

EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Reimagining Global Networks: Forging Strategy Through Global Interaction and Media Dynamic

Editorial Team

Global interactions are no longer dominated by state actors, but also non-state actors. This makes global network has a more dynamic and forward-looking exploration of interactions due to interconnected and transformative world. Consequently, global actors should adapt their strategies to the ever-evolving landscape of international connectivity and communications in order to achieve their interest. Therefore, in the Journal Global Focus (JGF) Vol. 3 No. 2 is dedicated to uncovering the varied cases of strategies used by global actors in an increasingly interdependent global world. The six articles published in this edition have different points of view and case studies which enlarge the perspective in understanding of how global interaction and media dynamics shape the world we live in.

The first article is "*From Russia with Love: A Historical Analysis of Russia Foreign Policy Toward North Korea*" by **Adhi Cahya Fahadayna**, University of Brawijaya. The dynamics of foreign policy and ties between Russia and North Korea as communist countries are the primary topics of this essay. Russia and North Korea have had a long relationship dating back to the Korean War when the Soviet Union was a key ally and supporter of North Korea. However, after the fall of the Soviet Union and the onset of economic reforms in Russia, the relationship became more unstable under President Yeltsin, who took a more cautious approach. This article reflects Russia preferences to maintain a close relationship with North Korea due to its focuses on economic and security interest. Its policy reflects an attempt to maintain stable political relations while avoiding actions that could undermine regional stability or partnerships.

The second article is "*Multiculturalism under Threat and Strategies in Constructing Inclusive Spaces in Europe and Southeast Asia Regions*" by **Maksimus Regus**, University Katolik Indonesia Santu Paulus Ruteng. This article explains that

Multiculturalism in Europe and Southeast Asia faces many threats and challenges in building inclusive societies. In Europe, multiculturalism had optimism as a solution to social problems but now faces pessimism due to increased immigration. However, others argue that Europe's problems are due to racism, not multiculturalism. In Southeast Asia, multiculturalism strengthens ethno-political identities, which threatens diversity. Countries also struggle with how to recognize minorities and strengthen inclusive national identities. Both regions aim to develop strategies for inclusive spaces but face difficulties in designing culturally inclusive public spaces and overcoming social segregation. Approaches differ between Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia due to their colonial and post-colonial histories. Building mutual understanding between communities is vital to developing inclusive multicultural societies.

The third article is entitled "*Industri Makanan Halal: Perbandingan Indonesia dan Malaysia*" by **Isti Fatonah, Agus Trihartono, and Abubakar Eby Hara** from the University of Jember. The article compares the halal food industries of Indonesia and Malaysia. It finds that while both countries have halal solid certification systems that are recognized globally, Malaysia's halal regulations are more precise than Indonesia's. Malaysia has positioned itself as a "global halal hub" through effective national branding. As the country with the world's largest Muslim population, Indonesia should play a more significant role in the global halal food industry. Critical reasons for Malaysia's leadership include better "good governance" - its halal rules facilitate business - and more vital branding. Both countries could benefit from industry growth given their Muslim majorities, but Indonesia needs more transparent regulations and branding to close the gap with Malaysia.

The fourth article is "*Pengaruh Pemberitaan CNN Tentang Omran Daqneesh Dalam Kebijakan Peningkatan Kuota Pengungsi Di Amerika Serikat*" by **Vidi Milathul Faudzan**. This article examines the influence of CNN's reporting on Omran Daqneesh, a Syrian boy seen in a viral video, on the US policy of increasing its refugee quota for 2017. It discusses CNN's intensive coverage of Omran's case, the public's empathetic response, and a letter written by a US boy to President Obama offering to help Omran. Using Piers Robinson's policy-media interaction model, it analyzes how

CNN's framing of the issue and the existing policy uncertainty put pressure on the government, culminating in Obama's announcement of raising the refugee quota

The fifth article is entitled "*Upaya Framing Stop Funding Hate Terhadap Isu Pembentukan Sentimen Rasisme Oleh Media Di Inggris Tahun 2016-2018*" by **Auli Nafisa** from the University of Brawijaya. This article explains the framing strategies used by the Stop Funding Hate campaign in the UK from 2016 to 2018 to address the issue of racism promoted by some major media outlets. The campaign aimed to pressure companies to pull advertising from newspapers like The Sun, Daily Mail, and Daily Express by framing them as financing hate speech. It did this through social media posts, videos, and reports highlighting the harmful and discriminatory coverage of immigrants by these media. The campaign successfully got many companies to commit to ethical advertising and stop funding the outlets.

The last article on this volume is "*Questioning the kantian propositions: Explaining the role of the US as Democratic Peace Model in 21st Century*" by **Hemalia Kusuma Dewi** from the University of Brawijaya. This article explains that the US often portrays itself as a promoter of democracy and peace globally. However, an analysis using Kant's Peace Triangle shows that the US fails to fulfill this role fully. While the US advances democratic ideals, structural issues and protectionist tendencies raise questions of whether it can still truly model global democracy and peace in the 21st-century international system.

Furthermore, we encouraged additional academics and researchers to submit their paper to JGF to improve the discussion of International Relations. As the world continues due to the globalization an exchange of opinion and ideas is needed. We are certain that JGF will continue to be a vital resource for both researchers and practitioners, and we look forward to the journal's future development. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to everyone who has contributed to the development of JGF. We wish the journal can move ahead in the next publication.

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