

THESIS

AUSTRALIA-UK BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP POST THE DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II



by

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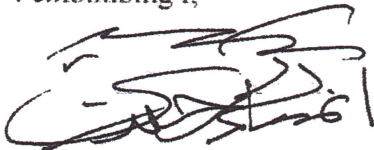
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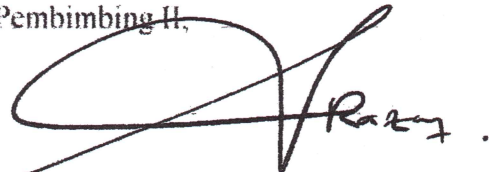
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FOREWORD

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, Praise and gratitude to the presence of Allah SWT for all the blessings, blessings of health, and His gifts, as well as prayers and greetings to His Majesty the Messenger of Allah Shallallahu'alaihiwasallam. The author is given convenience and fluency in completing the thesis with the title "Australia-British Bilateral Relations Post the Death of Queen Elizabeth II" as a condition for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

FOREWORD

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, Praise and gratitude to the presence of Allah SWT for all the blessings, blessings of health, and His gifts, as well as prayers and greetings to His Majesty the Messenger of Allah Shallallahu'alaihiwasallam. The author is given convenience and fluency in completing the thesis with the title "Australia-British Bilateral Relations Post the Death of Queen Elizabeth II" as a condition for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

The author realizes that in the process of writing this thesis, of course, there are still many shortcomings and its completion cannot be separated from the help of various parties. Therefore, the authors never stop expressing gratitude and gratitude to all parties, so that their assistance is worth worship and blessing from Allah SWT.

The author's gratitude goes to Soraya Mangaweang Adma, who has given birth, raised, and sent the writer to school with tireless love. To my beloved father, Buyung Wijaya Kusuma, who never stopped trying to show the best way for his son, thank you very much for my father's firm and loving teachings. The author can stand firm like now thanks to the prayers of great, extraordinary and loving parents. Thanks to my brother who always motivates and encourages the writer, especially in the process of completing the author's studies.

On this opportunity, the writer does not forget to express her highest gratitude to:

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Finally, the writer would like to thank all parties who have helped a lot in the preparation of this thesis and readers who have taken the time to read this thesis. The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect, therefore the writer expects constructive criticism and suggestions for the development and perfection of writing scientific papers in the future.

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AUTHOR

ABSTRAK

ZAIM AZIZIRAHIM, (E061181319), “Hubungan Bilateral Australia-Inggris Pasca Wafatnya Ratu Elizabeth II di bawah bimbingan **Agussalim, S.SIP, MIRAP** selaku pembimbing I dan **Abdul Razaq Z.Cangara, S.IP,M.Si,MIR** selaku pembimbing II Jurusan Hubungan Internasional, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Hasanuddin.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak hubungan bilateral Australia dengan Inggris pasca wafatnya Ratu Elizabeth II dan prospek hubungan bilateral Australia-Inggris pasca wafatnya Ratu Elizabeth II. Metode penulisan yang digunakan dalam penyusunan skripsi ini adalah metode deskriptif, dengan menggunakan literatur seperti buku-buku, jurnal, artikel situs internet, media massa cetak dan elektronik, serta laporan yang berkaitan dengan masalah yang dibahas dalam penelitian ini.

Hasil penulisan ini menunjukkan bahwa hubungan bilateral Australia-Inggris Raya merupakan hubungan luar biasa kuat terjalin antara wilayah persemakmuran Australia dan Britania Raya yang ditandai oleh hubungan sejarah, budaya, kelembagaan, hubungan orang ke orang yang luas, kepentingan keamanan yang selaras, dan kerjasama dibidang perdagangan dan investasi serta hubungan kerja sama dibidang pertahanan dan keamanan negara. Setelah Ratu Elizabeth meninggal, tatanan Negara Inggris mengalami banyak sekali perubahan. Pertama, terjadi pergantian Kepala Negara dari Ratu Elizabeth menjadi Pangeran Charles III. Dengan demikian, segala hal yang berkaitan dengan Ratu Elizabeth II akan diturunkan dan diganti sesuai dengan keinginan Pangeran Charles. Seperti potret istana, lagu kebangsaan, susunan garis suksesi, dan masih banyak lagi. Namun tidak ada kebijakan dari kedua negara tersebut yang menjadi kendala dalam kaitannya hubungan bilateral Australi-Inggris termasuk masalah isu referendum untuk mengubah status negara Australia menjadi Republik atau memisahkan diri dari hubungan pemerintahan antara Australi dan Inggris.

Kata Kunci: Hubungan Bilateralan, Australi-Inggris, Pasca Wafatnya Ratu Elizabeth II, Isu Referendum

ABSTRACT

ZAIM AZIZIRAHIM, (E061181319), “Bilateral Relationship Australia-English After the Death of Queen Elizabeth II under the guidance of Agussalim, S.SIP, MIRAP as first advisor and **Abdul Razaq Z.Cangara, S.IP,M.Si,MIR** as secondadvisor at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

This study aims to determine the impact of Australian bilateral relations with Britain after the death of Queen Elizabeth II and the prospect of Australian-English bilateral relations after the death of Queen Elizabeth II. The writing method used in the preparation of this thesis is a descriptive method, using literature such as books, journals, internet sites articles, print and electronic mass media, as well as reportsrelated to the problems discussed in this study.

The results of this writing show that Australian-British bilateral relations are a strong relationship between Australian and British Commonwealth areas marked by historical, cultural, institutional relations, relations between people, in harmony with security interests, and cooperation in the field trade and investment as well as cooperativerelations in the field of national defense and security. After Queen Elizabeth died, the order of the United Kingdom underwent a lot of changes. First, there was a change of head of state from Queen Elizabeth to Prince Charles III. Thus, all matters relating to Queen Elizabeth II will be deployed and replaced in accordance with the wishes of Prince Charles. Like the portrait of the palace, the national anthem, the arrangement of the succession line, and many more. However, there is no policy from the two countries that are an obstacle in the relation of Australi-English bilateral relations, including the issue of the referendum issue to change the status of the Australian state into a republic or separate from government relations between Australia and the United Kingdom.

Keywords: Bilateral Relations, Australia-English, After the death of Queen Elizabeth II, the issue of referendum.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Australia is a country located in the southern part of the world, it is also the smallest continent in the world. Even though it is located near Asia, the international community often refers to Australia as the western world because its life is similar to the lifestyle of countries in Western Europe and the United States. This former British colony has eight states, namely six states and two major territories. The six states are New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia (Western Australia), South Australia (Southern Australia), and two large territories namely the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (Siboro, J. 2012).

The word Australische in Dutch is used to refer to the newly discovered area in the South. Australia which is the smallest continent in the world and began to be inhabited by humans since the ice age of a British colonial country. The British colonization of Australia was a major disaster for the Aborigines in Australia. At the time establishing Australia as a British colony was experiencing an economic crisis. The British government took a policy by sending crime convicts from England and Ireland to Australia. This policy is one way to overcome the current economic crisis. (Hidayat. 2007).

The lifestyle of the majority of Australian society began with the arrival of white people since 1788. At first the majority of them were convicts who were sent under British government policy which drew up a plan “to remove the

inconvenience which arose from the crowded state of the gaols in the different parts of the kingdom". The sending of these convicts led to the development of other colonies besides New South Wales, so that based on the Australian Colonies Government Act of 1850 six colonies had been formed consisting of the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland and Victoria (Clark, 1986 ; Bereson, 1979; Scot, 1943; see also Siboro, 1989). The development of these colonies by Crawford (1971) was grouped in the second wave of migration, namely the movement of people from England which took place between 1788 and 1945, namely the end of World War II. The majority of people included in this second wave come from England, and they still maintain their British lifestyle (Siboro, 2012).

The third stage of European population migration to Australia was marked by a shift, namely an increase in the number of non-English immigrants. This is due to government policies that encourage the Ministry of Immigration to increase the population in Australia as a result of the economic depression, the number of people leaving Australia is greater than those entering, delaying natural population growth. This immigration program brought in a large number of non-English Europeans (mainly from Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Lebanon, Austria, etc.). At this time, the composition of the Australian population became 75% with British background, and 23 % have a non-British European background, while the rest are Aborigines, such a composition shows that more than 95% of Australia's population is white, coming from Europe, especially England (Siboro, 2012).

Such a population composition has an impact on the direction of government institutions that lead to western countries, especially England. This can be seen from the development of government in Australia since the end of Lachlan Macquarie's government until the formation of the Federation state. Western influence is very strong, due to the composition of the population from the beginning of the establishment of the New South Wales colony whose people came from England (Siboro, 2012).

When the early colony of New South Wales was founded, an autocratic form characterized the government of its governors. The majority of the population who are prisoners led to the emergence of such a form of government. There is no government institution of any kind outside the powers of the governor. This means that the governor holds the reins of government alone without being accompanied by legislative or judicial institutions. This continued until the Government of Lachlan Macquarie (1810 – 1821) when this form of autocratic government began to be shaken by the desire of free settlers, who began to balance in number compared to the prisoners' community, to form a responsible government (Siboro, 2012).

In accordance with the development of other colonies, the form of responsible government began with the formation of a legislative council which gradually developed with various laws showing an increasing number of legislative council members and a wider legislative council's powers and a narrower governor's powers (see Judicature Act 1823, amendment judicature act 1828, the 1842 law establishing a government with a representative system). The climax was the issuance of the Australian Colonies Government Act 1850 which

gave freedom to each colony to form a government according to the interests and aspirations of each colony. As a result of this law then for 50 years the people in the colonies struggled to create an Australian federation. On January 1, 1901, the Australian Federation was formed under the name Commonwealth of Australia (Siboro, 2012).

Australia as a federative state under British rule, has the freedom to regulate its domestic affairs. Meanwhile, Australia's foreign affairs are still handled by the UK. But the Australian people and government have no objection to it. They are still proud to be part of the British Empire. This sense of pride is inseparable from the history experienced by the Australian nation. Most Australians are of British descent. This makes the UK cannot be separated from the socio-cultural life of Australian society. Not only that, in defense and security, Australia is also still very dependent on Britain. England is one of the largest European countries and has a wide territory. In addition, a strong naval fleet is also owned by the British. It is not surprising that Australia, which at that time did not have troops, still depended on Britain for its defense and security. In 1907, Australia along with Canada and New Zealand got dominion status from the British parliament. With this status, Australia has the freedom to manage its domestic and foreign affairs, although it still views the King or Queen of England as its King or Queen (Siboro, 2012).

Australia has a written constitution and is the law that governs all other laws, and the most senior person in the constitution is the Queen or King of England who acts as Australia's Head of State. The Queen or King of England as

the Head of State appoints their representative in Australia who acts on their behalf, namely the Governor General. However, they do not have executive power, so there is a separation between the symbolic Head of State who symbolizes the unity of the country, and the head of government which is open to competition. The King is not directly involved in running the day-to-day affairs of Australia, and no longer has direct influence over the country's society, economy or government. However he remains thoroughly briefed on Australian affairs and can act as an adviser and confidant to the Prime Minister. The governor-general appointed by Queen Elizabeth II is the longest-serving monarch in British history. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor is Queen of England and 14 Commonwealth countries since her reign began in February 1952. Queen Elizabeth II is the longest serving monarch in British history (Siboro, J. 2012).

In 2020 leaders from eight Australian states and territories signed a declaration of support for the Australian Republican Movement's struggle to hold a national referendum that would designate Australia as a republic. The issue of this referendum until secession arose after the departure of Queen Elizabeth II. Where Elizabeth II has become a symbol that binds the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Nations. This was supported by Morrison who said it was time for a new referendum to determine who should be Australia's head of state. Prime Minister Anthony Albanese is known as a figure who supports Australia to break away from the realm of the British Commonwealth, and build a republic. But now, Albanese stated that now is not the right time. Australia's centre-left Labor government wants an Australian president to replace the British king as head of state. The death of Queen Elizabeth II, who ruled for 70 years, was seen by many

as the ideal opportunity for change. In response to the push for a referendum, a number of MPs in Australian states have pledged allegiance to King Charles III. The politicians underlined the strong constitutional link between the country and the monarchy (VOA, 2016).

Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, who succeeded Prime Minister Tony Abbott and became chairman of the Australian Republican Movement during the 1999 referendum, said many in his government wanted the Queen of England to remain Australia's head of state, and after becoming prime minister Turnbull said he was in no hurry rushed to cut constitutional ties with Britain and argued there was no need for a new referendum until the Queen's term ends. (VOA, 2016).

In that regard, University of Adelaide Law Professor Greg Taylor said the potential for states to refuse to end their relationship with the king was no reason for Australia not to hold a second referendum to become a republic. The option that the states in Australia have a relationship with the monarchy in the midst of a republican form of government is considered a necessity (Rod McGuirk, 2022).

Many questions about Australia's future as a member of the British Commonwealth were sparked by the passing of Queen Elizabeth II on Thursday, 9 September 2022, at the age of 96. The Queen is known around the world as a determined figure who possesses impressive diplomacy. skills, particularly in the post-World War II, cold war, and later historical periods, which have remained vulnerable to a number of global challenges to date.

Australia, like Canada, New Zealand and other former British royal colonies, still views the King or Queen of England as head of state and adheres to royal law. However, despite Australia's growing economy and significant regional

power, the debate over changing the country system to a republic was only narrowly lost in a 1999 referendum. Currently, King Charles III has taken over from his late mother, Queen Elizabeth II, as leader of Britain and the Commonwealth of Nations.

After the death of Queen Elizabeth II, the Commonwealth of Nations' proposal for a referendum emerged. Currently, there are 54 Commonwealth countries, including the Assembled Realm. One Commonwealth country that has the issue of a referendum is Australia. In Australia, the Republicans are very strong. Anthony Albanese is a member of the Australian Labor Party, which does not happen to support the monarchy. "In fact, this issue existed before the Queen died. Prince William responded to this news by holding a tour with Kate Middleton to Belize, Jamaica and the Bahamas in March" (Zulfikar, 2022).

Based on the phenomena that have been stated above, the authors are interested in conducting a study with the title: "Bilateral Relations between Australia and the United Kingdom After the Death of Queen Elizabeth II." Where Queen Elizabeth has held the position of monarch and head of state of seven independent countries since 1952. She controls Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan, and Ceylon which is now Sri Lanka.

A. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the problems that have been stated above, the limitations of the problems and the formulation of the problems posed in this study are to avoid expanding the discussion and interventions used in the research, the formulation of the problems posed by the author are as follows:

1. What is the impact of Australia's bilateral relations with the UK after the death of Queen Elizabeth II?
2. What are the prospects for bilateral relations between Australia and the UK after the death of Queen Elizabeth II?

B. Purpose and Benefits of Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the impact of Australia's bilateral relations with the UK after the death of Queen Elizabeth II
2. To find out the prospects for bilateral relations between Australia and the UK after the death of Queen Elizabeth II.

C. Research Benefits

The benefits that are expected to be obtained from the results of this study are as follows:

1. For Authors

This research is expected to provide insight related to the bilateral relations that occurred between Australia and the United Kingdom after the death of the British state leader, Queen Elizabeth II.

2. For Academics

Enrich the understanding of academics in International Relations about defense diplomacy and the usefulness of its implementation in bilateral relations.

3. For further researchers

It is hoped that it will be useful as a reference for other researchers, especially academics through a number of information related to activities and variants of defense diplomacy in the Australia-UK bilateral relationship.

D. Conceptual Framework

At this time, cooperation is the most effective way for a country to achieve interests and to survive in the international world. A country cannot survive only by its own strength, in this case by relying on the country's natural resources, human resources or technology. This can be seen from the cooperation carried out by large and developed countries such as the United States, France, Russia and other developed countries, even though these countries have natural resources, human resources or advanced technology these countries continue to cooperate. In addition to surviving in the international world, as previously written, international cooperation is also carried out by a country in order to achieve its national interests. The national interest itself can be interpreted as what needs are currently needed by a country, therefore in order to meet these needs, in addition to utilizing natural resources, human resources or technology owned by that country, international cooperation is also needed to be able to fulfill this. . In the concept of international cooperation, cooperation can be categorized into several categories based on the number of countries that cooperate. In this study, the authors use the concept of bilateral cooperation, bilateral cooperation is cooperation carried out by two countries.

Cooperation is defined as any action intended to benefit others, regardless of whether individuals also benefit in the process. Sometimes cooperation is defined as giving or contributing to collective needs and not leveraging collective resources. Ratner (2007) explains that cooperation is generally defined as people working together, coordinating their actions, considering their actions and interests.

Irwin & Berigan (2013) stated that cooperation is behavior in which individuals forget the benefits obtained for the good of the group. Based on some of the definitions previously mentioned, cooperation is behavior that prioritizes the interests of other people and groups rather than personal interests. A person is called cooperative if he prioritizes the interests of other people and groups rather than personal interests. Meanwhile, a person is said to be uncooperative if he prioritizes personal interests over the interests of other people or groups. Collaboration is not an easy thing to do because behind the common goals there are personal goals that are owned by each individual. This can lead to conflicts between individual needs and collective needs. The difference between these individual interests and collective interests lies in the absence of cooperation.

Bilateral relations between countries refer to political, economic, cultural and historical ties, as well as people to people contacts. The strong bilateral relationship is marked by cooperation between institutions and people at the administrative and political levels as well as in the private sector, academia, and civil society. Other elements of the bilateral relationship include trade and investment, cultural cooperation, as well as common knowledge and public awareness of other countries and the ties that exist between them.

In International Relations, cooperative relations between countries will be established which are a meeting of various international interests from several countries which cannot be fulfilled by their own people. Bilateral relations are conditions that describe a reciprocal relationship between the two parties involved, and the main actor in the implementation of bilateral relations is the state (Perwita and Yani, 2005:28). In the process of bilateral relations, three motives were determined, namely: Maintaining national interests, maintaining peace, and increasing economic welfare (Perwita and Yani, 2005:29).

A bilateral cooperative relationship is a situation that describes a reciprocal relationship between two parties who are collaborating, where in this case the main actor is the state (Perwita & Yani, 2005). It can be interpreted here that the bilateral cooperation relationship carried out by the two countries is a reciprocal relationship, where the two countries here cooperate based on the desire to benefit from the results of the cooperation carried out. Profit here can be interpreted as a national interest that the two cooperating countries want to realize. In this study, the focus of the author is on the bilateral cooperation relations carried out by Australia and the United Kingdom, in this case the cooperation relations in the fields of politics, security and trade between the two countries. Australia has a power relationship with the United Kingdom, where Australia is a commonwealth of England and the Queen or King of England is Australia's Head of State. In addition to cooperative relations in the field of state power, Australia and the United Kingdom also established cooperative relations in the field of national security and defense and trade relations between the two countries.

In writing this thesis, the authors use the concept of Bilateral Cooperation, the Concept of FTA (Free Trade Agreement), and the Concept of Partnership Agreement. At the level of the concept of bilateral cooperation is used as a reference level in the process of achieving the national interests of the two countries. This cooperation can be one of the aspects that can place countries that can establish good cooperation for both parties. Whereas in the concept of FTA to build a comparative advantage for the two countries. As well as using the Partnership Agreement concept as a cooperation agreement framework that can provide benefits to both countries through the economic sector. The three concepts of cooperation can be described as follows:

1. Bilateral Cooperation Concept

Basically cooperation is a situation where the parties who cooperate agree to work to generate profits for the parties who take part in it. According to William Zartman and Saadia Touval in the book International Cooperation in paragraph 2, namely:

Cooperation is defined here as a situation where parties agree to work together to produce new gains for each of the participants unavailable to them by unilateral action, at some cost. Its constituent elements are working together, agreement to do so (not just coincidence), cost, and new gains for all parties.

In the book International Cooperation, William Zartman and Saadia Touval emphasize that cooperation is a situation where the parties who work together produce new benefits for each stakeholder. There are constituent elements, namely working together, an agreement to do so and new benefits for all parties. The benefits in question are not only material gains but also progress

towards achieving each country's goals such as increased security, status or freedom of action (Zartman & Touval, 2010).

The concept of international cooperation has basically been used specifically in the literature on international relations which debates how cooperation arises and survives in an anarchic international system. Referring to the book appendix Achieving Cooperation under Anarchy: Strategies and Institutions in p. 226-227, namely:

Cooperation is not equivalent to harmony. harmony requires complete identity of interests, but cooperation can only take place in situations that contain a mixture of conflicting and complementary interests. in such situations, cooperation occurs when actors adjust their behavior to the actual or anticipated preferences of others. Cooperation, thus defined, is not necessarily good from a moral point of view (Keohane & Axelrod, 2008)

In this quote, it is important to emphasize that cooperation can only take place in a situation that contains conflicting and complementary interests. In this situation, cooperation occurs when actors can adjust their behavior which can be anticipated from the preferences of others through the policy-making process. Each country's policies can be adjusted to reduce the adverse consequences for other countries.

So the general understanding of the concept of international cooperation is a picture of interaction to achieve common goals when the actors are not in conflict. The concept of international cooperation generally occurs between various actors, not only between governments, but also transnational and on various bilateral, multilateral, regional and global scales. Within the framework of international cooperation here it refers to structures and policy-making processes

outside of the nation-state and is used synonymously with global governance (Paulo and Institue, 2014).

In this concept there are two important elements in which it is assumed that the behavior of each actor is directed to achieve several goals. These goals do not need to be the same for all the actors involved, but also the actors assume that this is behavior that is rational for them (2). This definition implies that cooperation provides actors with benefits or rewards. The benefits obtained do not have to be the same size or type for each country, but they can be mutually beneficial to one another. Each actor helps other actors to realize their goals by making adjustments according to their policies (Milner, 1992).

The Bilateral Relationship is a form of relationship that exists between the two parties. In this situation it is not limited to the government representing the state, but can also take the form of an agency or private party. In establishing bilateral relations, it is always based on the common interests of both parties through cooperation. Bilateral relations can be carried out in various ways such as by exchanging goods, services, and mutual support between countries by supporting the resources they already have which are very important activities (Holsti, 1988).

Bilateral relations can be explained as a situation where the two parties involved influence each other. The background to bilateral relations is that there are parties who cannot meet their own needs. In forming bilateral cooperation between the two countries, they have their own goals, so each country formulates policies that concern the interests of the country, the reason being the basis of national interests. Foreign policy is a strategy or action plan for decision makers

in a country to deal with other countries that are controlled to achieve national goals for the sake of national interests (Teuku May, 2002).

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Patterns of interaction in international relations cannot be separated from all forms of interaction that take place in the international community, both by state actors and non-state actors. Patterns of relationships and interactions can be in the form of cooperation, competition, and conflict. The cooperation that occurs is a form of cooperation that is carried out in line with the expansion of globalization.

By carrying out bilateral relations, especially with a sufficiently long time, indirectly there will be a dynamic that has links between the two countries due to the national interests of each party. As in the case of cooperation that has existed for a long time, it can facilitate new collaborations in other fields. So that if one day one of the parties will not be reluctant to provide assistance which basically returns for the sake of its national interests.

In cooperation the goal is how to maintain, maintain and enhance cooperation that takes place in a fair and mutually beneficial manner, how to

prevent and avoid conflicts, and how to change conditions of competition in the event of conflict by turning it into a cooperation. In line with that, cooperation is formed more to conditions at the economic level. Seeing this condition, the cooperation between the two countries, although the role of the government is no longer the main thing, still plays an important role in conducting cooperation.

The definition and concept of bilateral relations in international relations contain and have more complex and varied meanings and have meanings related to the dynamics of international relations themselves. The concept of bilateral relations is used to further strengthen the cooperative relations that exist between the two countries by using all their potential, power and influence to achieve their national interests.

In building relations with other countries, various elements are identified as enemies, compromise, and friendship. In other words, in a bilateral relationship the state must be flexible but must still comply with existing rules or regulations so that the benefits to be realized in the relationship can be realized. If a country succeeds in establishing cooperative relations with other countries, then it will have a big impact and can expand its network to other countries (Frankle, 1991).

2. Concept of Free Trade Agreement (FTA)

Economists have a great influence on trade policy, and they provide strong reasons for free trade to remove trade barriers (Krist, William, 2020). Free trade agreements (FTAs) are agreements between two or more countries in which the countries agree to certain obligations affecting trade in goods and services, and protection for investors and intellectual property rights. FTAs can help businesses to enter and compete more easily in global markets through zero or reduced tariffs

and other conditions. While the specifics of each agreement vary, in general they reduce trade barriers and create a more transparent and stable trade and investment environment. So that the two countries between Indonesia and Australia can export their products and services to trading partner markets (International Trade Administration, 2020).

Within its framework, FTA is supported by the economic rationale of Welfare Maximization which refers to increasing world trade in general through removing trade barriers and minimizing effects on third parties (Turinov & Anna, 2008). FTAs are accepted because of the benefits for the countries participating in this trade, based on the concept of comparative advantage. Countries will specifically produce products if they have a comparative advantage. FTAs can guarantee that the countries participating in the agreement will benefit from the results of trade formation (Trade Creation) and trade diversion (Trade Diversion) (Widyasanti, 2010). FTAs contribute to greater economic activity and job creation, as well as provide opportunities for large and small businesses in the country to benefit from greater trade and investment. FTAs can help countries gain more from foreign investment, promote regional economic interaction and build a common approach to trade and investment as is the case with Australia and Indonesia. FTAs can also provide enhanced trade and investment opportunities in contributing to the economic growth of developing countries. (Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2017)

3. Concept of Partnership Agreement

Bilateral cooperation is a situation that describes a reciprocal relationship between two parties who cooperate, where in this case the main actor is the state

(Perwita & Yani, 2005). It can be interpreted here that the bilateral cooperation relationship carried out by the two countries is a reciprocal relationship, where the two countries here cooperate based on the desire to benefit from the results of the cooperation carried out. Profit here can be interpreted as a national interest that the two cooperating countries want to realize. In this research, the focus of the author is on the bilateral cooperation relations carried out by Australia and the United Kingdom.

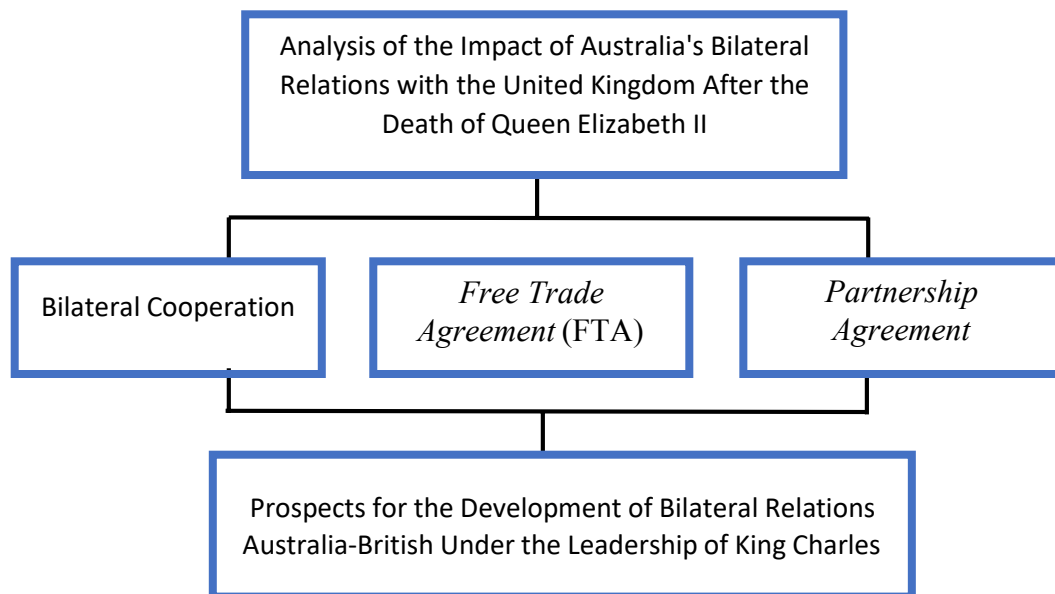
According to Thomson and Perry in Keban (2007), collaboration has different degrees, starting from coordination and cooperation (cooperation) to a higher degree, namely collaboration. "Experts basically agree that the difference lies in the depth of interaction, integration, commitment and complexity where cooperation lies at the lowest level. While collaboration is at the highest level".

A partnership agreement is a contract between all parties involved in starting a business structured as a partnership. The contract includes the rights and responsibilities of each partner. When entering into a partnership, partners must enter into a written partnership agreement to reduce the potential for conflict. An agreement between a stronger economy and a weaker economy that is designed for economic development in weaker countries while providing real benefits to the stronger ones also this agreement also functions to maintain peace between countries in various regions to improve living standards in less developed countries develop.

An Economic Partnership Agreement includes the same terms as a free trade agreement but goes beyond the scope of an FTA. In addition to free trade,

the EPA regulates the free movement of people including government procurement provisions, international competition and cooperation, customs procedures and international dispute resolution and investment (Ingram, 2020).

Chart 1.1 Conceptual Framework for Writing



Source. Managed from various sources of literature

F. Writing Method

The research method comes from two combined words, namely method and writing. Method is a way to do something. In this case the method can be defined as a way to do something that uses a careful mind to achieve a goal. While writing has a meaning as an activity to search, record and formulate, and analyze to become a report.

1. Writing Type

The type of research used in this research is descriptive research, which is a method used to examine the status of a group of people, an object, a condition, a

system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make descriptive, systematic, factual and accurate descriptions or descriptions of the facts, characteristics and relationships between phenomena that are owned. The choice of descriptive research method in this paper is to be able to provide an analytical explanation by explaining, recording, analyzing, and interpreting matters related to the Australia-British bilateral cooperation relationship after the death of Queen Elizabeth II and the prospects for developing Australia-British Bilateral Relations under the leadership of King Charles.

2. Data Collection Techniques

In the process of writing, the authors use data collection techniques through literature review or library research. Literature review is a method of collecting related data from books, journals both local and international, documents, reports, articles, which are obtained through online media such as official websites that contain or support all the information needed for this writing.

3. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used by the author is qualitative in nature or in other words, data that has been collected from various literature relating to the impact of Australia's bilateral relations with the UK after the death of Queen Elizabeth II and the prospects for developing Australia-Britain bilateral relations after the death of Queen Elizabeth II. In analyzing problems related to the

research object, it is described based on existing facts, then connecting these facts with other facts so as to produce an appropriate and logical argument.

4. Writing Method

The writing method used by the writer is deductive method. This writing explains in general by describing the facts and then draws conclusions specifically in explaining the results of the analysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Bilateral Cooperation Concept

In cooperation, there are several parties who want to get an agreement according to what is written in the cooperation framework. In the study of international relations, there are basically several forms of cooperation included in international cooperation, namely bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation, and regional cooperation. The international cooperation theory that will be used is the concept of bilateral cooperation. Cooperation has several definitions that are similar, but some of these definitions have the same core definition, namely a situation where the parties agree to work together to generate new benefits for each party that enters into it (Zartman W. 2010).

Bilateral cooperation is a situation that describes a reciprocal relationship between two parties who cooperate, where in this case the main actor is the state (Perwita & Yani, 2005). It can be interpreted here that the bilateral cooperation relationship carried out by the two countries is a reciprocal relationship, where the two countries here cooperate based on the desire to benefit from the results of the cooperation carried out. Profit here can be interpreted as a national interest that the two cooperating countries want to realize.

Bilateral cooperation is cooperation carried out by two countries to fulfill the interests of both countries and to achieve common goals. Bilateralism refers to political and cultural relations carried out by two countries, for example:

1. Signing or agreement.
2. Exchange of Ambassadors.
3. State visits.

Bilateral cooperation is a political, cultural, educational and economic cooperation between two countries. Most international cooperation is carried out bilaterally. The alternative to bilateral relations is multilateral cooperation; involving many countries, and unilateral; when a country applies at will (free will) (Rudy, 2002). Collaboration can work through a variety of different contexts. Most interactions in the form of cooperation occur in two governments that have interests or face similar problems simultaneously. Other models of cooperation carried out by each country are embodied by international organizations and agreements.

Several organizations such as the United Nations (UN) stipulate that ongoing cooperation between member countries of the organization is carried out on the basis of recognition of the national sovereignty of each country. Cooperation carried out between the governments of two sovereign countries in the context of finding a joint solution to a problem that concerns the two countries through negotiations, agreements, and so on is referred to as bilateral cooperation. Bilateral cooperation is a form of relationship between two countries that influence each other or the occurrence of a reciprocal relationship which is manifested in the form of cooperation. The pattern of bilateral cooperation includes the process of:

1. Actual response or policy from the initiating country.
2. Perceptions of the response by decision makers in the receiving country.
3. Counter action from the recipient country of the decision.
4. Perception by decision makers from the initiating country. (Perwita and Yani, 2005).

The main issue in international cooperation is seen based on the extent to which the mutual benefits obtained through such cooperation can support the conception of unilateral and competitive action interests. International cooperation is formed because international life covers various fields such as ideology, politics, social and culture, environment, defense and security (Perwita & Yani, 2005).

So, cooperation cannot occur if a country can achieve its own goals. So that it is felt that cooperation will be created, because of the dependence of each country to achieve its internal interests. According to Teuku May Rudy in the book *Strategic Studies: In the Post-Cold War International System Transformation*, he said that, in forming a bilateral cooperation, each country has its own goals, therefore each country formulates a policy that concerns the interests of that country (Rudy, 2002).

ishan S. Rana said that bilateral cooperation: "In bilateral diplomacy the main concept used is that a country will pursue its national interests in order to get maximum benefits and the only way is to create good and lasting relations between countries" (Rana, 2002)

B. Partnership Agreement

Partnership agreement is **Concept** a contract between all parties involved in starting a partnership structured business. The contract includes the rights and responsibilities of each partner. When establishing partnerships, partners must make a written partnership agreement to reduce the potential for conflict (Inc., 2020).

Agreement between a stronger economy and a weaker economy designed for economic development in a weaker country while providing concrete benefits to the stronger also this agreement also functions to maintain peace between countries in various regions to improve living standards in lacking countries develop.

The Economic Partnership Agreement includes the same provisions as the free trade agreement but exceeds the scope of the FTA. In addition to free trade, EPA regulates the movement of people freely including the provisions of government procurement, competition and international cooperation, customs procedures and international dispute resolution and investment (Ingram, 2020).

Negotiations for an economic partnership agreement takes years to be completed. The agreement detailed various kinds of issues, all of which must be balanced to provide benefits to all parties. The agreement could not be too challenging to be achieved between countries that have a strong history of trade and cooperation.

The agreement in the economic partnership agreement is designed for development in a country whose economy is weaker than other stakeholders while providing concrete benefits. And at the same time function to protect the country in various regions and improve the living standards of people in the country in the developmental stage. Economic partnership agreements are usually signed by two or more countries, in the 21st century this agreement was popular in European, African, Asian and Pacific countries. All are incorporated to survive and compete in the increasingly dynamic international scope of the EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement).

From the previous presentation, it can be drawn in general that EPA is a form of international agreement which contains an agreement in the form of deregulation, the deregulation referred to in the form of regulations for investors and immigration controls as an addition to the contents of the agreement agreement. The EPA and FTA equations are the decline or removal of the tariff. While the difference, in EPA, the fields are far more complex as well as facilitating the movement of human resources, goods and capital, the rules of competition policy and intellectual property rights.

In the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) contains three main pillars that are the basis of making EPA. Among them (Japan, 2008):

- a. Liberalization, elimination of trade and investment barriers in the form of tariffs and provide legal certainty;
- b. Cooperation, contains an agreement to increase capacity through capacity building for priority industry sectors;
- c. Facilitation, to increase trust for investors.

In the Economic Partnership Agreement there is also a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement as the subject of discussion of concepts in this writing. As explained in the previous paragraph, EPA contributed greatly to forming a country and achieving the national interests of every country involved in this agreement. While in the CEPA economic cooperation which includes wider than just the issue of trade.

Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in its general sense is a draft cooperation agreement that is interconnected between market

access, capacity building and facilitation of trade and investment. Cooperation in CEPA can be done bilaterally or carried out within the scope of the economic cooperation block. Comprehensive itself can be interpreted to have broad insight into something and see it from various aspects so that it can understand a comprehensive problem and solve it well (Foreign Minister, 2020).

In an outline, CEPA can be said to be an agreement on the economic pact between countries that aims to reduce and increase bilateral trade between the two countries concerned. The difference between FTA and CEPA is FTA (Free Trade Agreement) with the aim only at the limit of reducing tariff barriers while Cepa itself does not only reduce trading barriers but this agreement includes a broader cooperation area. Cepa is not only a form of trade relations but also includes and discusses investment, goods and services, or discussing renewable energy.

E Referendum Concept

Referendum comes from the basic word refer which means to restore. In the referendum system, the implementation of government is based on direct supervision by the people. Especially in the policy that has, is currently or which will be implemented by the Legislative Institution and Executive Institution.

Referendum is a process of voting universe in making a decision. Especially political decisions that affect a country as a whole, such as amendment to the constitution or new law, or changes in the territory of a country. A referendum is considered binding if the government must follow all the existing people's answers In the referendum results. Based on the needs and the culprit, thereferendum is divided into two types, namely the legislative referendum and the referendum of the universe.

The legislative referendum is carried out if an adoption or change/renewal of the constitution or law requires the entire approval of the people. While the referendum of the universe is a referendum action held based on the will of the people, preceded by a demonstration or petition that succeeded in gathering majority support. BBC, (2021)

History records that the referendum has been carried out by several countries, to decide related to matters that are considered important and can affect the whole community, such as when the fall of the Soviet Union 1991, 11 countries of 15 states carried out related referendums whether to become an independent state or not , after the fall of the Soviet Union with the final results of the 11 states separated from the Soviet Union. In 2015 Scottish countries made a referendum related to whether Scottish will be supposed with the United Kingdom or not, this referendum is named Scottish Independence Referendum, with the final results of Scotland remaining part of the Union, in 2016 the Great Britain conducted a referendum related to whether the Union would come out of the European Union Or not, this referendum is known as the EU Referendums, with the final result of the United Kingdom out of the European Union membership, then in 2017 Turkey made a referendum to decide on the change in the system into a presidential country or permanently with the parliamentary system, and the final result of the community agreed to turn into The presidential system, and in 2020, the Italian conducted a referendum related to the reduction of the number of Camera Dei Deputati members, with the final results of the Italian community agreed to reduce the Camera Dei Deputy Council members from 634 people to 400 people. Referendum in the Soviet Union. (2016)

With so many countries that use the referendum concept in making decisions, making evidence that referendum can be a means of deciding

something, where all people are involved in decision making, so that the concept of referendum is in line with the concept of democracy.

Referendum supporters argue that through the referendum they can solve political problems. Especially for the ruling government where the ruling parties are divided into problems. Then the settlement was completed properly and peacefully. Meanwhile, the opponent stated that the use of referendum weakened the government by reducing the image of the performance of representative institutions. Another argument that voters do not always have the capacity or information about the problem at stake. The opponent of the referendum also argues that if the executive institution has the power to determine when the referendum is held, they can be used as a political tool to meet the needs of the party that rules rather than interpreting the meaning of democracy. Referendum is an activity to ask for opinions. Referendum in the Soviet Union. (2016)

There are several kinds of referendum, but the referendum commonly used in various countries is as follows:

1. Referendum Obligatoir

The referendum which is made requires approval from the people with the most votes. After the legislative body makes a law plan, the plan must be offered to the people. Offers using People's Voting (Referendum). Referendum Obligatoir is a referendum that is carried out in the community before being invited or approved. If some of the votes of the people approve the law plan, then it is approved as a law. Thus that the obligatoir referendum determines the enactment of a law. Through a referendum or voting, directly by the people without the

institution of representatives of the new law is considered valid. Referendum in the Soviet Union. (2016)

2. Facultative referendum

Referendum in which legislative institutions make laws first. If within a certain period of time, no people declare their objections or disapproval, then the law is fixed and valid as a law. However, if there are a number of citizens who expressed their disapproval, the legislative institution requested approval from all people like the type of obligating referendum. This facultative Rferendum does not require the opinion of the people, meaning that if it has been designed, it may be ratified. In essence, this type of referendum determines whether an applicable law can be used or not, or whether the law needs to be changed. Countries that use facultative referendum types are Switzerland.

3. Consultative referendum

Consultative Referendum Consultative Referendum concerns technical problems. Usually the people also do not understand the material of the law that is requested because the knowledge of this will be biased. In this type of refernse system there are the following characteristics:

- The task of lawmakers is under the supervision of the people who have the right to vote.
- Legislative institutions are a form of representation or representing the voice of the people
- Executive institutions are chosen by the legislative body for three years and can be re -elected.

- The stability of this system is influenced by the existence of understanding between the executive as the policy holder of the polt with the people.

Some of the conditions that must be carried out on the referendum in the country are as follows:

1. Referendum is held in accordance with the legal system in force in the country. The referendum must be carried out based on the constitution and other provisions of the law. The law is regulated regarding the referendum reasons for being carried out and who has the right to hold and initiate a referendum.
2. The referendum is held in accordance with the legal system in force in the country. The referendum must be carried out based on the constitution and other provisions of the law. The law is regulated regarding the referendum reasons for being carried out and who has the right to organize and initiate the referendum.2. The referendum considers the country's political conditions. The referendum is held based on consideration of crucial constitutional and political issues. Especially regarding constitutional problems, state sovereignty, the role of international relations to the issue of national integration (self -release).
3. The combination of opinion fractures when the referendum will be held, it must be decided whether it will be combined with other opinions such as ordinary general elections. Or is the referendum will be carried out separately (the ruling government performance can be confused with the problem inwhich the referendum is held). However, in an administrative point of view, it might be more effective in holding a referendum like an ordinary generalelection.

4. Referendum Questions Based on Study, the word "question" has an important effect on the referendum results. Therefore, who determines the question in the voting is very important. Does the government be responsible for frame questions, even in the case when the government starts the referendum and therefore has an interest in achieving the desired results. In essence, anyone who designs questions raised to voters directly must be clear.
5. Campaign, namely in connection with the campaign carried out in the implementation of the referendum, campaign regulations can be applied to ensure the absence of fraud between organizations that campaign and those who oppose the referendum.
6. The number of votes/majority requirements, namely in some countries, the referendum will be completed if the majority of simple voters choose "Yes". However, in other countries the referendum selection only binds when certain participation thresholds are achieved. Referendum can be rejected when the number of voters does not reach the required minimum threshold. Requirements for a referendum that succeeded in impacting the possibility of whether the referendum passed or not.
7. The referendum is led by the Head of State, namely the referendum organized by the People's Representative Institution and led by the respective heads of state. Similar to the election, the referendum with the ballot of the people must be carried out honest and fair.

Some referendum examples carried out in various countries are as follows:

Scottish independence, Scottish held a referendum with the aim of independence from Britain. Actually the independence referendum was carried

out by Scotland in 2014. However, 55 percent of residents rejected this. But the British, who chose to leave the European Union, changed the thoughts of citizens. Scotland through his party wants to carry out referendum again in 2019. The referendum will be valid if approved by the British government. This is an example of a referendum held because of the political conditions of a state form.

The referendum when the release of East Timor during the monetary crisis in Southeast Asia, Indonesia also experienced economic instability. Indonesia submitted financial assistance to the IMF on condition. Indirectly, the IMF provides conditions to Indonesia to liberalize the market. The IMF also asked Indonesia to release East Timor on behalf of the interests of Timor Timur as well. In the end, Indonesia was willing to carry out a referendum for East Timor. Referendum was held on August 30, 1999 under the leadership of B.J Habibie. In the referendum carried out by the United Nations, East Timor was given two options. First, East Timor remains part of Indonesia and is given broad autonomy. Second, East Timor broke away from Indonesia. The most referendum results are the independence of East Timor. Referendum in the Soviet Union. (2016).

E. Previous Research

In strengthening writing science, the author uses several literature reviews related to this writing. This review literature aims to provide information to the author about Australian bilateral relations with England, the following literature reviews used:

1. The previous writing that was used as one of the literature reviews by the author was a thesis written by Julia Hardianti Rusmin with the title Analysis of

the IA-CEPA Cooperation Process (Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement) 2013-2018. This thesis is published at Hasanuddin University 2021. The purpose of this thesis is to find out the process of negotiating the IA-CEPA agreement (Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement) as a form of new bilateral economic cooperation for both countries and to find out IA- CEPA is a framework a promising opportunity for their two countries and the challenges faced by the two countries within the IA- CEPA framework.

The result of this writing is to indicate that based on the results of the IA-CEPA negotiations there are opportunities for partner countries through IA- CEPA. The opportunities that are enforced by Indonesia include: a) Facilitating market access for Indonesian entrepreneurs in Australia, b) In the investment field the two countries can actively exchange information about investment potentials, and c) Reduction Access the market for investment fund services in various sectors. While the opportunities obtained by Australia are: a) Increasing access to the market on services and investment and providing an increase for the Australian business, b) two -way trading of goods and services with Indonesia high -value makes Indonesia the largest Australian trading partner. So that through IA- CEPA open opportunities in the Australian business trade sector to expand the network.

2. This writing uses a theory as the basis of his thinking, namely the concept of bilateral cooperation that illustrates the form of cooperation relations both in the field of economy and trade as well as defense and security as well as

mutually beneficial power relations. But in the location of the difference in writing raised by the author is the analysis of the IA-CEPA cooperation process in 2013-2018 while in the discussion this writing focuses on bilateral-english-english relations after the death of Queen Elizabeth II by using the concept of bilateral cooperation, FTA, Partnership Agreement. Of course it will produce different writing.

3. The previous writing which is used as one of the second literature review materials is the writing of the thesis by Mariah Ramandisyah with the title Australian Interest Reactivating the Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA) Negotiation in 2016. This writing tries to analyze the interests of Australia in Reactivating IA-Cepa in 2016.

This writing uses the theory of liberalism, the concept of national interests, and the concept of economic interdependence. From the results of this writing shows that the reactivation of IA-Cepa became an Australian strategy to normalize relations with Indonesia after conflict fluctuations in 2013-2015. The similarity of this writing with the writing raised by the author is both discussing the relationship of bilateral cooperation in relation to the Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement that gives the fond of the two countries. But in the location of the difference in writing raised by the author is the process of the 2013-2018 IA CEPA cooperation negotiations while in the discussion of this writing focused on bilateral-English-English relations after the death of Queen Elizabeth II. Of course it will produce different writing. Of course it will produce different writing.

4. The previous writing which was used as one of the third literature review materials was the writing of the thesis by Istiqomah Febrian Alda As'ad with the title "The Effect of Indonesia-Australian Cooperation in Efforts to Realize Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis. This study aims to analyze the form of Indonesian-Australian cooperation during the reign of Joko Widodo. and identify the impact of Indonesia-Australian cooperation in realizing Indonesia as the world's maritime axis. The similarity of this research with the research discussed by the author is the impact arising from the bilateral collaboration of the two countries.

The result of this writing is to show that the maritime cooperation that is run by Indonesia and Australia in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Joint Declaration on Maritime Cooperations between the Government Australian and Government of Republic of Indonesia in 2017 can have an impact on the realization of the world's maritime axis. President Jokowi in the field of security. By conducting maritime diplomacy and maritime cooperation activities such as joint training, personnel exchange, sea law enforcement, and handling illegal fishing activities at the border. In conclusion, Indonesian and Australian maritime cooperation is implemented in various forms of cooperation that has a positive impact on the development of the quality of personnel, professionalism of the Navy and RAN personnel, as well as the existence of information exchange in the implementation of maritime security operations with Indonesia.