

## **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION**

As an active member of the United Nations, Indonesia announced its candidacy to fill the position as a permanent member of the UN Security Council in the period 2019-2020. The UN Security Council is the highest body in the United Nations which has responsibility for maintaining world security and order. In the UN Security Council, there are 15 member states which consisted of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. The five permanent members who commonly referred to “P5” are representations of the post-World War great powers, namely: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Meanwhile, non-permanent members are elected every two years term based on a regional basis.

The candidacy campaign for Indonesia was officially delivered by Vice President Jusuf Kalla through his speech in September 2016 in the General Assembly. Indonesia's candidacy in the UN Security Council is targeting an empty seat in the representation of the Pacific Asia Region which previously occupied by Kazakhstan. To occupy this position, Indonesia must compete with the Maldives. Although this is the first time the Maldives has nominated him, the track record of the Maldives leadership is not trivial. For this reason, Indonesia is intensifying campaigns in many countries to seek support. Indonesia socializes its campaign slogan, namely “Indonesia True Partner for World Peace and Security”.

During the voting process on June 8, 2018, Indonesia comes out as the winner of the representation of the Asia Pacific region, Indonesia managed to get 144 votes from 190 countries present. Indonesia was then officially elected as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in the period 2019-2020. This victory led Indonesia to sit as a non-permanent member for the fourth time, after being served in three different periods: 1973-1974, 1995-1996, and 2007-2008.

Indonesia begins its tenure effective on January 1, 2019, and will end on December 31, 2020. By its capacity as a member of the UN Security Council, indeed, there are interests to be achieved by Indonesia. Based on analysis through a constructivist approach, identity plays a vital role in the policies taken by a country. According to constructivism approach, Alexander Wendt, in his theory, said that identity is the basis of interest, which is then implemented by a country through action or policy. In the context of Indonesia joining the UN Security Council, the concept of Indonesia's identity as a maritime country and the concept of Indonesia's identity as a democratic country towards the UN are playing a vital role in determining the national interests of Indonesia to achieve, and later these interests will shape which policy should be taken towards the country.

Indonesia identity as a maritime country is attributes or characteristics which is inherent in the entity whose existence appears without the need or a process of differentiation with others. In this case, maritime identity is the attributes that have been inherited from the beginning of the establishment of Indonesia. This identity makes Indonesia unique and different from other entities. This identity then becomes a determination of Indonesia national interest as a maritime country. Knows as a country with more than 17,000 islands, and whose two-thirds of its territory is the ocean, Indonesia is certainly a bestow of natural wealth. As a maritime country which dominated by the ocean, it made Indonesia try to uphold and maintain its territorial integrity from any threat that may harm the sovereignty of Indonesia territory.

Furthermore, as a democratic country, Indonesia has an interest in implementing the world peace order under the mandate of the Preamble of UUD 1945 Constitution, which became the basis and identity of Indonesia, stating that:

"...and in order to advance general prosperity, to develop the nation's intellectual life, and to contribute to the implementation of a world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice,

Indonesia's National Independence shall be laid down in a Constitution of the State of Indonesia," (fourth paragraph of UUD 1945 Preamble)

Principally, Indonesia and the UN shared the same values and understandings in upholding peace, democracy, and human rights. So that the similarity of collective identity and interests between them is a factor that underlies Indonesia's policy to join the UN Security Council period 2019-2020 as non-permanent members. By becoming a member of the UN Security Council, Indonesia can contribute to provide ideas and also at the same time implement its national interests in every decision taken inside the UN Security Council. Therefore, the joining of Indonesia in the UN Security Council is the best projection of free and active foreign policy, which becomes a reference for Indonesia in establishing international relations without depreciating its national interests.

According to the construction of identity that Indonesia possessed, it is understood that: 1) through its identity as a sovereign maritime country, Indonesia is willing to achieve its national interest in maintaining territorial integrity from any threat, and 2) through its identity as a democratic country, Indonesia is committed to fulfilling its interest in preserve world peace order following the mandate of UUD 1945 Constitution. To realize it, Indonesia as an active member of the United Nations, took the policy to join as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in period 2019-2020. Principally, Indonesia and the United Nations share the same values in upholding peace, democracy, and human rights. From the explanation above, the conclusion is the resemblance of identity and interest then underlies Indonesia to choose and implement an action in the form of policy to become a non-permanent member of UN Security Council 2019-2020.