



Unity Across Continents: Non-State Actors and The Principles of Egypt and Indonesia Bilateral Diplomacy

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Abstract. This study examines the interaction of foreign policy, principles, and agreements from the Vienna Conventions. This paper explores the difficulties non-state diplomatic actors encounter when interacting with conventional, state-centered diplomatic. This study identifies key areas where non-state actors have contributed to cultural, educational, and economic exchanges between Egypt and Indonesia using qualitative research, including interviews with diplomats, government officials, and non-state actor representatives, as well as document analysis. The findings underscore the growing importance of non-state diplomacy, notably in academic collaboration and trade ties. However, obstacles develop because of a lack of coordination between state and non-state initiatives, competing agendas, and worries about state sovereignty, particularly when non-state actors pursue aims that may not be consistent with official foreign policy. This research seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the changing nature of international diplomacy by evaluating individual case studies and the problems faced by non-state actors. It will look at how classic diplomatic norms like sovereignty, reciprocity, and negotiation are being tested and altered in response to rising non-state actor activity. The study will also address the consequences of non-state actor involvement in Egypt-Indonesia's bilateral relationship. The study concludes by offering techniques for incorporating non-state actors into state-led diplomatic endeavors, highlighting the potential for collaborative diplomacy that capitalizes on the capabilities of both sectors. This study contributes to a better understanding of how non-state diplomatic actors engage with traditional diplomacy in the Global South, utilizing Egypt-Indonesia as a case study.

Keywords: Principles, Bilateral relations, Sovereignty, Non-state diplomatic actors, Agreements.

1 Introduction

How can diplomacy bring about global peace and stability? What part does diplomacy play in building strong international ties, particularly those between Egypt and Indonesia? What legal foundation does Indonesia have to forge diplomatic ties? The impossibility of isolation is a truth that has persisted since God created the cosmos and gave the earth life, as well as until humankind inherits the planet and everything on it.

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Humanity was meant to be dependent on one another for mutual gain and interests. Which occasionally rises in tandem with societies' growing progress and their resources in a variety of areas, including peace and conflict, among others.

Under the old tribe and clan cultures, there existed phenomena known as messengers who served as a means of mediating issues, conflicts, and disagreements that might have arisen between these groups. The messengers also took pleasure in because of the significant role they performed; they were treated with respect and decency, none of which was inappropriate given their exposure or assault. Following that, there was a pressing need for an organization to handle the task of upholding and strengthening these international partnerships.

Throughout history, diplomacy has been an essential component of international relations. Researching the ideas and methods is the focus of this science. The way those nations interact with one another is as follows: A number of laws and regulations govern diplomatic and consular relations.

Diplomacy is no longer the sole domain of states and their governments in today's changing international relations scene. Non-state actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multinational businesses, religious institutions, and civil society groups, have grown in importance in diplomacy. This growth presents new challenges, particularly for traditional state-centered diplomacy, which has long relied on the notions of sovereignty and formal diplomatic channels. The bilateral relationship between Egypt and Indonesia is an excellent case study for investigating these processes, as both countries navigate the interplay between their respective state-centered diplomatic frameworks and the growing influence of non-state actors.

From its ancient origins to the present, some of the most significant phases in the evolution of diplomacy's history have been witnessed by it. Diplomacy was once frequently predicated on direct communication between government representatives, but it started to evolve and adapt in response to the development of technology and the rise in cultural and educational standards. The realm of diplomacy was broadened to encompass the economics, trade, culture, etc. during the modern era. Embassies and public diplomacy serve as examples of mobile diplomacy.

The landscape of international relations has changed dramatically in recent decades, with the advent and growing impact of non-state actors (NSAs). These entities, which operate outside of official state frameworks, have called into question the traditional state-centric diplomatic paradigm. This study investigates the impact of non-state entities on the principles of bilateral diplomacy, concentrating on Egypt and Indonesia.

The primary tool of the World Trade Organization, the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, has been ratified by Indonesia. As per 1994 Law No. 7, ratified. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a relatively recent non-state entity in international relations that has grown to be a major player in the global political economy. Currently, one of the most influential players in international relations is the World Trade Organization. Developed nations control the majority of decision-making processes and put pressure on emerging nations. Developing nations have numerous challenges during WTO negotiations. It is envisaged that this comprehension will

heighten curiosity regarding the endeavor to refine and synchronize economic collaboration ties across emerging nations.

Diplomatic law governs the set of guidelines that control how governments behave in their interactions with one another. This is in accordance with an agreement made at the Vienna Diplomatic Conference in 1961 that became international law; in international relations, diplomacy serves as the primary channel of communication and engagement between nations. The several forms of diplomacy employed in international relations evolved along with the world and the rise in political and economic complexity. Official diplomacy and popular diplomacy (actor: non-actor) are the two primary categories of diplomacy. Popular diplomacy is the relationship between peoples, while formal diplomacy is the relationship between governments.

Parliamentary and consular diplomacy, which are classified as official diplomacy, are two of the various methods used to negotiate and reach international agreements and treaties. In international relations, both economic and military diplomacy are employed.

The term "popular diplomacy" describes initiatives by civil society and non-governmental organizations aimed at strengthening social and cultural ties between peoples. In general, diplomacy and its variants are essential instruments for promoting national cooperation and unity as well as for bolstering international ties.

The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations was signed by Egypt and Indonesia in an attempt to improve their diplomatic relations and give their diplomatic missions reciprocal legal protection. Guidelines for diplomatic relations between sovereign nations are provided by the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, an international agreement. In addition to outlining the privileges of a diplomatic mission that enable diplomats to do their responsibilities without fear of coercion or harassment from the host country, it serves as the legal basis for diplomatic immunity. In any case, international agreements on privileges, immunities, and diplomatic contacts will help to strengthen amicable ties between countries. Its ideas are thought to be the foundation of modern international relations. Their constitutional and social structures.

The purpose of international communication regulations is to ensure peaceful contacts, foster diplomatic relationships, and resolve disputes between countries. Some of the legal precedent for diplomatic law, a subset of international law, comes from the same sources as international law, such as long-standing international treaties. But basically, all of Elleen Denza's¹ literature on "Diplomatic Law" is on the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which came into effect on May 23, 1969, governs its provisions and norms, symbolizing the continuation of their implementation and application among their parties in light of the significance of international treaties.

According to the International Court of Justice's Statute, international treaties constitute a source of public international law. As the court is applied to adjudicate

disputes that are referred to it in line with the requirements of international law, the text of Article 38, Paragraph (1), arose to clearly establish the significance of international treaties.

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Diplomacy is no longer the sole domain of states and their governments in today's changing international relations scene. Non-state actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multinational businesses, religious institutions, and civil society groups, have grown in importance in diplomacy. This growth presents new challenges, particularly for traditional state-centered diplomacy, which has long relied on the notions of sovereignty and formal diplomatic channels. The bilateral relationship between Egypt and Indonesia is an excellent case study for investigating these processes, as both countries navigate the interplay between their respective state-centered diplomatic frameworks and the growing influence of non-state actors.

In light of the aforementioned, this study investigates how NGOs function both inside and outside of conventional diplomatic borders, as well as any challenges they may encounter because of official diplomatic expectations, cultural norms, or political restrictions in both nations because of digital globalization. With an emphasis on "What challenges do non-governmental diplomatic bodies NGOs face in advancing cultural and educational diplomacy between Egypt and Indonesia, especially in the context of traditional, state-actor diplomatic frameworks?"

The purpose of this study is to investigate the difficulties non-governmental diplomatic organizations encounter while attempting to foster cultural and educational exchanges between Egypt and Indonesia. In order to better understand global political dynamics and the challenges presented by the increasing influence of non-governmental actors in fields like public diplomacy, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange all of which function outside of formal diplomatic structures and within the bounds of traditional state-actor diplomacy, the aims to comprehend Egypt's and Indonesia's diplomatic approaches. It also identifies strategies that can increase the effectiveness of these actors in fostering interpersonal relationships and fostering understanding between the two nations.

This research uses qualitative research methodology and legal research to gain a deeper understanding of the dynamics and complexities of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Indonesia. The author attempts to address these issues based on the background information provided and the research questions posed. Through digital globalization, cultural cooperation, and strategic alliances, non-governmental diplomatic organizations in Egypt and Indonesia can increase their influence. These groups can obtain funding while preserving their special function in fostering interpersonal relationships by closely collaborating with government agencies and coordinating their objectives with those of the country. Additionally, NGOs can reach a larger audience, improve mutual understanding between the two nations, and get beyond certain traditional diplomatic obstacles by using digital channels for virtual encounters.

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Bilateral historical relationship

The nation of Indonesia has a lengthy history of fighting for its freedom. Egypt is only one of the many nations that acknowledge and support Indonesia's effort. Egypt has supported Indonesia vigorously and acknowledged its independence ever since the country's independence movement began.

The diplomatic² efforts of the Indonesian people overseas to secure the de facto and de jure recognition of their independence are beset with protracted and formidable impediments. The administration of the Dutch East Indies and its supporters made an effort to obstruct Indonesian diplomacy. The Indonesian Diplomatic mission in Arab nations, particularly in Egypt, has faced challenges from the Dutch Embassy due to its extensive travels. In an attempt to obstruct the process, the Dutch government suggested that Indonesian diplomats were working with Japan. However, the Indonesian diplomatic Mission, which was aided by Al-Azhar University students, overcame the Dutch efforts to persuade the Egyptian government to accept Indonesia's independence and acknowledgement of its sovereignty.

Egypt and Indonesia established diplomatic relations in 1947. Indonesia has an embassy in Cairo whereas Egypt has an embassy in Jakarta. Both countries are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 20 developing countries, and the Developing Eight Countries. Egypt was also the first sovereign country to recognize Indonesia's independence; it did so in 1946, three years before its actual, internationally recognized independence date.³

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2.2 Principles and theories of international law

Legal principles are basic thoughts that are general in nature and underlie or are contained in or behind concrete legal regulations. In other words, legal principles are implied in concrete legal regulations, such as, for example, the principle of feasibility the principle of good faith. Although it is not impossible that there are legal principles that are expressed or stated in concrete legal regulations, such as the Principle of Article

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1 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code concerning the principle of Legality and the presumption of innocence (Article 8 of Law No. 4 of 2004), Scholten said that legal principles are tendencies established by morals in law. Therefore, it is general with all general limitations, but which also cannot be removed (1934: 84).⁴

2.3 Principle of Sovereignty and State-Centric Diplomacy

Hermann Heller published *Sovereignty: A Contribution to the Theory of Public and International Law*⁵ [Sovereignty] in 1927 as an intervention in the interwar debate about the nature of sovereignty. According to this theory, the state should really play a role in organizing and preserving people's lives. In Indonesia, the supreme power is in the hands of the people. This was regulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, which states "sovereignty is in the hands of the people and shall be implemented in accordance with the Constitution."

In keeping with what is stated in Article 1 of the 1945 Constitution, Paragraph 2, the highest authority can be interpreted as the sovereignty of a country. In other words, the highest sovereignty in Indonesia is in the hands of the people. Almost every country has the sovereignty of a different country. In Egypt, the theory of sovereignty in Egyptian international law reflects the country's commitment to upholding its independence, territorial integrity, and equal standing in the global community while also adapting to contemporary challenges and international legal developments.

Sovereignty⁶ belongs to the people alone, and they safeguard their national unity based on the principles of equality, justice, and equal opportunity between citizens. Nature of the Republic: The Arab Republic of Egypt is a sovereign state, united and indivisible, with a democratic system based on citizenship and the rule of law.

The Egyptian Constitution serves as a cornerstone for the theory of sovereignty, emphasizing the state's authority over its territory and people and its right to engage in international relations on equal footing with other sovereign states.

Protecting national identity and retaining control over outside influences are closely linked to sovereignty in both Egypt and Indonesia. This frequently indicates that the state closely monitors formal diplomatic operations to ensure they are in line with national interests. As a result, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have to negotiate a challenging climate in which both governments may be wary of outside influences, especially when those influences are connected to cultural or ideological beliefs. Analysing the restrictions imposed on non-state diplomacy in each nation requires an understanding of this dynamic.

2.4 Diplomatic Immunity and Status of Non-State Actors

State actors are using the concept of 'public diplomacy.' Public diplomacy was carried out specifically by the state, the only power authorized to develop a foreign policy. The

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globalization and evolution towards democracy of international society has brought about the advent of other actors, who, for the moment, are referred to with the generic term 'non-state', and have global interests and the will to make them felt on the world stage. Non-state actors are entities that are not part of formal state structures, but they play a significant role in shaping global governance. This can include NGOs, corporations, and transnational networks, among others.

Under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, ambassadors are granted immunity and other legal protections in conventional diplomacy. However, non-state actors do not have similar protection, which might restrict their activities and make them vulnerable when they operate outside.

Representatives of the Indonesian Cultural Center in Cairo or the Egyptian Cultural Center in Jakarta, for instance, are not entitled to the same legal safeguards as employees of embassies. This restriction may limit their ability to engage in diplomacy, necessitating careful navigation of regional legal systems to prevent disputes or miscommunications that might interfere with their job.

2.5 Non-State Diplomacy in Cultural and Educational Exchange

Public diplomacy is influenced by the rich cultural and religious traditions of both Egypt and Indonesia. NGOs, cultural institutions, and educational institutions help with this by promoting interpersonal relationships that the government might not adequately handle.

Over the years, Egypt and Indonesia have ratified a number of treaties and accords to advance collaboration and fortify their bilateral relationships. Consensus regarding cooperative education: Egypt and Indonesia signed this agreement in 1973 with the goal of promoting cooperation in the field of education. It includes provisions for the exchange of professors and students, the establishment of cooperative education initiatives, and the acceptance of academic credentials.

This agreement, which has eleven articles, outlines a number of goals for the cooperation, such as the exchange of lecturers and teachers between Indonesia and Egypt, the provision of housing and admission facilities for students from both countries' universities, the holding of Arabic and Indonesian language courses, the implementation of scientific travel programs aimed at exchanging study experiences in the fields of education, culture, and the arts, and other things.

The governments of the Republic of Indonesia and the Arab Republic of Egypt have reached an agreement to support each other's efforts to forge closer ties in the fields of culture, academia, and science, as well as to deepen the long-standing spiritual ties that bind their peoples together.

An essential component of Egypt-Indonesia non-state diplomacy has been educational exchanges. Partnerships between universities and research centers in the two nations have resulted in collaborative research initiatives, professor and student exchanges, and academic conferences. These partnerships in education have made it easier for people to share information and skills, which has helped both countries' human capital to grow.

The delegation asked for help from Al-Azhar professors and scholars to teach in Indonesian universities and to participate in joint research between Al-Azhar and Indonesian researchers in order to benefit from the great research expertise of Al-Azhar University researchers and harness it to serve the Indonesian reality. Additionally, the delegation asked for ways to improve scientific cooperation between Al-Azhar University and Islamic universities in Indonesia, with a focus on Islamic studies, the sciences of the Holy Qur'an, jurisprudence, Sharia, and Arabic language education.

Fostering cultural and educational links between Egypt and Indonesia is greatly aided by the establishment of the Egyptian Cultural Center in Jakarta, which stands as a testament to Egypt's cultural diplomacy. The facility is a component of Egypt's larger initiative to promote its language, cultural history, and educational prospects in Indonesia, which highlights the two countries' shared religious and historical ties.

The center for Egyptian education and culture in Indonesia is the Egyptian Cultural Center in Jakarta. It provides a range of initiatives and events meant to foster mutual respect and collaboration between the two nations.

An important organization for promoting Indonesia is rich and varied cultural legacy in Egypt is the Indonesian Cultural Center in Cairo. Created as a component of Indonesia's cultural diplomacy endeavors, the center functions as an intermediary between the two countries, cultivating mutual comprehension and fortifying cultural, educational, and interpersonal relationships. It is essential for presenting Indonesian customs, languages, and artistic creations to the Egyptian populace and advances the more general objective of strengthening ties between the two countries.

The Indonesian Cultural Center in Cairo PUSKIN (Pusat Kebudayaan dan Informasi KBRI Kairo) and PSI Ismailiyah (Pusat study Indonesia) aims to foster collaboration and cultural exchanges between Egypt and Indonesia by promoting Indonesian culture and values.

Egyptians interested in studying the language, the center offers courses in Indonesian. From beginners to experts, teachers from Indonesia, these courses are designed to suit a range of skill levels. Promote student interaction between Indonesian and Egyptian universities and provide language education, scholarships and other forms of support.

2.6 Human Rights in the Modern Era in Egypt and Indonesia

With the 1948 adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN established the global norm for fundamental human rights. Significant agreements such as the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the 1948 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights later built upon this declaration. The Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity, and the Council of Europe are among the regional organizations that have created companion declarations to these two international projects. In the 1980s, Muslim nations re-examined these ideas to create their own charter under the aegis of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (previously the Organization of the Islamic Conference).

The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, a list of rights influenced by Sharia law and orthodox Islamic principles, was the result of these efforts in 1990. Many of the rights found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were included by the OIC in this text; however, gender rights and non-Muslim rights were not. Additionally, the organization empowered governments and guaranteed national sovereignty by using Sharia law terminology in the declaration. Following the Cairo Declaration's adoption, some Muslim and Western human rights campaigners asserted that it was in conflict with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The OIC began reviewing this declaration in the early 2010s, and over a decade later it issued the OIC Declaration on Human Rights. The agreement was scheduled to be ratified during a Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in April 2020, but it was canceled because of the COVID-19 epidemic. The OIC Declaration on Human Rights did not adequately address concerns pertaining to family values, freedom of expression, and political involvement, even though it more accurately reflects the principles found in international human rights legislation. Nonetheless, the Cairo Declaration's creation is positive since it shows that the OIC is prepared to abide by the fundamental principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Additionally, the new declaration offers the United Nations, Western

With similar values but different approaches to human rights, Egypt and Indonesia's bilateral relationship has changed significantly in the modern century. Egypt and Indonesia, two powerful nations with a majority of Muslims, have held diplomatic discussions on a wide range of topics, including human rights, economics, and cultural concerns. Both countries belong to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which offers a framework for addressing human rights within a common ethical and religious framework, as well as the United Nations. Notwithstanding these similarities, each nation's approach to human rights is influenced by its own historical experiences and local political environments, which influence its position on a range of problems and its adherence to international human rights standards.

Indonesia has made notable progress in promoting human rights within its democratic framework, demonstrating a commitment to individual freedoms, civil society engagement, and media openness. These contrasts with Egypt's approach, where security concerns and political stability often influence human rights policy. Egypt has faced international scrutiny regarding its limitations on civil liberties and political expression, which it defends by emphasizing sovereignty and security. These differing stances affect bilateral cooperation, especially when the dialogue touches on political freedoms and civic engagement.

In human rights discussions, however, Egypt and Indonesia have found common ground by emphasizing more general socioeconomic rights like healthcare, education, and poverty alleviation areas in which non-state actors can be helpful. Both nations are interested in advancing social justice, especially within frameworks that support community welfare and Islamic values, as evidenced by this shared emphasis. Egypt and Indonesia are still negotiating their human rights pledges through bilateral talks and global forums, juggling cultural sensitivities and national interests.

Finally, while Egypt and Indonesia hold opposing views on human rights, their shared values and dedication to socioeconomic wellbeing lay the groundwork for productive engagement. Both countries may contribute effectively to the global human rights discourse while respecting each other's national sovereignty and cultural identity by encouraging collaboration and acknowledging the role of non-state actors.

3 METHODS

This study employs qualitative research methods and legal research to gain a deeper understanding of the dynamics and difficulties of complex and multidimensional diplomatic relations between Egypt and Indonesia. A qualitative method is the most effective way to examine the complex interactions, historical circumstances, and changing political, economic, and cultural linkages between Egypt and Indonesia, with a focus on how they handle non-state entities in a conventional state-centered diplomatic framework. With a focus on foreign policy as well as socioeconomic and cultural factors, the research methods used aim to capture the myriad, nuanced dynamics that characterize this relationship.

3.1 Research Design

The study employs a qualitative case study methodology and focuses on Egypt and Indonesia's bilateral diplomatic ties. Because the case study method enables a thorough examination of the relationship within its particular historical, social, and political context, it is especially suitable for this type of research. With the help of this design, the researcher can comprehend how the two nations' diplomatic relationship developed in spite of their geographic separation, as well as learn about the international agreements and treaties that were made between them. Additionally, the complexity of diplomatic relations, including the underlying motivations, difficulties, and results of diplomatic engagements, can be captured.

3.2 Data Collection

Document Analysis: Foundational data is derived from primary sources, including bilateral agreements, Egyptian and Indonesian policy documents, official government publications, and international organizations. The tenets that govern state and non-state entities are also clarified by examining papers from the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic Relations, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and the United Nations.

Expert Testimonies and Interviews: A fuller comprehension of the viewpoints of individuals directly involved in diplomacy is made possible by semi-structured interviews with academics, policy advisors, diplomats, and representatives of non-governmental organizations in both Egypt and Indonesia. Testimonies from experts also shed light on how non-state actors deal with difficulties in the diplomatic arena.

Reports from the media and NGOs: Other viewpoints are offered by reports from credible NGOs, and media outlets. These resources are essential to comprehending the public discourse and non-state influence on Egypt and Indonesia's foreign policies.

3.3 Data Analysis

Thematic Analysis: This study identifies key themes and patterns within the data, particularly in relation to diplomatic principles and foreign policy. Coding qualitative data, helps highlight areas where non-state actors and the state are in conflict or cooperation.

Comparative Analysis: The parallels and discrepancies between Egypt and Indonesia's diplomatic pacts, collaboration, and non-state actors' participation are evaluated using a comparative method. This comparison demonstrates how the distinct political and historical backgrounds of each state shape diplomacy.

3.4 Validity and reliability

Triangulation: Combining data from many sources (government papers, documents, interviews, and media) improves the credibility of the results.

Peer Review: Peers evaluate the research methodology and preliminary results to increase credibility. Expert input guarantees that the study appropriately captures the nuances of Egypt and Indonesia's diplomatic relationship and aids in improving the analysis.

Using these qualitative techniques, the study offers a thorough examination of the difficulties non-state entities encounter in conventional diplomatic frameworks and portrays the complex relationships between Egypt and Indonesia. This methodology not only enhances the research's validity but also advances a thorough comprehension of how non-state.

4 Results and Analysis of Research

The Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations establish standards and principles for defining state actors' roles and responsibilities in diplomacy, such as immunity, non-interference, and respect for sovereignty. It is challenging non-state actors to participate directly or independently in diplomatic proceedings since these frameworks support a state-centered strategy that gives official state representatives precedence.

Non-state actors frequently lack the legal standing required to perform official diplomatic functions under the Vienna Conventions. Their influence is restricted by their incapacity to formally engage, forcing them to operate through deceptive means. For example, in order to conduct diplomatic activities, NGOs and companies frequently need to form alliances with state actors, which can limit their ambitions, particularly when those goals conflict with the host nation's foreign policy.

The principle of dual criminality states that in order for Egypt and Indonesia to have extraterritorial jurisdiction over a conduct, it must be judged illegal in both the country of origin and the country in which it occurred. This principle ensures that people are not prosecuted for behaviors that, in the jurisdiction where they occurred, are not

unlawful. Consular and Diplomatic Support: Both countries provide consular and diplomatic assistance to its citizens involved in legal conflicts overseas. This support comprises ensuring that everyone is treated equitably, providing legal knowledge, and assisting with family communication.

Egypt and Indonesia confront formidable obstacles in the context of conventional, state-centric diplomacy. These difficulties include resolving issues of state sovereignty, having few legal safeguards, and fostering cultural and economic cooperation that must be in line with the policies of each government. Notwithstanding their vital role in promoting interpersonal relationships through cultural and educational exchanges, NGOs frequently face limitations imposed by governments that are cautious about outside influence. However, these groups can increase their influence, supporting official diplomatic initiatives and strengthening Egypt-Indonesia bilateral ties by utilizing digital platforms, concentrating on shared interests, and forming alliances with state entities.

This article has analysis of the evolving diplomatic relationship between new forces redefining international relations and traditional state-centered diplomacy is revealed via an analysis of the changing diplomatic relationship between Egypt and Indonesia in the context of non-state actors, cultural interchange, and digital globalization. The emergence of non-state actors (NSAs) has presented growing challenges to the conventional state-centric paradigm of international relations. These organizations, which include international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have become increasingly influential in determining international affairs. Their actions can both strengthen and weaken bilateral diplomatic ties, especially those between nations such as Egypt and Indonesia.

Egypt and Indonesia share historical, cultural, and ideological similarities, which form the basis of their connection. Both countries are Muslim-majority with colonial histories and acquired independence in the mid-twentieth century. These shared experiences forged a kinship, culminating in Egypt becoming one of the first countries to acknowledge Indonesian independence in 1947. Since then, the connection has taken on new aspects such as political alliances, educational exchange, and trade. Egypt and Indonesia, as founder members of the Non-Aligned Movement, have long emphasized autonomy, mutual respect, and a balanced approach to international politics. These historical and ideological ties have formed a good foundation for investigating new kinds of diplomacy in the digital age.

By examining the role of non-state actors in diplomatic relations between Egypt and Indonesia, as well as how their involvement interacts with, challenges, and supplements traditional state-centered diplomacy, we discover that non-state diplomatic actors pose challenges to the traditional state-centered diplomatic model.

Non-state actors, including NGOs and educational organizations, have become increasingly important in diplomacy. Their actions often intersect with traditional diplomacy, which is based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and non-interference between Egypt and Indonesia. This analysis focuses on how non-state actors challenge and reinforce these ideals in the context of state-centered diplomacy.

4.1 State-Centered Diplomacy in Egypt-Indonesia Relations

Egypt and Indonesia have always had a state-centric diplomatic relationship, with formal agreements, diplomatic missions, and government-to-government talks laying the groundwork for collaboration in a range of areas, including trade, culture, and political alliances. Egypt and Indonesia enjoy diplomatic relations that have their roots in political and historical collaboration, which dates back to the middle of the 20th century, when both countries became influential members of the Global South. Their similar aim in achieving independence from global superpowers and encouraging South-South cooperation is shown in their participation in the 1955 Bandung Conference and their shared position in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). State-centered diplomacy, in which governments, ministries, and official institutions have assumed the lead in diplomatic discussions and policy development, has historically formed this relationship. Bilateral ties have been built through:

Political alliances: collaboration in regional and global institutions where both nations have backed each other's development objectives and political aspirations, such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the United Nations (UN), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NAM) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NAM). A strong political partnership. This alliance, based on shared ideals and strategic objectives, has helped shape regional and global dynamics.

Egypt and Indonesia share a vision of a just and equitable global order. Both nations support the ideals of self-determination, non-interference, and peaceful dispute resolution. They have worked together on many worldwide venues to promote these principles and address global issues.

Non-Aligned Movement: Both countries are founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), a group of governments that do not belong to major power blocs. This shared membership has enabled worldwide cooperation on topics such as disarmament, human rights, and sustainable development.

Economic Cooperation: Egypt and Indonesia have discussed possibilities for economic cooperation, such as trade, investment, and infrastructure projects. Both countries have worked to diversify their economies and minimize reliance on conventional industries.

The Egypt-Indonesia relationship has been a source of strength for both countries, but obstacles persist. Political instability in the Middle East and Southeast Asia has the potential to have an impact on bilateral relationships. Furthermore, economic differences and competing geopolitical objectives may impede broader cooperation.

To address these problems, Egypt and Indonesia must continue to prioritize discussion and diplomacy. By boosting people-to-people exchanges, promoting cultural understanding, and deepening economic relations, the two countries may strengthen their alliance and contribute to a more peaceful and prosperous world.

Trade and Economic Agreements: Trade partnerships have been made possible by state-led discussions, especially in industries like energy, textiles, and agricultural products.

Egypt and Indonesia, two major developing economies in their respective regions, have progressively strengthened their commercial links. Both countries share a vision of economic success and have acknowledged the possibility of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA). This agreement seeks to lower tariffs on specified products, increasing their competitiveness in each other's marketplaces.

Investment Protection Agreements (IPA) This agreement protects investments made by enterprises in any country, creating a stable and secure environment for economic activity.

4.2 foreign policy

National interests are given priority in foreign policy frameworks, which can clash with those of non-state entities. The more strategic, security-driven goals of conventional state-centered foreign policy may not coincide with the global or humanitarian orientation of many non-state entities.

One major obstacle is that non-state actors frequently support causes like poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability, and human rights, which may run counter to the host nation's immediate political or economic interests. Tension may arise from this misalignment, which would reduce the effectiveness of non-state actors. Furthermore, non-state actors have difficulty gaining access to diplomatic platforms in order to actively influence foreign policy choices because they are not acknowledged as official diplomatic institutions. Because of this, they are forced to use "track-two" diplomacy, or informal diplomacy, which lacks legitimacy and authority.

4.3 Non-State Actors and the Principles of Bilateral Diplomacy

The Principle of Equality

The diplomatic relationship between Egypt and Indonesia is founded on the idea of equality, in which both countries respect each other's sovereignty and refrain from forcing their political, cultural, or economic will on the other. This idea is fundamental in state-to-state relations, ensuring that no side dominates diplomatic conversations.

Result: The research finds that non-state actors, particularly companies and NGOs, have complicated the application of this principle. Interviews with diplomats from both countries revealed concerns that the growing influence of private sector diplomacy and religious institutions can sometimes result in imbalanced power dynamics, especially when non-state actors from one country wield more power than their counterparts in the other.

Bilateral scholarships, academic exchanges, and government-sponsored cultural centers in Cairo and Jakarta have all been important components of traditional diplomacy.

While state diplomacy has long dominated the Egypt-Indonesia relationship, it has increasingly become evident that non-state actors are influencing these diplomatic efforts, often in ways that challenge or complicate state priorities.

Religious institutions, particularly Al-Azhar University in Egypt, have played an important role in educational diplomacy, with thousands of Indonesian students visiting each year. These encounters are frequently motivated by religious unity rather than state policy, resulting in a distinct kind of diplomacy that runs parallel to official channels.

The study examines how cultural institutions, such as the Indonesian Cultural Center in Cairo and the Egyptian Cultural Center in Jakarta, work to promote language courses, art shows, or joint ventures that quietly improve mutual understanding and public opinion. By improving the climate for talks or collaborations, these non-governmental activities might have an indirect influence on official diplomatic choices.

For example: Al-Azhar University in Egypt has a large influence on educational and religious relations with Indonesia, although Indonesian institutions do not always reciprocate on the same scale, and Diplomats from Indonesia have made more trips to Egypt than from Egypt to Indonesia, and the number of employees at the Egyptian embassy in Jakarta is not similar to that of the Indonesian embassy in Egypt.

Analysis: The inclusion of non-state entities complicates the notion of mutual respect. While their efforts frequently try to promote shared goals such as cultural exchange, their actions can occasionally clash with national sensibilities. For example, NGOs lobbying for democratic reforms may unintentionally strain relations if their actions are perceived as interfering with internal political matters. To maintain mutual respect, state actors must involve non-state players in a coordinated diplomatic strategy that ensures non-state actions do not violate diplomatic standards.

4.4 Challenges of Non-State Actors in Traditional State-Centered Diplomacy

Diplomatic Efforts

Augmentation of diplomatic initiatives. State-centered diplomacy uses government ministries and embassies to plan and carry out foreign policy. However, a more decentralized approach to diplomacy has resulted from the growing influence of non-state entities.

Result: The interviews made clear that non-state actors frequently take actions that may or may not align with official state policy. While private sector actors may give priority to commercial objectives that conflict with long-term national development objectives. Because several diplomatic channels operate independently and lack coherence.

Analysis: the fragmentation of diplomatic efforts poses difficulties for traditional diplomacy. There may be conflicts between diplomatic and economic aims when private companies mediate business deals that deviate from state-driven trade policies. In order to tackle this issue, Egypt and Indonesia might both implement multi-stakeholder strategies that incorporate non-state players in diplomatic preparation,

guaranteeing more consistency and synchronization among diverse diplomatic domains.

4.5 Potential Conflicts of Interest for State and Non-State Actors

The aims of non-state actors frequently diverge from those of the state, creating obstacles to diplomatic goals. Non-state actors may be more concerned with short-term advantages or particular agendas based on issues than state-centered diplomacy, which is typically motivated by long-term strategic aims and national interests.

Result: the research found that non-state actors frequently pursue competing goals, especially in the private and civil society spheres. For instance, private companies in Egypt and Indonesia might put financial gain ahead of national economic policies, resulting in short-term business agreements that might not be advantageous to both countries in the end. In a similar vein, NGOs might support laws or changes that run counter to the diplomatic approach of the government.

Analysis: Traditional diplomacy is severely challenged by the competing interests of state and non-state actors. Non-state actors can contribute invaluable resources and experience, but their objectives might not always coincide with those of a country. In order to ensure that non-state actors' actions support rather than undermine official diplomatic efforts, there is a need for a greater integration of these actors within state diplomacy.

4.6 Cultural Organizations

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) in both nations engage in cultural diplomacy by arranging art exhibitions, conferences, and other cultural exchange programs that promote mutual understanding but may not always correspond with governmental diplomatic aims.

Diplomacy in Public and Soft Power Strategies for soft power and popular diplomacy are also greatly influenced by non-state actors. Non-state actors affect public opinion and diplomatic results through advocacy, business partnerships, and cultural exchanges. Strong cultural diplomacy projects are beneficial to both Egypt and Indonesia. However, if powerful non-state actors—such as corporations or prominent individuals in culture—promote messages that run counter to state-led diplomatic efforts, it may complicate bilateral relations. This leads to a conflict between the state's control over its diplomatic image and the soft power produced by non-state actors.

The intricate link between traditional state sovereignty and the possibilities of non-state diplomacy is shown by the difficulties experienced by non-governmental diplomatic organizations in the Egypt-Indonesia relationship. Although NGOs promote beneficial cultural and educational exchanges, their autonomy is limited because they must work within the parameters of state goals. Because of their strong sense of national identity, Egypt and Indonesia are both wary of outside influences, which further restricts NGO operations through political and legal barriers.

By coordinating with similar interests, such youth programs, language acquisition, and cultural endeavors, these groups can still improve bilateral relations. By doing this,

NGOs can establish unofficial but effective avenues of interaction, enhancing traditional diplomacy. Digital diplomacy also gives NGOs a method to get around some logistical restrictions and reach a wider audience without being physically constrained. According to this strategy, non-state actors continue to play a critical role in fostering intercultural understanding in spite of the limitations placed on them by state-centered diplomacy, thereby advancing the objectives of formal diplomacy.

4.7 Diplomatic Principles and Human Rights Agreements

For non-state actors advancing human rights, the Vienna Conventions' tenets of sovereignty and non-interference pose extra difficulties. Human rights advocacy is seen by many nations as an interference into their domestic affairs, especially when it criticizes governmental policies. When non-state actors demand reforms that address problems like press freedom, social justice, and political freedom, this friction is most noticeable.

International human rights agreements, like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are not formally drafted or enforced by non-state actors. They therefore rely on state actors to promote human rights concerns on a global scale. Their capacity to actively affect human rights policies is frequently restricted by this dependence, particularly in nations where governmental objectives conflict with international human rights standards.

4 Conclusion

This study concludes by highlighting the special opportunities and difficulties that non-governmental diplomatic organizations face in Egypt and Indonesia's state-centered diplomatic frameworks. Cultural organizations, educational institutions, and commercial forums are examples of non-state entities that are becoming more and more important in promoting diplomatic relationships and bilateral interests. These groups' work in education, cultural interaction, and economic cooperation helps to strengthen understanding and foster goodwill between the two countries, even as they negotiate the limitations given by the emphasis on sovereignty and control by both governments.

Non-governmental diplomatic organizations play a more complex role in Egypt-Indonesia ties than just bolstering conventional diplomacy; they offer a nuanced perspective on issues of foreign policy, culture, economics, and religion that affect both countries. By highlighting shared heritage and respect for one another's distinctive customs, NGOs, academic institutions, and cultural centers use cultural diplomacy to build a bridge that transcends political and geographic divides and advance understanding between people. These cultural exchanges, like language classes and creative partnerships, improve interpersonal relationships, which are crucial for long-term diplomatic partnerships.

Non-state actors must, however, keep adjusting to the intricate political and legal landscapes in which they function if they hope to have the greatest possible impact. These organizations can effectively supplement traditional diplomacy using digital platforms, strategic collaborations with government institutions, and alignment with

national interests. The importance of a diverse approach to diplomacy that takes into account both state and non-state contributions is ultimately highlighted by the fact that non-governmental diplomatic organizations provide a potent but little-studied route for improving Egypt-Indonesia ties. This strategy can promote a more robust and dynamic bilateral relationship that benefits both countries diplomatically, economically, and culturally.

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Economically, by encouraging trade and investment opportunities, trade groups and business forums run by non-state players support bilateral relations. Through these exchanges, both nations are able to increase market accessibility, diversify their economies, and lay the groundwork for future economic collaboration that supports their respective development objectives. These non-state players advance industries like tourism, technology, and education by fostering collaborations and building networks, strengthening the mutually beneficial economic interdependence.

Given that Egypt and Indonesia are both well-known countries with a majority of Muslims, religious diplomacy is also quite important. By fostering a common conversation on faith-based principles, religious organizations and non-governmental organizations help to improve understanding and unity among various Muslim groups. These organizations promote spiritual ties and common viewpoints that sustain harmonious relationships and prevent future misunderstandings or disputes through interfaith discussions and religious education exchanges.

In terms of foreign policy, Egypt and Indonesia's diplomatic relations with one another and the wider world are deepened by the existence of active non-state entities. These organizations contribute to the development of each nation's worldwide reputation and influence by promoting soft power via economic, cultural, and educational connections. Even though their contributions are less formal, they support foreign policy goals by fostering international goodwill and confidence, which enhances both governments' official diplomatic initiatives and is essential to a strong bilateral relationship. Adopting a cooperative strategy that strikes a balance between state and non-state contributions provides a way to build a more robust and dynamic cooperation that benefits both countries and enhances the diplomatic environment on a regional and international level.

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