



The Impact of the Death Penalty on Indonesia-Pakistan Relations: A Case Study of the Zulfiqar Ali's Death Penalty

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Abstract

The focus of this research will be on the impact of the death penalty on Indonesia-Pakistan bilateral relations. In this case, the Indonesian government firmly supports the death penalty for Zulfiqar Ali, who is a Pakistani citizen, as stated in Law Number 35 the Year 2009 concerning Narcotics. The method that researchers use to find data is through legislation, literature, theses, journals, articles, news, and other matters related to Indonesian government policies related to the death penalty for the drug dealer. Bilateral relations are the main element in international relations. Bilateral cooperation by two countries can cover the diplomatic fields, economics, military, etc. The relationship is carried out to meet the community needs in a country, in this cooperation, there are often conflicts between the two countries. an example of the conflict that occurred was the debate over the death penalty. Some people say that the death penalty is a violation of human rights, but some of them also argue that the death penalty should be enforced by looking at the situation and conditions, and the severity of the crimes committed by these individuals. The 91 countries have abolished the death penalty for all types of crimes, after abolishing the death penalty for every criminal case, 33 countries have implemented a moratorium (de facto is not permanent).

Keywords: *Drug Trafficking; Death Execution; Bilateral Relations; Pakistan*

Introduction

Bilateral relations include several things such as political agreements, economic cooperation, exchange of ambassadors, and visits or leaders of state governments. Bilateral relations can occur because of similarities, both in terms of territory, as well as interests. Through this bilateral relation, it is hoped that it will produce the prosperity for the people in each country. A good relationship will have a positive impact and determine the success of a collaboration. Meanwhile, poor state relations can lead to external conflicts and divisions. It can happen if the negotiations or interactions are running without following the original purpose.

Indonesia has many bilateral relations, since proclaiming its independence. Currently, Indonesia has established bilateral cooperation with 162 countries (Kemenlu, 2019). However, the death penalty applied by the Indonesian government made bilateral relations with several countries worse, in 2015

Indonesia carried out the death penalty in a drug trafficking case, and it was caused tensions between Indonesia and Australia. The impact of this case convicted on relations between Indonesia and Australia, such as the withdrawal of diplomats from each country, the discontinuation of importing the cattle and wheat, while in the field of tourism, Australian tourists are one of the tourists who visit Indonesia the most. Certainly, Australia's trade balance is still dependent on Indonesia.

Indonesia and Pakistan forged a close friendship that lasted for more than six decades, it's founded on the same religious views. Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim country in terms of population, while Pakistan is the world's second-largest Muslim country (Kemenlu, 2014). The importance of Pakistan's position for Indonesia, for instance, can be seen from the note that almost all Indonesian presidents, except President BJ Habibie, visited the country. President Soekarno had visited even up to six times. Finally, President Joko Widodo visited Pakistan in early 2018 (MH Samsul Hadi, 2021).

The visit of the Pakistani leader to Indonesia was carried out by President General Pervez Musharraf in April 2005 to attend the 50th anniversary of the Asian-African Conference (KAA), the visit of Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz in May 2006 in the context of the D-8 Summit (High-Level Conference), and President Pervez Musharraf on 30-31 January 2007 to raise support for peace initiatives in the Middle East (Satriadi & Afrizal, 2014). Pakistan's Founding Father Muhammad Ali Jinnah had sent 600 soldiers to help Indonesia against the Netherlands aggression. Likewise, Pakistan did not forget that President Soekarno had helped the country during a conflict with India and would become independent in 1947. This cooperation continues until now. While in the fields of politics, economy, culture, tourism and others, Indonesia once sent two submarines to Karachi during the 1965 India-Pakistan War for almost two months (MH Samsul Hadi, 2021).

Indonesia is one of Pakistan's eighth largest trading partner among ASEAN countries. The bilateral trade between these two countries reached around USD 2.3 billion, which needs to be strengthened by increasing the capacity of trading options. There is also a need to exploit the PTA (Preferential Trade Agreement) between them to work toward for a Free Trade Agreement. There is a strong need to enhance partnerships among business firms through various initiatives including diversification of trading options and outreach in new markets for both parties. Indonesia and Pakistan are rich in natural and human resources (Satriadi & Afrizal, 2014).

Zulfiqar Ali is 51 years old Pakistani citizen. He is a garment entrepreneur, who was arrested at his home in the province of West Java on 21 November 2004 and charged with possession of 300g of heroin. Zulfiqar's death sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court in 2006 (Merdeka, 2016). Zulfiqar Ali's case began with the arrest of Gurdip Singh, an Indian citizen, by the police at Soekarno-Hatta Airport when he was about to leave for Surabaya on August 29, 2004. Gurdip, who had previously been assisted by Zulfiqar Ali related to financial problems, including the one who lent money for a plane ticket from Jakarta to Surabaya, then mentioned Zulfiqar Ali's name (William, 2020).

The case of Zulfiqar Ali's death penalty could have an impact on the sustainability of diplomatic relations between the two countries, considering the long and a close relation, and cooperation for many years, both in terms of politics, diplomatic and economics, even many longstanding cooperative relationships, for example, in economic cooperation such of export and import, palm oil investment, tourism relations, and the elimination of customs duties.

Research Methods

The method used is descriptive analytical, which is an explanation of the events being studied, and then the analysis phase is carried out based on the facts in the field. The researcher's data are secondary data to explain those related to legislation, literature, theses, journals, articles, news, and other

matters relating to Indonesian government policies related to the death penalty for drug dealers. The approach used in the library approach.

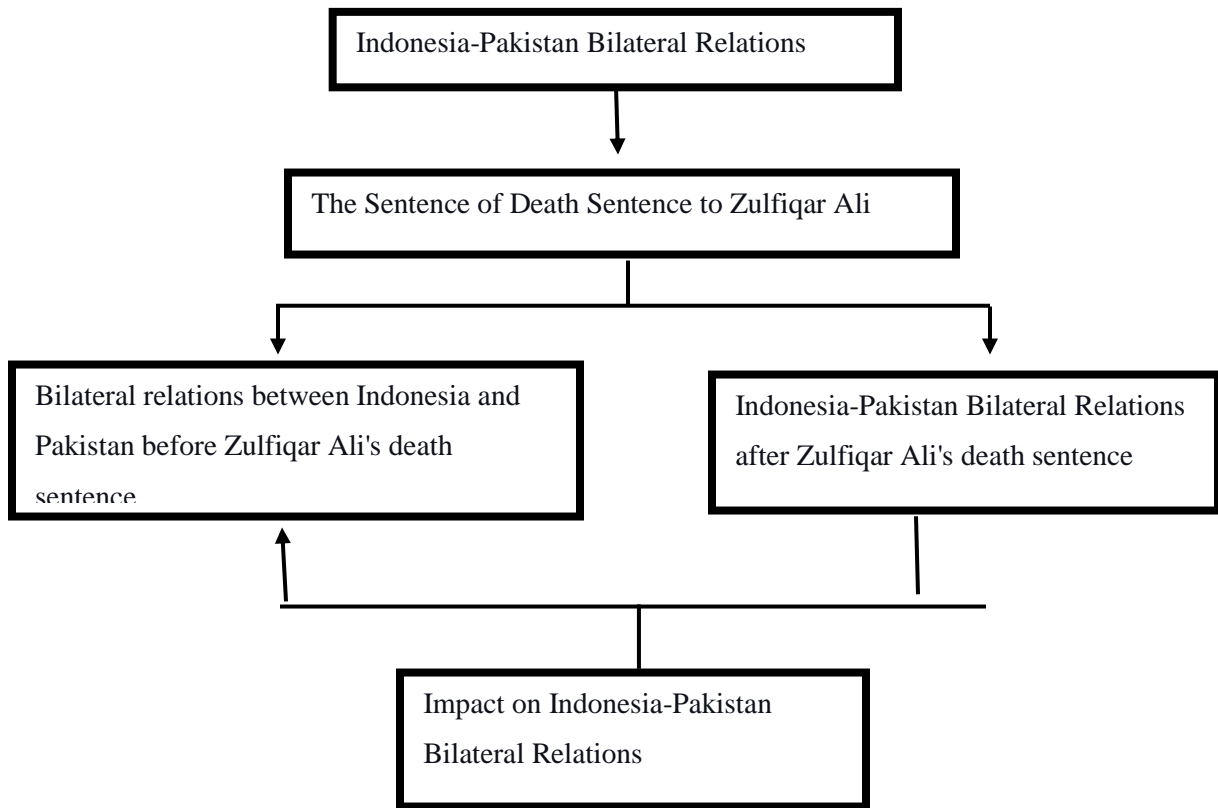


Figure 1. Theoretical Framework

Result and Discussion

Zulfiqar Ali's Arrest

Zulfiqar Ali is a 51-year-old Pakistani citizen. He is a garment entrepreneur, who was arrested at his home in the province of West Java on 21 November 2004 and charged with possession of 300g of heroin. The arrests were made in response to the arrest of an Indian citizen Gurdip Singh on 29 August 2004. He was convicted and sentenced to death in 2005. Zulfiqar's death sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court in 2006 (icjr, 2016).

Zulfiqar Ali's case began with the arrest of Gurdip Singh, he is an Indian citizen, by the police at Soekarno-Hatta Airport on his way to Surabaya on August 29, 2004. Gurdip was caught carrying 300 grams of heroin tucked inside his socks. Gurdip who was arrested by the police was forced to give the name of the heroin owner. He mentioned Hillary's name as a heroin owner. For failing to catch Hillary, Gurdip was forced to mention other names involved in the case. Previously, Gurdip had been assisted by Zulfiqar Ali regarding financial problems, including the one who lent money for a plane ticket from Jakarta to Surabaya, then mentioned Zulfiqar Ali's name (William, 2020). Gurdip called Zulfiqar Ali and admitted that he was in trouble with the police because of a fight with an Indonesian. Before he told Zulfiqar where he was, the phone line was cut off. Zulfiqar then called Gurdip again, but the police answered. Police also did not provide any explanation for what happened to Gurdip. Zulfiqar Ali, who was living in Bogor at the time, went to Jakarta to look for Gurdip's whereabouts, but he didn't find him.

Zulfiqar Ali knew Gurdip Singh through his friend Rana, she is a Pakistani who met Gurdip at an Immigration Office in Jakarta. Gurdip confessed to Rana that he had neither a job nor a place to live.

Rana did not have a solution, then she told Zulfiqar that there was an Indian national who had neither a place to live nor relatives, so Zulfiqar helped him. Zulfiqar felt sorry to get acquainted with Gurdip, without knowing what Gurdip's track records. Until one-day Gurdip asked Zulfiqar for help to buy a ticket to Surabaya for business reasons and would replace the ticket when he returned to Jakarta (Imparsial, 2019).

On November 21, 2004, at around 12.00 WIB (November 22, 2004, in the morning), there were seven police officers, they came to the Zulfiqar Ali's residence while his wife Siti was in Bogor. The gun was pointed at Zulfiqar's head and without a warrant for arrest as well as detention and search, the police searched Zulfiqar's house and took Zulfiqar Ali and Taslim Raza Khan into a car. It was only when Zulfiqar and Taslim were in the car that some of the policemen tied and blindfolded Zulfiqar and Taslim and beat them with guns until the heads of both (Zulfiqar and Taslim) bled (Imparsial, 2019).

Taslim, who came to visit Zulfiqar's residence, was arrested and detained by the police, but after a year he was released without any charge. According to Zulfiqar, the police deliberately detained Taslim so that he could not testify to save Zulfiqar. It was only when Taslim was finally released that he immediately returned to Pakistan and gave evidence that recounted the police abuse against him and Zulfiqar when arrested and interrogated:

This is according to the evidence of Muhammad Taslim Raza Khan, it was witnessed and endorsed by Oath Commissioner Lahore, Pakistan

"Had he been interrogated by the police fairly and squarely, Zulfiqar Ali would not have pleaded guilty. He was scared when he saw everyone was threatening him with a gun. And police said if Zulfiqar Ali didn't accept the stuff-heroin-belonged to him, police would shoot him to death at night (William, 2020)."

Zulfiqar Ali was taken to the police station near Soekarno-Hatta Airport and detained there for four days. While in this place, Zulfiqar admitted that he experienced various forms of violence and torture by members of the police, such as being tied up, beaten with sticks, kicked, and dragged by a car with his hands tied to get Zulfiqar Ali to admit the police accusations and sign the BAP (Police Investigation Report). Zulfiqar was constantly persecuted, finally signed the document, without knowing what was written in it because at that time he still had a poor understanding of Indonesian language (bahasa) and was not accompanied by an interpreter (Imparsial, 2019).

Siti, Zulfiqar Ali's wife tried to find her husband's whereabouts from the Bogor Police to Jakarta. After four days, Siti finally able to meet her husband at the Polda Metro Jaya. Zulfiqar Ali's condition when he was met by his wife was very worrying. There were various scars and bruises all over Zulfiqar's body, including on his face and head. Siti was not allowed to bring any electronic devices when she met her husband, so she could not document her husband's condition.

At the time of his arrest, the police also searched Zulfiqar Ali's house, but the police did not find any evidence related to the narcotics crime charge. This search was not accompanied by a search warrant. If Zulfiqar Ali was part of the previously arrested criminals, the police should have obtained a search warrant. Likewise, with the detention of Zulfiqar Ali, the police were unable to produce a detention warrant. Thus, all coercive efforts made by the police against Zulfiqar Ali should be null and void (Internasional, 2015).

The court process for the Zulfiqar Ali's case began on January 20, 2005, at the Tangerang District Court. Until the trial begins, Zulfiqar Ali is still not accompanied by legal counsel. Zulfiqar was unfamiliar with legal matters, then the judge asked him to seek a legal counsel immediately, according to the panel of judges that Zulfiqar Ali was threatened with a sentence of more than five years (Internasional, 2015).

During the examination at the trial court, Zulfiqar Ali asked, why the translator was giving an evidence, base on this case, the panel of judges replaced the translator for Zulfiqar Ali, but the translator was still not in a Zulfiqar's language but it was an English translator.

Zulfiqar Ali has not been given access to contact the Pakistani embassy since his arrest on November 22, 2004. At the stage of the police investigation, the investigator argued that the Pakistan Embassy office in Jakarta could not be contacted because it was closed. However, after Zulfiqar Ali reconfirmed to be able to contact the Pakistani Embassy there was no follow-up from the investigators. It was only after Zulfiqar Ali had a lawyer that he managed to get his lawyer to contact the Pakistan Embassy in Jakarta (Internasional, 2015).

The BAP (Police Investigation Report) was prepared by investigators, there was a statement that Zulfiqar Ali mixed the heroin referred to as Panadol at his home in Bogor on August 28, 2004, it was the day before Gurdip was arrested at Soekarno-Hatta Airport. Whereas based on a statement from the hospital and a receipt for buying Zulfiqar Ali's medicine, on August 28, Zulfiqar was at the Jakarta Hospital for a medical examination accompanied by Muhammad Taslim Raza Khan, a Pakistani citizen (Imparsial, 2019).

Base on the decision, Zulfiqar, through his legal advisor, filed an appeal on the same day to the Banten High Court. Unfortunately, the appeal ended in a decision that upheld the decision of the Tangerang District Court, namely decision number No. 30/Pid/2005/PT.BTN dated August 29, 2005. Feeling innocent, Zulfiqar through his legal advisors made an appeal to the Supreme Court on October 20, 2005. However, the Supreme Court again rejected the appeal filed by Zulfiqar Ali on October 20 January 2006 through decision no. 2253 K/Pid/2005 (Imparsial, 2019,P.50).

Pakistan's Response to the Case of Zulfiqar Ali

Indonesia and Pakistan are two countries with a majority Muslim population, If combined, the number is around 382 million people or almost 23% of the world's Muslim population. In addition, there are similarities between the two countries, both Indonesia and Pakistan, namely that they both face problems in implementing democracy. The difference is that Indonesia implements democracy based on the values contained in Pancasila and emphasizes pluralism, while Pakistan implements Islamic democracy which is completely based on the Al-Quran and Sunnah (DetikNews, 2015).

As a Islamic democracy country, Pakistan carries out the death penalty for some serious cases, such as rape, and insulting religious people. When the Pakistani government knew about one of their citizens will be sentenced to death for drug trafficking. They got some pressure from JPP (The Justice Project Pakistan) to save the lives of Pakistani citizens. JPP's Legal Director, Maryam Haq said:

"So flimsy a case does not and cannot warrant so final a sentence. He was tortured relentlessly and deprived of his most basic legal rights. Given that there is stronger evidence to support his innocence than guilt, it is now time for the president of Pakistan to appeal to our Muslim allies and save an innocent Pakistani's life. Ali's execution would be grossly unlawful with such severe due-process violations during his detention, trial, and conviction" (dawn, 2016).

When Zulfiqar was arrested, no one from the Pakistani embassy visited him. The Pakistani Parliament issued a *request for urgent action* and made a petition for the Prime Minister of Pakistan to urge President Joko Widodo to release Zulfiqar Ali immediately. Several members of the public and Zulfiqar Ali's extended family also held a protest in front of Zulfiqar Ali's house in Lahore, asking the Pakistani government to urge the Indonesian government to lift Zulfiqar Ali's death sentence. As well as the demands came from International Amnesty and pressures from JPP to rescue Zulfiqar Ali and return him to Pakistan (dawn, 2016).

Through the Pakistani Ambassador for Indonesia, the Pakistani government asked a clemency for the case that befell Zulfiqar Ali and asked the Indonesian government to postpone the death sentence for Zulfiqar Ali, because the verdict handed down by the Supreme Court (MA) against Zulfiqar Ali was considered unfair. During Zulfiqar Ali's detention, the Pakistani embassy paid his medical bills when he ran out of money. According to the JPP, the Pakistani government should urge the Indonesian Government to release Zulfiqar Ali, so that he can spend his last days with his family on the land of Pakistani.

When President Joko Widodo's visit to Pakistan, Prime Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi will urge President Jokowi to allow the terminally Zulfiqar Ali's illness to spend his final days with his family. The Pakistani Prime Minister's request for a review and pardon for Zulfiqar Ali base on humanitarian grounds (Muhaimin, 2018).

The Impact of the Death Penalty

Politics

Indonesia and Pakistan have an unique and interesting history of close bilateral relations, which is existed even before the independence of the two countries. People from both countries were also connected during their struggle for independence from colonialism. Formal diplomatic relations were established soon after Pakistan's independence and in October 1947, when Indonesia opened its first representative office in Karachi. After two years, the office was upgraded to Embassy status, which became fully functional in Karachi in 1950.

Over many years, it has managed to maintain good relations between the two countries. In the past two decades, there have been new developments in political, economic, and national defense relations, and new agreements and memorandums of understanding have been signed. With its unique geo-strategic position, Pakistan is Indonesia's trusted friend and partner in South Asia. Some of the important achievements in their bilateral cooperation include the signing of the PTA in 2013, the National DCA (Defense Cooperation Agreement) in 2010, the Joint Working Group on Combating Terrorism, and the MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) for expanding cooperation in the energy sector and promote the relations education (ditjenpp, 2022). In 2017, a joint committee meeting was held to ratify the follow-up to the National Defense Cooperation Agreement, the relaxation of visa requirements for Pakistani nation, a MoU with travel agents to increase tourism, and a memorandum of understanding with universities to promote educational relations.

Indonesia and Pakistan shared many cultural similarities, as the people of the two countries are strongly influenced by tradition and have a rich cultural heritage. Both Indonesia and Pakistan have interesting and colorful cultural features. Both countries are peace-loving countries. Religion has a main role in their community life and upholds religion and social values. I believe that strong interactions through cultural exchange programs can bring the two nations closer. Pakistan's exports to ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) amounted to US\$993 million, and imports from ASEAN amounted to US\$6.181 billion. At the same time, it is estimated that by 2020, in East Asia alone, seven of the world's top ten economies will be in East Asia, indicating that it has vital economic power (DNA, 2018).

Economy

Pakistan refused to start FTA (Free Trade Agreement) negotiations with Indonesia until Pakistan's concerns about the existing PTA (Preferential Trade Agreement) are resolved within six months. During the PPP (Pakistan Peoples Party) government, the Ministry of Trade and Indonesia's PTA negotiations were ineffective. There are clear signs that some of the major vegetable oil importers have entered into "profitable" transactions with officials from the Ministry of Trade and BPPP (Trade

Development Agency). The main focus of Pakistan's PTA is on exporting kinnow rather than importing palm oil, which is very beneficial for Indonesia. Pakistan provides US\$800 million in financial income to Indonesia annually, it's compared to US\$40-50 million in the same period (Mushtaq, 2016).

The Indonesian Trade Minister urged trade partners to reconsider Pakistan's import quota policy for the goods that is included in the PTA and stressed that quota are free market access, it will help Pakistan's exports to Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia wants an FTA, but the Government of Pakistan does not want to continue this issue until the concerns are gone before the next meeting scheduled for November 2016. According to some analysis, the PTA impacts to some extent on Indonesian people and promises to resolve the differences (Chalil & Barus, 2018).

Indonesia has less market access to Pakistan for garments and bed linen compared to India, China, and some ASEAN countries. The Pakistani government is seeking more market access for garments and linens compared to India, China, and ASEAN countries. Islamabad has raised the issue of exports of kinnow, rice, potatoes, and meat. Indonesia has granted permission for one particular potato variety to be used in the manufacture of chips, but Pakistan has urged Indonesia to include all potato imports in the PTA (Chalil & Barus, 2018).

Responding to a question that is regarding the export of 10,000 tons of rice, the source said that Pakistan had signed a MoU with Indonesia but Indonesia remained silent after the pact. However, Pakistan has insisted that Indonesia must ensure that it buys rice from Pakistan in accordance with the pact. Indonesia has banned on kinnow imports from November to February from around the world. But Pakistan's kinnow export season is on January and February. It's mean, if Pakistan does not export kinnow in January and February, they will be out of the Indonesian market (Primadhyta, 2016).

Indonesia has set some terms and conditions of importing meat from overseas, that are free of foot and mouth disease, and Pakistan cattle are not free from this disease. However, some areas are free from this disease. Pakistan has urged Indonesia to procure meat from Pakistan by zone. According to some sources, the Indonesian authorities have promised to view Pakistan's concerns in a positive light and after consultation with stakeholders and approval from Parliament, it will be in a position to negotiate the PTA with Pakistan more equitably. Over the past 5 years, the trade balance between Indonesia and Pakistan has been positive. From January 2018 to August 2018, Indonesia's exports to Pakistan reached US\$1.63 billion, an increase of 1.91% over the same period in 2017. Meanwhile, Indonesia's imports from Pakistan reached US\$386.6 million, it was a threefold increase (Julita S, 2019).

Indonesia and Pakistan are strengthening bilateral relations that have the potential to deal with various economic and trade sector developments that grow every year. Karachi is a very important port for Indonesia, especially for the trade and investment sectors. Indonesia's main imports from Pakistan include rice, chemicals, raw cotton, wheat, paper, fruits, garments, leather, plastic materials, cotton threads, fabrics, other textile products, sports, and surgical instruments. Karachi as the largest city that operates two major seaports, is the main entry point for Indonesian products to access in the Pakistani market, several trade associations, chambers, and entrepreneurs from Pakistan participated in various exhibitions and trade shows in Indonesia (Kemenlu, 2021).

The first meeting of the JNC (Joint Negotiating Committee) IP-TIGA (Indonesia-Pakistan Trade in Goods Agreement) was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on August 8-9, 2019. Indonesia was represented by Ni Made Ayu Martini who acted as Chair of the Indonesian Delegation. Meanwhile, the Pakistani delegation was led by the Joint Secretary (FTA Wing) of the Ministry of Commerce of Pakistan, Shafiq A. Shahzad. At the first meeting of the JNC IP-TIGA, both parties succeeded in finalizing the TOR (Terms of Reference) as a guide for the next IP-TIGA negotiations. The IP-TIGA negotiations will be divided into a number of working groups (WG), namely the Trade in Goods (TIG) WG Rules of Origin, Customs Procedures, and Trade Facilitation. Facilitation/ROOCPTF, WG Sanitation and Phytosanitary (SPS), WG Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), and WG Legal and Institutional Issues (LII). In addition to

finalizing the TOR, the two delegations also discussed JNC's work plan for the next round of negotiations so that both delegations had the same views and targets in completing the negotiations (ditjenpp, 2019).

The first meeting of the JNC discussed about the number of bilateral cooperation issues, such as increasing trade promotion, as well as discussing several issues in order to find solutions so that the pace of trade between the two countries could increase. Made said that the two negotiators emphasized that in the midst of the world economy which is currently plagued with various issues due to trade frictions, Indonesia and Pakistan have actually agreed to work together, to conduct trade negotiations to explore the potential of the two countries. According to him, if in the IP-PTA (Indonesia-Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement) the two countries only provide the rates of preferences for a number of mutually agreed products, then the IP-TIGA will cover all post's rates of Indonesia and Pakistan to provide maximum benefits for both countries (Yustinus Andri DP, 2019).

Indonesia's mainstay export commodities to Pakistan in 2018 were palm oil and its derivatives, then coal, motorcycles, and other motor vehicles, spare parts and accessories for tractors, and raw materials for artificial fibers. Meanwhile, Indonesia's main import commodities from Pakistan in 2018 were semi-finished products of unalloyed iron or steel; rice, wheat, and meslin; citrus fruits, fresh or dried; and paper and paperboard. The IP-PTA was signed in Jakarta on 3 February 2012 and came into force on 1 September 2013 (KementerianPertanian, 2020).

Before the enactment of the IP-PTA in 2012, the total trade between the two countries was recorded at USD 1.6 billion with Indonesia's exports to Pakistan amounting to US\$1.3 billion and Indonesia's imports from Pakistan amounting to US\$273,000. The implementation of IP-PTA in 2013 has succeeded in increasing trade between the two countries and making Pakistan an important trading partner for Indonesia. Indonesia-Pakistan trade value in 2018 reached US\$3.10 billion; an increase of 87.8% from the 2012 trade value. Meanwhile, the value of Indonesia's exports to Pakistan in 2018 reached US\$ 2.4 billion; an increase of 78% from exports in 2012 (KementerianPertanian, 2020).

Indonesia and Pakistan are strengthening mutual relations to face various potential economic fields, bilateral trade is also increasing from year to year. Karachi's potential as the largest city with two main ports is the main entry point for Indonesian products to enter the Pakistani market. Several trade associations, chambers of commerce, and entrepreneurs of Pakistan participate in various trade fairs and exhibitions in Indonesia. The Indonesian General Consul said that the Karachi urban business community actively conducts trade and holds consultation meetings with Indonesia's trading partners to increase bilateral trade and economic cooperation as well as establish strong relations between communities (Watchdoc, 2020).

Diplomatic

Indonesia sees Pakistan as a country with a very large military power. With Pakistan's military being large and strong compared to Indonesia's, it is hoped that cooperation will increase Indonesia's military strength. The lack of independence of the Indonesian military requires the transfer of experience, knowledge, and technology from Pakistan so that Indonesia can manage its natural resources which are beneficial for Indonesia.

The cooperation started from the 2019 SEA THUNDER-IV bilateral exercise between the Pakistan Navy SSG (Special Service Group) and the Indonesian Navy SOF (Special Operation Force) (Tribune, 2020) to extend the Defense Cooperation Agreement signed by the two countries in 2010. The ambassador have agreed to explore cooperation in the field of defense industry cooperation and particularly in the aviation industry because of the Indonesian aerospace company PT.DI (PT Dirgantara Indonesia) produces the CN-235 and other civilian and military. while Pakistan produces JF-17 Thunder especially in the defense sector (Gothman & Faisyal, 2019).

Pakistan's Minister of Defense visited Indonesia to discuss cooperation in the field of defense and security to eradicate terrorism. In addition, discussions regarding an agreement regarding visa exemption for diplomatic passport holders have been reached by the two countries. This can be the beginning of convenience for both countries by hoping in the future that visa exemptions will increase, not only for diplomatic passports but also for other types of passports. The meeting also discussed the humanitarian cooperation between the two countries which was demonstrated when Indonesia sent aid through the BNPB (Coordination Agency for Disaster Management) in August to Pakistan after flash floods hit the provinces of Sind and Punjab, Pakistan (Antara, 2010).

The Ambassador of Indonesia Iwan Amri said that Pakistani journalists played a role in strengthening relations between the two countries. They have become a bridge for connecting two cultures, building opportunities for cooperation for the purpose of mutual prosperity. Senior Pakistani journalists who attended the gathering appreciated the increased cooperation between the two countries so far. In the last 4 years, the amount of bilateral trade has increased quite rapidly from US\$ 2.1 billion in 2016 to US\$ 3.1 billion in 2016. Pakistani media considers the Indonesian Embassy's initiative to encourage an increase in Pakistani tourists to Indonesia through the 'Wonderful Indonesia' Familiarization Trip program as a success. Every year several prominent journalists, bloggers, and travel writers who are selected are given the opportunity to visit Indonesia's potential tourist destinations while experiencing the richness and diversity of Indonesian culture. In the field of education itself, many Pakistani students have been enrolled in various universities in Indonesia, the number of Indonesian youth entering Pakistani universities has also increased and even female Indonesian students prefer to study in Pakistani higher education institutions (Kemenlu, 2020).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research, the existence of drug trafficking can disrupt and damage the bilateral relations of a country, as happened to Australia and Indonesia. Based on the results of the previous studies, the same case had occurred in Indonesia and Australia which caused the bilateral relations between the two countries to be increasingly damaged from a political, economic, and diplomatic points of view.

The good relations between Indonesia and Pakistan were also shaken by the news of the Zulfiqar Ali's death penalty, who is a Pakistani citizen. Pakistan is a country that carries out the death penalty, but there is a change in foreign policy taken by the Pakistani government due to pressure from various parties. Pressure from International Amnesty, The Justice Project Pakistan, the Pakistani Parliament, demands from interest groups, petitions, and demonstrations from the public led the Pakistani government to urge the Indonesian government to cancel the Zulfiqar Ali's death sentence and return him to Pakistan.

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