through the Joint Statement of Ministerial Meeting on Irregular Movement of People in Southeast Asia (Cochrane, 2015). At the meeting, the three countries realized the tragic consequences of this crisis, the Foreign Ministers expressed deep concern for the plight of asylum seekers, including those still on the high seas. Then, the three countries agreed to solve this problem in the spirit of solidarity as ASEAN member countries, providing humanitarian assistance, including providing temporary shelter for one year, and the three countries called on relevant parties internationally to share the burden and support this commitment (OCHA, 2015). Through this agreement, Indonesia used it as a momentum to change its foreign policy by accepting Rohingya asylum seekers through the enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia's foreign policy in accepting Rohingya asylum seekers in 2015 underwent significant changes in a short period of time. The number of asylum seekers arriving increased, resulting in a humanitarian crisis in May 2015. This crisis resulted from the rejection of several countries by foreign ships of Rohingya asylum seekers and the slow delivery of humanitarian aid. Indonesia became one of the three countries that rejected the arrival of foreign ships as a response to safeguarding the country's sovereignty and the absence of obligations for Indonesia in accepting asylum seekers. As a non-signatory to the 1951 Protocol Convention, Indonesia simply left the ships at sea but continued providing humanitarian assistance. The decision resulted in a negative response domestically and internationally which later became a source of change in Indonesia's foreign policy.

With a free-active foreign policy style, Indonesia openly accepted the pressure and continued actively participating in crisis resolution. Indonesia gained momentum in changing its foreign policy through the presence of Indonesia in the Ministerial Meeting with Malaysia and Thailand. Indonesia's previous policy of refusal changed to accepting Rohingya asylum seekers and becoming a temporary asylum country for one year. Through this change, Indonesia showed its commitment to practicing its values and participating in creating world peace and solidarity as an ASEAN member country. From the perspective of New Foreign Policy, it can be seen that Indonesia's policy changes are influenced by domestic and international sources of change, which are then realized in the momentum of the window of opportunity in the meeting. Now, Indonesia's new foreign policy is receiving positive reactions

and increasing Indonesia's influence on humanitarian issues in the regional and international spheres.

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