

**PARAHYANGAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

Course: Indonesia dan Multilateralism -

Number of Credits: 3 credit points

Semester: Even Semester

Learning Aim	Students master knowledge about international organizations and global governance as empirical phenomena in International Relations
	Students have holistic mastery of the principles and approaches of multilateralism in international relations using an interdisciplinary approach
	Students are able to analyze Indonesia's role in upholding the principles of multilateralism in international relations
	Ability to present opinions in a structured manner
	Students are able to formulate innovative thoughts to support strengthening Indonesia's role as an emerging middle power in upholding the principles of multilateralism

Course Description

Course Study Materials

1. Conceptions, principles and approaches to multilateralism.
2. Mapping global power configurations and multilateralism
3. Philosophical, sociological and legal foundations of Indonesian foreign policy related to multilateralism
4. Indonesia's membership in international organizations
5. Indonesia's attachment to the international regime
6. Indonesia's involvement in multilateral negotiations
7. Drafting the Formulation of the Long Term National Development Plan (RPJPN 2025-2045), especially regarding foreign policy and international development cooperation; 8. Drafting Strategy formulation to navigate multilateral negotiations to realize national interests

Reading Materials

Main:

Madeleine O. Hosli, Taylor Garret, Sonya Niedecken dan Nicolas Verbeek. The Future of Multilateralism Global Cooperation and International Organizations. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers / Rowman & Littlefield International

	Hermawan, YP and Habir AD. (2015) "Indonesia and international institutions: Treading new territory," dalam Indonesia's Ascent: Power, Leadership, and the Regional Order.	
	Vinicius Lindoso dan Nina Hall, (2016). Assessing the effectiveness of multilateral organizations. BSG-WP-2016/013 April 2016.	
	Julia C. Morse & Robert O. Keohane. (2014) "Contested multilateralism." Rev International Organisation. 9:385–412 DOI 10.1007/s11558-014-9188-2.	
	John Gerard Ruggie (1992). "Multilateralism: the Anatomy of an Institution," International Organization, Vol. 46, No. 3 (Summer, 1992), pp. 561-598.	
	Supporter:	
	Yousif El-Ghalay. (2017) Multilateralism: Theoretical Perspectives on the Policy Framework. Public Policy and Administration Research. Vol.7, No.11, 2017.	
	Robert H. Wade "Emerging World Order? From Multipolarity to Multilateralism in the G20. the World Bank, and the IMF" Politics & Society 2011 39: 347.	
Learning Media	Software:	Hardware:
	Documentary films, multilateral negotiation documents, documents of international organizations, international regimes, Indonesian foreign policy, minutes of meetings of multilateral negotiations	Metaplan, laptop
Number of Meeting	14	

Minimum requirement of presence		80%	
Weekly Course Syllabus			
Weeks	Final Aim	Achivement Criteria	Course Material
1	"Holistic mastery of the principles and approaches of multilateralism in international relations, the philosophical, sociological and legal foundations of the importance of multilateralism and the ability to independently analyze the concept of multilateralism (M1)"	<p>1. Accuracy in finding keywords for the conceptual and operational definition of multilateralism</p> <p>2. Accuracy in distinguishing between the terms Multilateralism, Plurilateralism, bilateralism and unitalism</p> <p>3. Students' ability to innovate in formulating conceptual and operational definitions of the concept of Multilateralism</p> <p>4. Deep understanding</p>	The history of multilateralism after World War II. Documentary films on multilateral negotiations after World War II Library: Keohane (1992) and Ruggie (1992).

		of the philosophical, sociological and legal foundations of the importance of multilateralism	
2	Holistic mastery of the principles and approaches of multilateralism and mastery of empirical knowledge about the dominance of major powers in multilateralism (M1)	Accuracy in identifying dominant and hegemonic actors in global multilateralism; Accuracy of identification middle power position in global multilateralism; The accuracy of mapping global multilateralism	The concept of multilateralism and the philosophical, sociological and legal foundations of the importance of multilateralism References: Julia C. Morse & Robert O. Keohane. (2014) ; John Gerard Ruggie (1992). John Gerard Ruggie (1992).
3	Mastery of document and data-based knowledge about Indonesia's position as an emerging middle power regarding multilateralism and the ability to effectively communicate	Students' ability to discover Indonesia's sources of power (tangible and intangible) has an influence on Indonesia's ability to form a multilateral	Major Power Domination in Contemporary Multilateralism Middle power position in contemporary multilateralism References: Madeleine O. Hosli, Taylor Garret, Sonya Niedecken and Nicolas Verbeek. (2020).

	knowledge about the basics and direction of Indonesian foreign policy related to multilateralism (M2)	system The breadth and depth of students' knowledge about the basics and direction of Indonesian foreign policy related to multilateralism	
4	Mastery of knowledge and analytical skills related to Indonesia's role in the United Nations: maintaining sovereignty through multilateralism. Mastery of holistic knowledge and ability as a practitioner in formulating multilateral negotiation strategies (M1)	The breadth of students' knowledge about Indonesia's constitutional vision and foundations for its role in the UN; Students' ability to find evidence of actualizing Indonesia's role in maintaining sovereignty through the UN"	Indonesia as an emerging middle power; The basics and direction of Indonesia's foreign policy regarding multilateralism References: Hermawan, YP and Habir AD. (2015);
5	Ability to analyze Indonesia's role in upholding the principles of	The level of student understanding of Indonesia's	Indonesia's role and position in the UN is to safeguard the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia References: Hermawan, YP and Habir AD. (2015);

	<p>multilateralism in international relations; Mastery of knowledge and analytical skills regarding Indonesia's participation in realizing world order through the UN Security Council and competency as a practitioner in preparing draft UN Security Council resolutions that can be accepted by permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council. (M1)</p>	<p>role as a pen holder in the formulation of UNSC resolutions; Accuracy of interpretation of the text of the UNSC resolution proposed by Indonesia as pen holder</p>	<p>Mario Telò (2020). Reforming Multilateralism In Post-Covid Times For A More Regionalised, Binding And Legitimate United Nations. Brussels: Foundation for European Progressive Studies.</p>
6	<p>Mastery of knowledge about Indonesia's role in building South-South solidarity through the Asia-Africa Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the G77 in an</p>	<p>The level of student understanding of the Asian-African Conference and South-South solidarity; The breadth of student</p>	<p>Indonesia's membership in the UN Security Council: Navigating the sharp divides between major powers</p> <p>References: Hermawan, YP and Habir AD. (2015); Carol M. Glen (2006). "Multilateralism in a unipolar world: the UN Security Council and Iraq." International Relations of the Asia-Pacific Vol. 6, no. 2 (2006), pp. 307-323. Stefano Recchia. (2020); Overcoming Opposition at the UNSC: Regional Multilateralism as a Form of Collective Pressure. Journal of Global Security Studies, 5(2), 2020, 265–281</p>

	effort to increase Indonesia's contribution in upholding global multilateralism (M2)	knowledge about the background to the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement and the G77;	
7	Ability to analyze Indonesia's role in upholding the principles of multilateralism in international relations and ability to analyze the influence of the AAC, NAM and G77 in global multilateralism (M2)	The depth of students' understanding of the contributions of the KAA, NAM and G77 in global multilateralism; accuracy in explaining the influence of the KAA, NAM and G77 in multilateral forums	Indonesian-style breakthrough ideas References: Hermawan, YP and Habir AD. (2015); Sally Morphet (2014). Multilateralism and the Non-Aligned Movement: What Is the Global South Doing and Where Is It Going? <i>Global Governance</i> 10(4):517-537. S. I. Keethaponcalan (2016). Reshaping the Non Aligned Movement: challenges and vision", <i>Bandung J of Global South</i> (2016) 3:4."
Mid Semester Exam			
9	Mastery of knowledge about new multilateralism through the G20; Analytical skills regarding agenda setting, negotiation processes and	Accuracy in identifying the background to the formation of the G20; Accuracy in identifying the main agendas of the G20 under the	Indonesia is in the core circle of global economic powers: the G20 and club-style multilateralism References: Hermawan, YP and Habir AD. (2015); Hermawan, YP. (2011). Ngaire Woods. (2010). "Global Governance after the Financial Crisis: A New Multilateralism or the Last Gasp of the Great Powers?" <i>Global Policy</i> Volume 1. Issue 1 . January 2010; Joseph Borell (2022). "G20: difficult times for multilateralism," https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/g20-difficult-times-multilateralism_en ;

	<p>results of the G20 Summit under the Indonesian presidency; Ability as a practitioner in formulating strategies to follow up on the results of the G20 Summit under the Indonesian Presidency (M3)</p>	<p>Indonesian Presidency; Accuracy in identifying the results of the G20 Summit under the Indonesian presidency Accuracy in identifying Indonesia's negotiation strategy at the G20; Depth of student analysis of the G20's contribution to global economic governance</p>	<p>Viktorina Panova (2022). "G20: Does Multilateralism Have a Chance?" https://valdaiclub.com/a/highlights/g20-does-multilateralism-have-a-chance/</p>
10	<p>Mastery of knowledge about multilateralism in supporting economic development through the World Bank and about Indonesia as one of the countries that has been the largest recipient of financial</p>	<p>Accuracy in identifying the World Bank's contribution to Indonesia's development; Accuracy in analyzing Indonesia's contribution to the World Bank multilateralism</p>	<p>Indonesia and international development governance References: Robert H. Wade (2011); Ali Burak Güven (2016). The World Bank and Emerging Powers: Beyond the Multipolarity-Multilateralism Conundrum. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/74204789.pdf; Otaviano Canuto, Matheus Cavallari and Tiago Ribeiro dos Santos. (2019). Middle Income Countries and Multilateral Development Banks Traps on the Way to Graduation. Policy Paper, Policy Paper for the New South. Adi Budiarmo (2019). Indonesian Multilateral Cooperation in the Financial Sector. Bogor: IPB Press</p>

	<p>assistance from the World Bank; Ability to analyze the effectiveness of multilateralism in national development; Ability as a practitioner in evaluating World Bank programs and making corrections to World Bank programs (M3)</p>	<p>system Extensive knowledge of Indonesia's membership and role in the World Bank structure.</p>	
<p>11</p>	<p>Mastery of knowledge about how WTO-style multilateralism can benefit and harm newly industrialized countries; WTO regulatory analysis capabilities that provide opportunities for newly industrialized countries; Practitioners' ability to develop multilateral negotiation</p>	<p>Accurate understanding of commodity trade/export import regulations that have been agreed at the WTO; The breadth of students' knowledge about the WTO multilateralism system; Accurate identification of reasons why Indonesia's policies violate WTO rules in</p>	<p>Indonesia and the WTO: the international trade regime and the challenges of downstream industry</p> <p>References: Richard Baldwin (2016). "The World Trade Organization and the Future of Multilateralism." <i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>—Volume 30, Number 1—Winter 2016—Pages 95–116; Makmun Syadullah and Adwiena Dwiyantri (2020). "Position of Indonesia in WTO Reform International." <i>Journal of Economics and Financial Issues</i>, 2020, 10(1), 42-51."</p>

	strategies at the WTO (M4)	order to support industrial downstreaming	
12	Mastery of knowledge about the formation of alternative multilateralism by looking at Indonesia's experience in the Islamic Development Bank and Islamic Cooperation Organization; Ability to analyze the influence of the IsDB and OIC in globally dominant multilateralism. Ability as a practitioner to formulate recommendations for strengthening Indonesia's role in the IsDB and OIC (M5)	The accuracy of the results of identifying the role of the IsDB and OIC in global multilateralism; The breadth of student knowledge about the systems, norms and workings of the IsDB and OIC; The accuracy of Indonesia's strategy formulation in the IsDB and OIC	Indonesia in OKI and IsDB References: Adi Budiarmo (2019). Indonesian Multilateral Cooperation in the Financial Sector. Bogor: IPB Press.
13	Ability to formulate innovative thinking to support	The breadth of students' knowledge about the background to	Indonesia, AIIB and the new Multilateralism. References: M. Chatib Basri (2019). The Role of AIIB in the 'New Normal' Era for Indonesia and ASEAN. November 2019 Global Policy 10(4):614-618

<p>strengthening Indonesia's role as an emerging middle power in upholding the principles of multilateralism; Mastery of knowledge about the formation of an alternative multilateralism system through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)</p> <p>Ability to analyze the funding system for AIIB infrastructure projects as an alternative model for the funding system of the World Bank and MDBs</p> <p>Ability as a practitioner in formulating recommendations for strengthening Indonesia's role in the AIIB to support dominant</p>	<p>the formation of the AIIB and AIIB's position in regional and global multilateralism; The accuracy of Indonesia's strategy formulation at AIIB</p>	
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	financial institutions (M5)		
14	<p>Mastery of knowledge about the impact of the global multilateralism regime on regional and interregional cooperation, especially ASEAN, ASEM and FEALAC;</p> <p>Ability to analyze the influence of regional multilateral practices on global multilateralism;</p> <p>Ability as a practitioner to formulate alternative strategies through ASEAN centralism and interregional cooperation (ASEM and FEALAC) (M4)</p>	<p>The accuracy of the analysis of the role of ASEAN, ASEM and FEALAC in strengthening multilateralism;</p> <p>The accuracy of Indonesia's strategy formulation in regional (ASEAN) and interregional (ASEM and FEALAC) cooperation</p>	<p>Indonesia's leadership in ASEAN, FEALAC and ASEM</p> <p>References:</p> <p>"Making Regionalism Complementary to Multilateralism" https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/GEP/GEParchives/GEP2005/GEP2005Chap6.pdf Vangelis Vitalis (2015). Regional Economic Integration and Multilateralism: The Case of the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA and the Malaysia-New Zealand FTA. ADBI Working Paper Series No. 523 April 2015 Asean Leaders' Declaration On Upholding Multilateralism"</p>
15	<p>Ability to formulate innovative thinking to</p>	<p>The novelty and uniqueness of students'</p>	<p>Projection of Indonesia's new role in global multilateralism in the medium term (2025-2029) and long term (2025-2045)</p> <p>References:</p>

<p>support strengthening Indonesia's role as an emerging middle power in upholding the principles of multilateralism; Ability to formulate goals, strategies and instruments of Indonesian foreign policy related to multilateralism to support the Advanced Indonesia Vision (M3)</p>	<p>innovative ideas in providing input for the formulation of Indonesia's strategy regarding multilateralism</p>	<p>Fen Osler Hampson and Paul Heinbecker. (2011). "The "New" Multilateralism of the Twenty-First Century. Global Governance. Vol. 17, no. 3, Emerging Powers and Multilateralism in the Twenty-First Century (July- Sept. 2011), pp. 299-310.</p>
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Final Semester Exam