

Mapping the Literature on the Relationship between Indonesia and Chile as Non-Traditional Partners

Rachmasari Nur Al-Husin¹, Asra Virginanita¹

¹Department of International Relations, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Asra Virginanita

E-mail: asrahiui@ui.ac.id



Article Info

Article history:

Received 6 February 2024
Received in revised form 6
March 2024
Accepted 14 March 2024

Keywords:

Indonesia
Chile
IC-CEPA
History
Politics
Economy

Abstract

Indonesia and Chile formed a comprehensive trade cooperation called the Indonesia-Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IC-CEPA). Empirically, the relationship between Indonesia and Chile is not strong, so it is interesting to see how are the dynamics of the relationship between the two countries which are non-traditional partners but established comprehensive trade cooperation. Therefore, this literature review found 25 literatures that have discussed the dynamics of the relationship between Indonesia and Chile. This literature review maps the literature using the taxonomy method into three main topics, namely (1) the historical relationship between Indonesia and Chile, (2) the political relationship between Indonesia and Chile, (3) the economic relationship between Indonesia and Chile. This literature review found that the relationship between Indonesia and Chile in various fields shows a fluctuating trend because they still focus on traditional partners, the relationship between the two countries is pragmatic, lack of political will, and lack of information about each other's characteristics.

Introduction

International trade has become an important issue because of the country's openness to export and import flows. Since ancient times, many countries have started to form trade cooperation as an effort to liberalize and to facilitate these activities. The tendency to form free trade cooperation is with traditional partners, or countries that have been involved in these activities for a long time. In line with global dynamics, traditional partners are considered to only provide benefits to one party. Therefore, there has been a change in policy for countries to develop trade cooperation with non-traditional partners or countries that previously did not carry out massive trade activities. Non-traditional partners are countries that have almost the same tendencies, for example between south-south, however the formation of trade cooperation is seen as having quite potential.

In the Latin American region, a country that is quite aggressive in approaching countries outside the region is Chile. Until this literature review was made, Chile was recorded as having 29 trade collaborations. In the Indonesian context, Chile is a non-traditional partner that has the potential to carry out profitable trade activities (Ramana & Retnosari, 2018). Chile, as a country in the Latin American region, has frequently traded with Indonesia since 1987. Starting with certain commodity trade exhibitions and visits by business people between the two countries. In the 1990s, trade between Indonesia and Chile was unbalanced because the percentage of Indonesia's exports to Chile was very small compared to Indonesia's total exports as a whole. This causes Indonesia to have a trade deficit with Chile. Based on an analysis of the history of trade dynamics between Indonesia and Chile in the 20th century, it shows that these two countries were not main partners in trade activities (Tobing F., et al., 2021).

Then entering the 21st century, the dynamics of trade relations between Indonesia and Chile do not appear to be much different from the previous era. That is, the average total of Indonesia's exports to Chile in the 2000-2015 period only reached 8.97% of the total amount to the Latin American region (Ramana & Retnosari, 2018). This figure is very small, not even half of Indonesia's total exports to countries in the Latin American region. Even during 2014-2018, trade between Indonesia and Chile showed a negative trend. Where the figures for total trade, exports and imports for the two countries are -9.46%, -1.5% and -16.92%.

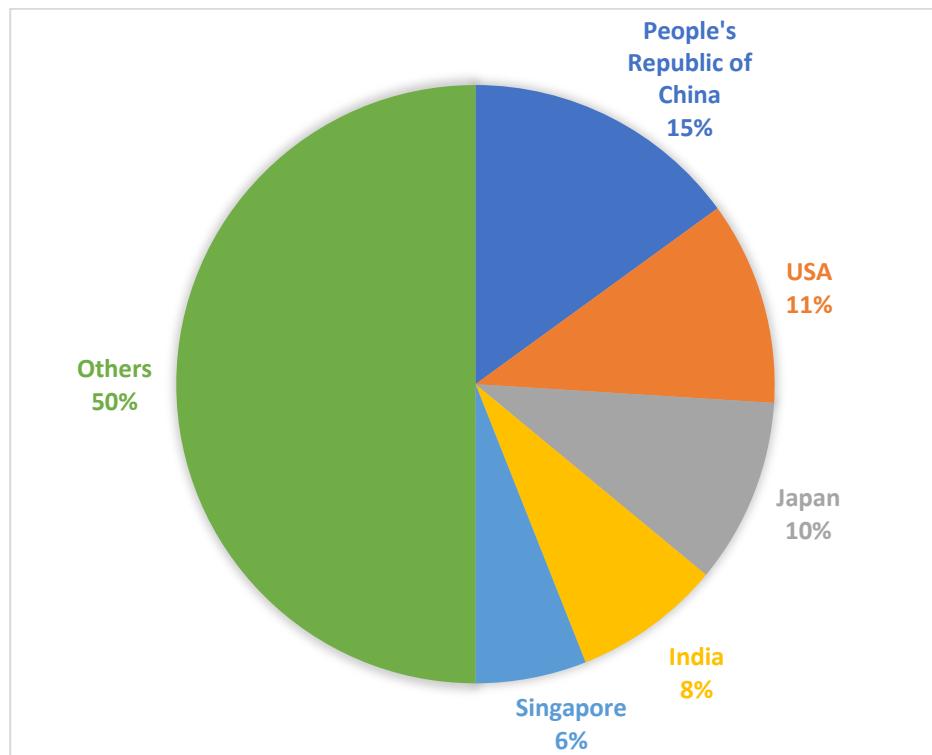


Figure 1. Main Indonesian Trade Partners in 2019

Source: Ministry of Trade, data processed by the author (2023)

Diagram 1 is the main trading partner country or can be called Indonesia's traditional market in 2019. Diagram 1 shows that the country that is Indonesia's main partner is China which reaches 15%, followed by the United States 11%, Japan 10%, India 10%, and Singapore 6%. The other 50% are partners from other undisclosed countries. Trade collaborations are usually more likely to be formed with key partners because the dynamics have been around for longer (Sabaruddin, 2017). Therefore, based on the data in the diagram above, there are no countries in the Latin American region that are Indonesia's main trade partners, nor is Chile a main trade partner for Indonesia.

Talking about Chile's trade, one of its leading commodities is copper, which makes it the largest producer of this commodity as well as its main export product. It turns out that copper has been one of Indonesia's main import commodities from Chile for a long time. However, citing data from Trade Map, copper imports from Chile to Indonesia have often decreased from 2014 to 2019, below are details of the data.

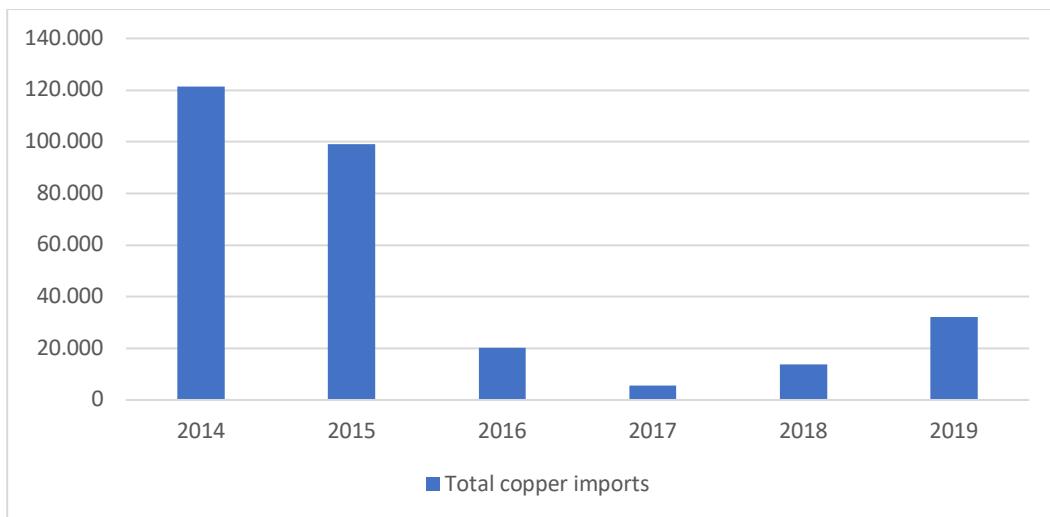


Figure 2. Copper Imports from Chile to Indonesia 2014-2019 (Per thousand USD)

Source: Trade Map, data processed by the author (2023)

Diagram 2 shows that copper imports from Chile continue to decline every year per thousand USD, although they increased again in 2019. However, the figure for copper imports from Chile is very small, compared to the total imports of this commodity to Indonesia which reached up to USD 700,000. And Chile's total copper exports were USD 17,000,000 (Trade Map, 2023). Thus, based on this data, it is difficult for Indonesia to obtain its main imported commodity from Chile, namely copper. This indicates that there is a problem in the copper trade between the two countries. Not only that, Chile's main imports include machinery, minerals, electronics, automotives, medicines and plastics. However, Indonesia's exports to Chile of the commodities mentioned are still small. Apart from that, Indonesia's total exports to the world for these commodities are quite large. Therefore, there is a discontinuity between leading export and import commodities between Indonesia and Chile.

Apart from trade, Indonesia and Chile have a *Joint Declaration* on investment which was signed on November 11 1994. As well as an agreement regarding Investment Promotion and Protection (P4M), which was signed on April 7 1999. However, the P4M agreement was canceled on May 17 2005, because the Chilean Senate didn't agree to it. Until now, there has been no further action between the two countries to discuss P4M again. So, in 2017, Chile was in 94th position out of 121 countries that invested in Indonesia. Chile's total investment in Indonesia is only USD 0.2 million from two ongoing projects. Therefore, hopes for increased investment from Chile are difficult.

In line with the development of trade dynamics with the Latin American region, in 2017 Indonesia signed the CEPA cooperation framework with Chile which is known as the *Indonesia-Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement* (IC-CEPA). This form of cooperation was signed by the Indonesian Minister of Trade and the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs. IC-CEPA began to be implemented on 10 August 2019, after being ratified through Presidential Regulation Number 11 which was issued on 15 February 2019. IC-CEPA is the first trade cooperation framework between Indonesia and countries in the Latin American region. With the existence of IC-CEPA, it has become an important piece of history for bilateral trade between Indonesia and Chile.

Because the cooperation framework between Indonesia and Chile is in the form of CEPA, it will be different from other forms of cooperation. Where in IC-CEPA the trade cooperation framework covers many things ranging from market access, investment, economic assistance,

trade facilities, renewable energy, technological cooperation, and capacity development. The cooperation framework will continue to develop over time, through an amendment process (Taufiqqurrachman & Handoyo, 2021). In this way, the IC-CEPA cooperation framework will be more comprehensive and holistic, because it covers many aspects compared to other forms.

Based on the explanation above, bilateral trade relations between Indonesia and Chile began in 1987. In terms of dynamics, Chile is not Indonesia's main partner so it has not yet formed trade cooperation. Apart from that, the two countries' import-export trade commodities often experience discontinuity. Indonesia has an interest in importing copper from Chile, but it often experiences a decline, even though Chile is the world's largest exporter of copper. Then Indonesia's total exports compared to Chile's import needs are not much. On the other hand, Chile's investment in Indonesia is still small and the trend is not significant, making it difficult to expect an increase in investment from them. However, in 2017, Indonesia and Chile signed a cooperation framework called IC-CEPA. This is a contrast because the comprehensive trade cooperation between Indonesia and Chile in the form of CEPA does not appear to be in accordance with the previous conditions of the two countries. Therefore, this literature review is interested in looking at the dynamics of the relationship between Indonesia and Chile as non-traditional partners which then formed comprehensive trade cooperation. Thus, the question from this literature review is: What are the dynamics of relations between Indonesia and Chile?

This literature review will focus on searching for literature that has discussed relations between Indonesia and Chile in various fields. The discussion in this literature review includes contemporary empirical perspectives and phenomena in this literature. Thus, mapping the various discussions regarding the relationship between Indonesia and Chile as non-traditional partners is important. This is because the previous relationship between the two countries was not very massive, but forming a comprehensive trade cooperation makes it interesting to see the dynamics of the previous relationship.

Methods

In compiling this literature review, several criteria have been chosen to search and select literature. Several criteria include the first, this literature review limits the type of literature to only journal articles and book chapters. Second, using Scopus, Taylor and Francis, Jstor, and national journals that have been accredited by Sinta. Third, choose literature that has gone through a *peer-reviewed* process. Fourth, the literature selection period is between 2000-2023 because at that time the southern countries again improved relations between themselves after the cold war. Fifth, this literature review defines many keywords to search for relations between Indonesia and Chile in various aspects by adding quotation marks. From the search results, this literature review has obtained 25 pieces of literature related to relations between Indonesia and Chile (as of 28 September 2023).

Regarding literature analysis, this literature study uses the *skimming technique*, namely getting the main idea by reading quickly. Then *scanning*, namely looking for keywords, checking the existence of keywords, and paying close attention to each sentence in the literature. This technique is important for exploring the main argument of each piece of literature so that it can be grouped into sub-discussions. This is related to the taxonomic method used to categorize the literature results obtained into three main discussion themes including historical, political and economic relations. Of all the literature obtained, the main historical discussions numbered 8, politics 7, and economics 10. The following is a table of literature organization based on themes and reference materials that have been successfully explored in this literature review.

Table 1. Literature Organization

Theme	Reference Material
Historical relations between Indonesia and Chile	Tobing, Virgianita, Indradjaja, Yudono, Putri, and Naufanita (2021); Sabaruddin (2015); Engel (2019); Gosovic (2016); Sabaruddin (2017); Winanti & Alvian (2019); Renzio & Seifert (2014); Gray & Gills (2016).
Political relations between Indonesia and Chile	Faust (2004); Fermandois (2011); Waisbich (2022); Maulana (2023); Hutabarat (2017); Covarrubias & Dominquez (2015); Castaneda (2023).
Economic relations between Indonesia and Chile	Sabaruddin (2021); Sabaruddin & Nurhaningsih (2013); Sidabutar (2017); Sterzer & Pakkanna (2020); Nafi & Nurcahyo (2021); Ramana & Retnosari (2018); Tobbying & Virgianita (2020); Hutabarat (2018); Taufiqqurrachman & Handoyo (2021); Sabaruddin & Marks(2016)

Source: Author's Process, 2023

Results and Discussion

This literature review found the results of reflections on the literature that had been collected. The results of the findings showed patterns of discussion of each literature, as well as how they related to each other with the Vos Viewer analysis.

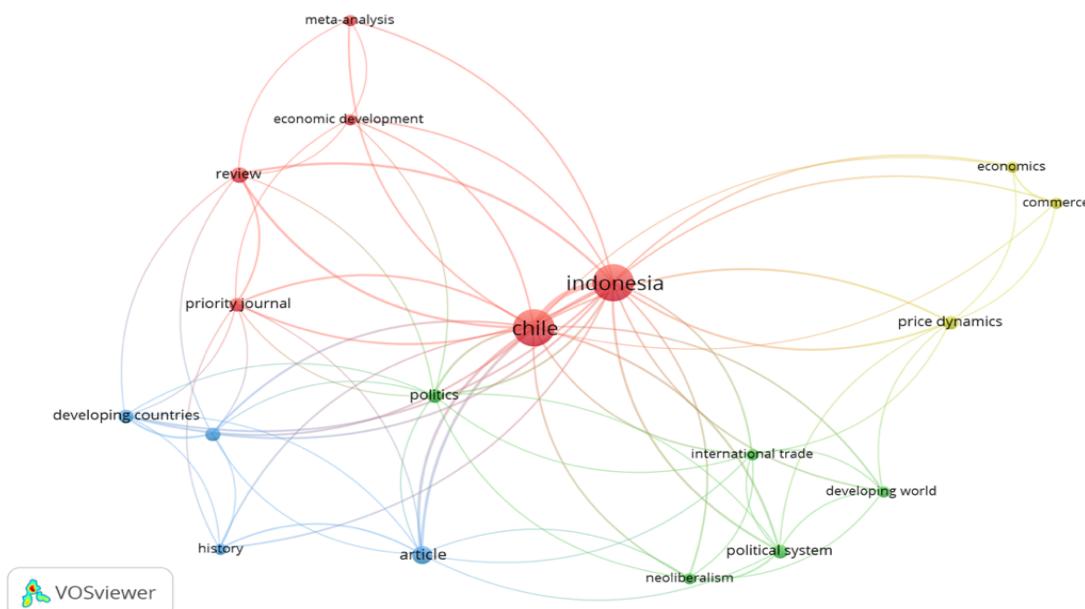


Figure 1. Literature Keywords

Source: Author's Process Using Vos Viewer, 2023

Based on analysis using Vos Viewer on the distribution of disciplinary knowledge from the use of keywords, there were 3 main clusters found, namely red, green and blue. Each cluster is formed because of the interconnection of elements between the literature that have been found. In the red cluster the elements that form it are development, the green cluster is from international political economy elements, and the blue cluster is from historical elements of southern countries. All clusters are related to each other, because they connect to the keywords

"Indonesia" and "Chile". This shows that the literature found has strong interconnections and is centered on one cluster.

Interestingly, each cluster has keywords that are part of IR studies such as economic development, developing countries, international trade, and neoliberalism. Although the green cluster focuses more on IR studies, compared to the other two clusters. In fact, there are keywords for the International Relations (HI) paradigm in each cluster, but they are not really part of the study. This is because the IR paradigm is not found in the literature. Additionally, in economic, political and historical studies, there are several keywords that are the same as IR. Apart from that, in IR studies the role of non-state actors will be visible, but the literature does not show this. Even in keywords analyzed through Vos Viewer, no role of non-state actors was found. Therefore, this research reflects that previous literature has a strong pattern of interconnection with each other, although not all of it comes from IR studies.

Historical Relations Between Indonesia and Chile

Indonesia and Chile are part of southern or developing countries which, if we look back, have an important historical milestone. Research by Tobing et al. (2021); Sabaruddin (2015) argue that the development of historical relations between Indonesia and Chile has strengthened. Starting from the era of Soekarno's government which started with countries in the Latin American region, one of which was Chile, which was considered an old friend because of the same perception as a country that had been colonized. Indonesia opened the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia (KBRI) in Chile in 1965. Over time, historical relations between the two countries strengthened during the leadership of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY), which was marked by the initiation of the formation of trade cooperation. On the other hand, coinciding with that time, the economic slowdown of the United States (US) and Europe decreased, causing other countries to be unable to rely on them. In this way, Indonesia is looking for new partner countries such as Chile, because the dynamics of the historical relationship between the two countries have strengthened since they became non-traditional partners. The historical relationship between Indonesia and Chile, which was previously pioneered as *Government to Government* (G to G), developed into *People to People* (P to P) and *Business to Business* (B to B). This can be seen from the many actors involved from Indonesia and Chile who are starting to interact with each other, not only from within the Ministry.

The strengthening of historical relations between Indonesia and Chile in the context of South-South Cooperation (SSC) is also increasing as argued by Engel (2019) & Gosovic (2016). In the SSC, relations between Indonesia and Chile did not begin at the Asian-African Conference (KA), but in the mid-1990s. Historically, Indonesia and Chile have used SSC as a political and emancipatory trend because of their similarities as countries that were once colonized. Moving forward to the early 2000s, Indonesia and Chile promoted each other's vision and mission of SSC development in the organizations they joined. Harmonization between Indonesia and Chile in promoting SSC strengthens the historical relationship between the two countries to improve.

Different from previous research, Sabaruddin (2017); Winanti & Alvian (2019) argue that the development of historical relations between Indonesia and Chile has weakened. In the Soeharto era, relations between Indonesia and Chile were strained due to policies that focused on improving and developing the domestic economy. Suharto was also more inclined to form relations with the west, causing relations with Chile to not be a priority. This was further exacerbated by the economic crisis in 1998, making Indonesia and Chile more focused on improving the domestic economy. Based on search results after the Soeharto era, several presidents starting from BJ Habibie, Abdurrahman Wahid, and Megawati have not

strengthened relations with Chile. Therefore, relations between Indonesia and Chile often experience weakening.

The weakening of historical relations between Indonesia and Chile in the context of the SSC is also argued by Renzio & Seifert (2014) & Gray & Gills (2016). In the context of SSC, Indonesia and Chile are included in the category of countries that have only actively contributed to the forum to fight for development. Viewed from a SSC perspective, Indonesia and Chile have differences in terms of policies and institutional arrangements. On the other hand, their positions on international development cooperation and setting standards to shape things are also different. In fact, these differences provide obstacles for Indonesia and Chile to jointly strengthen historical relations. That is why the SSC was ultimately seen as only further weakening the historical relations between the two countries.

Political Relations Between Indonesia and Chile

Apart from the historical relationship between Indonesia and Chile, it is also important to look at the dynamics in the political aspect. Since the opening of consular relations in 1964 and diplomatic relations in 1965 in the Soekarno era, the two countries have continued to develop political relations. The following is some previous literature that has explained the political relations between Indonesia and Chile. Faust (2004); Fermandois (2011); Waisbich (2022); Maulana (2023) explained that political relations between Indonesia and Chile were pragmatic. Pragmatic political relations have been seen since the end of the 20th century, when Chile established political relations with countries in East Asia which had a domino effect on Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. Even though Indonesia and Chile are starting to get close to each other, domestic reform events have caused their political relations to become pragmatic. This can be seen from the political steps of the two countries which adapted to the actual conditions at that time, which were oriented towards providing benefits. The emphasis on relations between Indonesia and Chile was on the economic rather than political sector, considering that at that time there was an economic crisis and each country wanted to improve its economy. At the same time, trade cooperation began to be formed by Indonesia and Chile. Apart from that, Indonesia and Chile participate in multilateral organizations such as the *Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation* (APEC) and the *Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation* (FEALAC). Within this multilateral organization, Indonesia and Chile provide mutual support to fight for the interests of southern countries, as part of the political agenda.

On the other hand, Hutabarat (2017); Covarrubias & Dominquez (2015); and Castaneda (2023) explained that the political relationship between Indonesia and Chile was ideological. The purpose of ideological political relations is the similarity in viewing political issues through the lens of their understanding. Indonesia and Chile have several similarities in terms of political ideology, especially regarding democratic countries. This ideology includes that both Indonesia and Chile adhere to the principles of not interfering in each other's political affairs, respecting state sovereignty, obeying applicable international law, and expanding the scope of bilateral relations. Several other common interests between Indonesia and Chile also encourage good political relations, such as supporting democracy, encouraging economic cooperation, and advocating for human rights (HAM). Political relations between Indonesia and Chile were marked by presidential visits between the two countries, especially during the era of SBY and Joko Widodo to conduct political dialogue and form cooperation.

Economic Relations Between Indonesia and Chile

Talking about economic relations between Indonesia and Chile, it turns out to be quite dynamic because it covers various fields ranging from investment, services and trade. Several studies see that the scope of economic relations between Indonesia and Chile is still limited, as written

by Sabaruddin (2021); Sabaruddin and Nurhaningsih (2013); & Sidabutar (2017). Starting from economic relations in investment activities which are still limited, Chile is in 7th position in Latin American countries investing in Indonesia with an average total of USD 675 thousand. Indonesia's total investment in Chile is not much different, namely only USD 0.2 million. Regarding exchanges, Indonesia and Chile have not done so significantly, considering their geographical distance and the low interest of the people of both countries. Entering trading activities, based on *Revealed Comparative Advantage* (RCA), 10 Indonesian commodities with the strongest competitiveness are only 3% exported to Chile. On the other hand, Chile's import demand for Indonesian commodities is still small compared to other countries. Based on data, Chile's total imports from Indonesia reached -7% during 2011-2015, while imports from Indonesia from Chile reached -13%.

Several other studies still support the arguments of previous research regarding the limited scope of economic relations between Indonesia and Chile. Sterzer & Pakkanna (2020); Nafi & Nurcahyo (2021) explained several reasons for the limited economic relations between Indonesia and Chile. First, the remote geographical location of Indonesia and Chile hampers logistics and transportation, resulting in longer delivery times and costs. This is related to the low level of trade activities and exchange of services between the two countries. Second, there is low political will between Indonesia and Chile to improve economic relations because they have not prioritized each other as partners. In fact, Indonesia and Chile still prioritize relations with old partners because they are considered more stable. Third, the lack of information about each other's characteristics limits the role of the private sector in participating in developing the scope of economic relations. The lack of information held by private parties means that they are not motivated to carry out economic activities with each other. Fourth, differences in business culture make the negotiation process difficult between parties carrying out economic relations. All of these limitations are related to the conditions of the two countries which are non-traditional partners. Thus, the scope of economic relations between Indonesia and Chile is still limited.

Different from previous research arguments, Ramana & Retnosari (2018); Tobbing & Virgianita (2020); Hutabarat (2018) stated that the scope of economic relations between Indonesia and Chile is quite broad. Based on panel regression, it was found that Indonesian export commodities that are in line with Chile's import demand include: Animal, vegetable oils, fats, waxes, manufactured commodities and chemicals that have the potential to expand trade relations between the two countries. Apart from trade, the expansion of economic relations between Indonesia and Chile in investment and exchange of services can be enhanced through *multi-track* economic diplomacy that combines state and non-state actors such as companies, community groups and individuals. As well as *multi-level* economic diplomacy because most countries in Latin America, including Chile, have made bilateral agreements and are involved in multilateral forums with countries in other regions. This can be utilized by Indonesia to improve relations with Chile on a G-to-G basis, as well as encourage business forums for community groups and individuals in both countries. Expanding economic relations through economic diplomacy has been Indonesia's main focus since the Joko Widodo era, which was based on *Trade, Tourism and Investment* (TTI). Indonesia can use economic diplomacy to expand economic relations with Chile as a non-traditional partner starting from trade, investment and service exchange activities.

Other research which is still related to the arguments of previous research is Taufiqqurrachman & Handoyo (2021); Sabaruddin & Marks (2016). These two studies states that the broadest form of economic relations between Indonesia and Chile is IC-CEPA. One of the aims of establishing IC-CEPA is to encourage equitable economic growth for Indonesia and Chile. In

this way, it is hoped that the economic activities of the two countries will increase to be in line with the goals of IC-CEPA. Based on the *General Trade Analysis Project (GTAP)* software version 9.0, Indonesia's six main exports to Chile experienced an increase after the implementation of the 0% tariff due to IC-CEPA. These commodities include *textiles; machinery and equipment; electronic equipment; paper products and publishing; motor vehicles and parts*. In fact, Indonesia has high competitiveness against these commodities from competing countries. IC-CEPA can provide a trade surplus for both countries due to more open market access. Considering that the agreement in IC-CEPA is divided into *trade in goods, trade in investment and trade in services*, the scope of economic relations between Indonesia and Chile will become wider.

From all the explanations above, this literature review finds consensus and debate on these themes. Figure 1 below is a visualization of the consensus and debate that has been obtained.

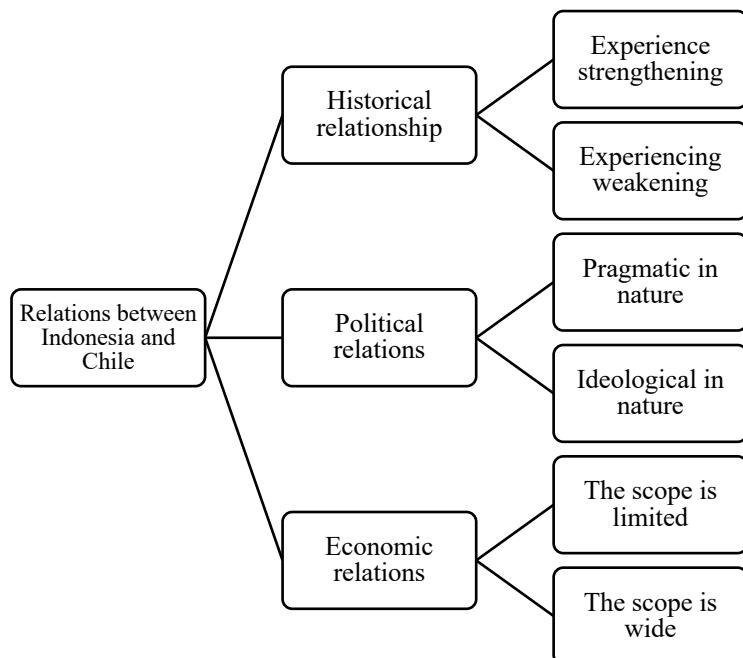


Diagram 3. Consensus and debate

Source: Author's Process, 2023

Diagram 3 is a *mind mapping* of the consensus and debate in the literature on relations between Indonesia and Chile. In this *mind mapping*, the consensus from each literature review has been grouped in the rightmost box. Regarding historical relations, there is debate between several literatures which states that the development of historical relations between Indonesia and Chile has strengthened over time. On the other hand, several other literatures state that the development of historical relations between Indonesia and Chile has actually weakened. Furthermore, in political relations, several literatures argue that the political relations between Indonesia and Chile are pragmatic. In contrast to this argument, several other studies argue that the political relationship between Indonesia and Chile is ideological. Finally, in economic relations, there is literature which explains that the scope of economic relations between Indonesia and Chile is still limited. On the other hand, there is literature which explains that the scope of economic relations between Indonesia and Chile is extensive and developing.

Synthesis

After mapping and analyzing the literature, this literature review will explain a set of dynamics of relations between Indonesia and Chile in various fields. In the synthesis section, questions will be answered in the introductory section regarding the dynamics of relations between the two countries. Some of the knowledge, ideas and approaches that form the synthesis of this literature review are as follows.

Historically, relations between Indonesia and Chile began at the beginning of independence during Soekarno's reign, which was still *G to G*. The historical relationship between the two countries has tended to be static since the Soeharto government, until finally during the SBY era the dynamics experienced a strengthening again and even developed towards *P to P* and *B to B*. In the context of SSC, the historical relationship between Indonesia and Chile began in the 1990s and continued to develop until the 2000s. Indonesia and Chile use SSC as a political and emancipatory platform as countries that were once colonized. This causes the historical relationship between the two countries to become stronger, even though on the other hand Indonesia and Chile have differences in policies and institutional arrangements. These differences have weakened relations between the two countries in some SSC contexts.

Next, regarding the political relations between Indonesia and Chile which began with the opening of consular and diplomatic relations during the Soekarno government era. Both countries have political directions such as respecting state sovereignty, respecting human rights, obeying international law, encouraging democracy, and many more. Even though it looks ideological, the political relations between Indonesia and Chile are also characterized by a pragmatic nature, namely prioritizing profitable cooperation. On the other hand, Indonesia and Chile are quite active in multilateral organizations such as APEC and FEALAC. Looking at this type of organization, it seems true that the two countries prioritize economic relations more than politics. On the other hand, through multilateral organizations that Indonesia and Chile participate in, the two countries continue to fight for the interests of southern countries. In terms of political dynamics, Indonesia and Chile have often experienced an increase in presidential visits between countries starting from the era of the SBY government to Joko Widodo. In political dynamics, the role of the president who is leading is important because it will determine the direction of relations between the two countries at that time.

Lastly, economic relations between Indonesia and Chile cover various fields ranging from investment, services and trade. Total investment between Indonesia and Chile is small, as is the exchange of services. On the other hand, in terms of trade, there are various commodities from both countries that have the potential to be encouraged in export-import activities, even though the quantities are still small. The obstacles to economic relations between Indonesia and Chile in various fields are due to a lack of knowledge of each other's characteristics, geographical distance, and low interest in carrying out economic activities. This can actually be overcome with economic diplomacy activities both on a *multi-track* and *multi-level basis*. Indonesia has implemented economic diplomacy to increase trade, tourists and investment from Chile since the Jokowi era. One form of implementation of Indonesia's economic diplomacy towards Chile is the formation of IC-CEPA. Previous literature reviews state that IC-CEPA can improve economic relations between Indonesia and Chile in the fields of investment, exchange of services and trade. However, it uses quantitative methods, so the literature results show numbers rather than descriptive ones.

In previous literature studies that discussed relations between Indonesia and Chile, few reasons could be identified due to limited bilateral cooperation, lack of awareness of the potential for cooperation, regional issues being more of a priority, and minimal diplomatic activities so that

research on Indonesia and Chile had not become the main focus. This literature review finds that the role of non-state actors between Indonesia and Chile is small. In fact, in the context of diplomacy, the importance of the role of non-state actors has been recognized, although state actors are still debated as the main actors in the diplomatic process. The role of non-state actors can provide an alternative perspective on the study of relations between Indonesia and Chile, especially using the IR paradigm. If there are many studies regarding the importance of the role of non-state actors in Indonesia and Chile, it can provide suggestions for improving relations in the historical, economic and political fields. Moreover, Indonesia and Chile are non-traditional partners, so the role of non-state actors is crucial in improving relations.

Based on the results of this synthesis, there are several relations obtained through the relationship between Indonesia and Chile. First, the same historical experience as a country that was once colonized, shapes perceptions and attitudes towards each other. Although this perception is quite fluctuating because the closeness of the relationship will depend on the president in office. Second, Indonesia and Chile's involvement in international organizations influences the dynamics of historical, political and economic relations between the two countries. In fact, when Indonesia and Chile join a politically based organization, for example FEALAC, economic and historical relations will also be affected. Third, in historical, political and economic relations, the role of government still dominates.

Fourth, the leadership factor determines the dynamics of relations between Indonesia and Chile in various fields. In each era of presidential leadership, the level of interaction and closeness is often different, for example between Suharto and SBY. Fifth, historically Indonesia and Chile departed from the SSC so that the goals to be achieved tend to be the same. This means that in the context of political and economic relations, it is easier to integrate even though cooperation is still minimal and there are differences in policy and standardization. Sixth, political relations influence the willingness of Indonesia and Chile to integrate. When both countries have not made each other a priority, the relationship is static. Since political will has increased even though it is a non-traditional partner, relations between the two countries have also increased and spread to various activities such as the formation of IC-CEPA.

Conclusion

The dynamics of relations between Indonesia and Chile as non-traditional partners show a fluctuating trend, sometimes increasing, then decreasing, as well as strengthening and weakening. Relations between Indonesia and Chile in the historical, political and economic fields are still minimal because they focus more on traditional partners. This is coupled with obstacles ranging from lack of political will, lack of knowledge of each other's characteristics, and remote geographical location. On the other hand, relations between Indonesia and Chile are pragmatic, so they are based on practical interests and benefits for both. Thus, the relationship will increase when there is something that brings benefits to both parties, whereas if not it will decrease.

Referring to the synthesis and reflection described, this literature review found *gaps* that could become recommendations for further research. In the dynamics of relations between Indonesia and Chile, the literature found mostly discusses the role of state actors. Currently, Indonesia and Chile are implementing IC-CEPA which involves the role of non-state actors. Thus, further research can examine the role of state actors using an IR perspective in achieving IC-CEPA goals. At a practical level, this research recommends that the Indonesian government invite non-state actors to take advantage of every activity to improve relations with Chile. The Indonesian government can even invite the Chilean government and non-state actors to hold meetings such as dialogue to improve relations.

References

Castaneda, J. (2023). *Latin America and Active Non-Alignment in Latin American Foreign Policies in the New World Order The Active Non-Alignment Option*. New York: Anthem Press.

Covarrubias, A., & Dominguez, J. (2015). *Latin America in World Politics in Routledge Handbook of Latin America in The World*. New York: Routledge.

Engel, S. (2019). South–South Cooperation in Southeast Asia: From Bandung and Solidarity to Norms and Rivalry. *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, 38(2).

Faust, J. (2004). Latin America, Chile and East Asia: Policy-Networks and Successful Diversification. *Journal of Latin American Studies*, 36(4).

Fernandois, J. (2011). *Pragmatism, Ideology, and Tradition in Chilean Foreign Policy Since 1990 in Latin American Foreign Policies: Between Ideology and Pragmatism*. New York: Routledge.

Gosovic, B. (2016). The Resurgence of South–South Cooperation. *Third World Quarterly*, 37(4).

Gray, K., & Gills, B. (2016). South-South Cooperation and The Rise of The Global South. *Third World Quarterly*, 37(4).

Hutabarat, L. F. (2018). Diplomasi Ekonomi Indonesia dan Pasar Prospektif di Kawasan Pacific Alliance: Studi Kasus Meksiko dan Chile. *Jurnal Asia Pacific Studies*, 2(2).

Hutabarat, L. F. (2017). Pasar Prospektif di Amerika Latin. *Jurnal Hubungan Luar Negeri*, 32.

Maulana, I. (2023). Analisis dan Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Diplomasi Digital Indonesia dan Negara-Negara di Kawasan Amerika Selatan. *Comparative Political Economy: Comparative Regional Economies eJournal*, 4368958.

Nafi, F., & Nurcahyo, M. (2021). Analisis SWOT Perjanjian Perdagangan Indonesia-Chile CEPA. *Buletin Bisnis dan Manajemen*, 7(2).

Ramana, F., & Retnosari, L. (2018). Analysis of Priority Countries and Products for Indonesian Export Diversification in Latin America. *International Journal of Industrial Distribution & Business*, 9(8).

Renzio, P., & Seifert, J. (2014). South–South cooperation and The Future of Development Assistance: Mapping Actors and Options. *Third World Quarterly*, 35(10).

Sabaruddin, S. S. (2017). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perdagangan Indonesia di Kawasan Amerika Latin. *Aggregat: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 1(2).

Sabaruddin, S. S. (2017). Grand Design Diplomasi Ekonomi Indonesia: Sebuah Pendekatan Indeks Diplomasi Ekonomi. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional*, 12(1).

Sabaruddin, S. S. (2015). The Political Economy of Indonesia Chile Diplomatic Relations and Some Lessons Learned From Sino-Chilean Economic Relations. *International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research*, 13(7).

Sabaruddin, S., & Marks, S. (2016). The Potential Political Economy Impact of the Proposed Indonesia-Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. *Asian Journal of Latin American Studies*, 29(1).

Sabaruddin, S. S., & Nurahaningsih, H. (2013). Assessing Indonesia-Chile Bilateral Trade Opportunities: A Revealed Comparative Advantage Approach. *Economic Journal of Emerging Markets*, 5(1).

Sabaruddin, S. S. (2021). *Strengthening Indonesia-Latin America Economic Relations: A Partnership For A Better Future in External Powers in Latin America Geopolitics Between Neo-Extractivism and South-South Cooperation*. New York: Routledge.

Sidabutar, V. T. (2017). Kajian Pengaruh Kerjasama Perdagangan Indonesia-Chile Terhadap Peningkatan Perdagangan Indonesia di Wilayah Asia Pasifik. *Jurnal Aplikasi Bisnis*, 17(1).

Sterzer, S., & Pakkanna, A. (2020). Comparative Analysis of the Trade Relations of Argentina-Indonesia and Chile-Indonesia: Their Similarities and Differences. What Can You Learn from the Neighboring Country? *Latin American Journal of Trade Policy*, 3(8).

Taufiqqurrachman, F., & Handoyo, R. (2021). Analisis Dampak IC-CEPA Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia. *Buletin Ilmiah Litbang Perdagangan*, 15(1).

Tobing, F., & Virgianita, A. (2020). Functional Multi-Track and Multilevel Economic Diplomacy to Strengthen Trade Relations Between Indonesia, Chile, and Peru Conditions For Success. *Regions and Cohesion*, 10(1).

Tobing, F., Virgianita, A., Indradjaja, E., Yudono, R., Putri, S., & Naufanita, H. (2021). *Diplomasi Ekonomi Indonesia di Kawasan Amerika Latin: Merangkul Mitra Baru (Chili, Meksiko, Peru)*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Publishing 2021.

Trade Map. (2023). *Bilateral Trade Between Indonesia and Chile Product: 74 Cooper and Articles Thereof*.

Waisbich, L. T. (2022). 'It Takes Two to Tango': South-South Cooperation Measurement Politics in a Multiplex World. *Global Policy*, 13(3).

Winanti, P., & Alvian, R. (2019). Indonesia's South-South Cooperation: When Normative and Material Interests Converge. *International Relations of Asia-Pacific*, 21(2).