

DINAMIKA IMPLEMENTASI *FIVE-POINT CONSENSUS* KTT ASEAN 2023: STUDI KASUS KRISIS MYANMAR

Oleh
Melisa
NIM.2205050006

ABSTRAK

Kudeta militer di Myanmar pada 1 Februari 2021 memicu krisis politik, keamanan, dan kemanusiaan yang mendorong ASEAN menyepakati *Five-Point Consensus* sebagai kerangka penyelesaian konflik. Namun, implementasi 5PC menghadapi berbagai kendala sehingga menjadi fokus evaluasi pada KTT ASEAN 2023. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis implementasi *Five-Point Consensus* pada KTT ASEAN 2023 serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor pendukung dan penghambatnya dalam menangani krisis Myanmar. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode eksplanatif serta dianalisis menggunakan Teori Liberalisme Institusional Robert O. Keohane dan konsep rezim internasional Stephen D. Krasner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ASEAN tetap menjadikan *Five-Point Consensus* sebagai kerangka utama penyelesaian krisis Myanmar melalui penguatan diplomasi, bantuan kemanusiaan, optimalisasi peran Utusan Khusus ASEAN, dan mekanisme Troika. Implementasi 5PC didukung oleh penguatan koordinasi kelembagaan ASEAN, kepemimpinan Indonesia sebagai Ketua ASEAN 2023, serta pendekatan *quiet diplomacy*. Namun, implementasinya masih terhambat oleh ketidakpatuhan junta militer Myanmar, prinsip non-intervensi, perbedaan kepentingan negara anggota, lemahnya mekanisme penegakan, dan eskalasi konflik. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa implementasi *Five-Point Consensus* meningkatkan koordinasi ASEAN dalam merespons krisis Myanmar, tetapi optimalisasinya masih terbatas dalam mendorong penyelesaian krisis tersebut.

Kata Kunci: ASEAN, *Five-Point Consensus*, KTT ASEAN 2023, krisis Myanmar, institusi internasional.

Dynamics of the Implementation of the ASEAN Summit's Five-Point Consensus 2023: A Case Study of the Myanmar Crisis

By
Melisa
NIM.2205050006

ABSTRACT

The military coup in Myanmar on 1 February 2021 triggered a political, security, and humanitarian crisis, prompting ASEAN to adopt the Five-Point Consensus (5PC) as a framework for conflict resolution. However, the implementation of the 5PC has encountered various challenges, making it a key focus of evaluation at the 2023 ASEAN Summit. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Five-Point Consensus at the 2023 ASEAN Summit and to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors affecting its implementation in addressing the Myanmar crisis. This study employs a qualitative approach with an explanatory method and is analyzed using Robert O. Keohane's Institutional Liberalism Theory and Stephen D. Krasner's concept of international regimes. The findings indicate that ASEAN has continued to uphold the Five-Point Consensus as the primary framework for addressing the Myanmar crisis through strengthened diplomacy, humanitarian assistance, the optimization of the ASEAN Special Envoy's role, and the Troika mechanism. The implementation of the 5PC has been supported by strengthened institutional coordination within ASEAN, Indonesia's leadership as the 2023 ASEAN Chair, and the quiet diplomacy approach. Nevertheless, its implementation remains constrained by the Myanmar military junta's non-compliance, the principle of non-interference, differing interests among ASEAN member states, weak enforcement mechanisms, and the ongoing escalation of the conflict. The findings further indicate that the implementation of the Five-Point Consensus has enhanced ASEAN's coordination in responding to the Myanmar crisis; however, its effectiveness remains limited in advancing a comprehensive resolution to the crisis.

Keywords: ASEAN, Five-Point Consensus, 2023 ASEAN Summit, Myanmar crisis, international institutions.