G20 INDONESIA 2022

PERPUSNAS PRESS

RECOVER TOGETHER RECOVER STRONGER 1

Optimistic Ideas from Indonesia for the Resurrection of the World After the Covid-19 Pandemic

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ISBN 978-623-313-497-2 (full edition)
ISBN 978-623-313-498-9 (vol. 1)
ISBN 978-623-313-502-3 (PDF full edition)
ISBN 978-623-313-503-0 (PDF vol. 1)

xiv, 273 pages; 14 x 21 cm

Published in collaboration with Rumah Produktif Indonesia and National Library of Indonesia Press

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Perpusnas Press Published
Member of IKAPI
Jl. Salemba Raya No.28a Jakarta
Surel: press@perpusnas.go.id
Laman: https://press.perpusnas.go.id

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International Cooperation: Diplomacy of Hands on Indonesia in Creating World Peace, Improving Humanity's Dignity, and Being an Intermediary for the Creation of Global Resilience

The G20 and the Responsibility of Realizing Global Human Security

Bunyan Saptomo

Introduction

Indonesia, starting December 1, 2021, has a mandate to hold the G20 Presidency for a year. The G20 (Group of Twenty) is a group of 20 of the world's largest economies formed in 1999. The members of the G20 consist of 19 countries and 1 international organization, namely; America, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Germany, Canada, South Korea, Mexico, France, Russia, China, Turkey, and the European Union.

The background to the formation of the G20 was due to the 1998 world economic crisis. This triggered an agreement in the G7 group on the need for a broader economic forum to be more effective in addressing world economic problems. Indeed, the G20 group is more representative than the G7, as G20 members cover 60 of the world's population, with 80% of GDP and 75% of world trade.

This is further reinforced by the fact that all the strongest countries in the world that have veto power at the United Nations (UN), namely: America, China, Britain, France and Russia (P5), become members of the G20. Unlike the G7 members where there are only three members who have veto power at the UN. In addition, it is clear that in terms of economy, all G20 members are large economies, although judging from the high per capita income of only 11, while the rest (9 countries) with middle per capita income. However, there is no G20 member country with a low per capita income rate.

Citing the division of civilizations in The Clash of Civilization (Huntington, 1996), G20 members are quite representative representing all major civilization groups in the world, namely: Western civilization (8 countries), Islam (3 countries), Sinic / Buddhism (3 countries), Latin (3 countries), Russia / Ortodox (1 country), Hinduism (1 country), and Africa (1 country). According to the author, it can be said that the G20 is a collection of elites who, in addition to representing their own interests, are also expected to represent their respective cultural groups and continents/sub-continents.

Judging from the background and purpose of its formation, the G20 is intended as a forum to find solutions to global economic and financial problems. However, to find solutions to global economic problems, it cannot be separated from the political-security, socio-cultural and natural environment. This seems to have been realized and seen from the three pillars of the Italian Presidency program (2020-21) and Indonesia (2021-22), namely: economy, health, and environment. But the program is not yet comprehensive enough to support the United Nations (UN) to achieve its main goal, which is to realize world peace and security. World security, which was previously narrowly defined in terms of military only, then developed broadly into human security. Thus today the task of the UN and other international organizations, including the G20, is to bring about peace and "global human security".

This paper is to provide a brief explanation of the concept of "human security", and expectations for the G20, the Government of Indonesia and civil society related to the G20 program and performance. After more than two decades, the G20 program is expected to be more comprehensive to help the United Nations manage the world solving global problems,

given that this group is a global elite group that has the social responsibility of helping other disadvantaged members of the global community. In addition, this paper also conveys a call to civil society in an effort to encourage the G20 to pay more attention to peace and humanitarian issues.

Human Security

As already mentioned before, the main purpose of the formation of the UN in 1945 was to realize world peace and security. From the Founding of the UN in 1945 until the end of the Cold War in the 1990s there has been a process of understanding related to the notion of "security" which is the main goal of the UN. The definition of security, which was originally defined narrowly from a military point of view, namely the absence of military conflicts between countries, later developed into a broader understanding, namely "human security" (human security). This is in line with the increasing number of human rights instruments passed by the United Nations since the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

In the Human Development Report 1994, the definition of Human Security is based on two aspects, namely: first, it is safe from chronic threats, such as hunger, disease and oppression, and second, protection from sudden disruption in its life, whether at home, at work, or in society. Meanwhile, the UN Commission of Human Security (CHS) in 2003 defined as protecting the most vital human interests (vital core) to support human freedom and human fulfilment, or protecting humans from widespread threats and critical situations. This means that it is necessary to create a political, social, cultural, economic, military and environmental system that comprehensively strengthens human survival, livelihood and dignity.

Basically, the concept of Human Security, which is aimed at strengthening human survival, livelihood and dignity, is a derivative of three basic human rights, namely; freedom from fear and freedom from want, and freedom from indignity. The simple definition of "freedom from fear" is to be free from fear from various threats, such as colonization, war and oppression, as experienced by the palestinians, Syrians and Yemenis, as well as the Rohingya today.

The definition of "freedom from want & indignity" is to be free from shortages of basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter, as well as health and education, as experienced by refugees due to oppression and war, as experienced by Palestine, Syria and Yemen, as well as due to the current famine in the Horn of Africa (dw.com, 2/2/2022).

According to UNHCR estimates in 2021, there are 48 million internal displaced persons (IDPs) and 26.6 refugees (often called refugees) worldwide. Of these refugees, from UNHCR and UNWRA data, the most are Syrian refugees (6.8 million) and Palestinians (5.7 million). The number of Syrian and Palestinian refugees caused by war, colonization and oppression are almost half of the total refugees worldwide. Their shortage of food, clothing and shelter, as well as health and education, have resulted in them becoming a community that has lost its dignity.

According to UNDP, to realize human security, the scope of global security needs to be expanded to include seven components, namely; economic security, health security, environmental security, food security, personal security, community security, and political security.