

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Overall, the China-Taiwan conflict is a complex test of U.S. foreign policy and its impact on Indonesia. In the context of Realism theory, the United States takes steps that reflect global power struggles and safeguarding national interests, focusing on regional stability and resistance to Chinese influence. Nonetheless, the greatest challenge is balancing national interests with the maintenance of global stability.

The importance of a holistic analysis of Indonesia's defense readiness amid the dynamics of the conflict underscores the need for integration of military, economic, political, and social aspects. This approach is based on National Security Theory and the concept of Soft Power, focusing on strengthening military capabilities, using economic potential as a strategic force, and conducting smart diplomacy. The balance between national security and soft power is essential, requiring integrated coordination of defense policy and diplomacy.

Indonesia, faced with the impact of US foreign policy, particularly regarding China's claims to the North Natuna Sea, responded with integrated diplomatic, security and economic measures. With a focus on prudent diplomacy, active participation in international forums, and maintenance of regional security, Indonesia seeks to minimize risks and maintain balance in the Asia-Pacific region. Continuous adaptation to changing geopolitical dynamics has been key to success, enabling Indonesia to play a constructive role in creating regional stability and managing potential tensions.

Thus, the conclusion of this analysis emphasizes the importance of an inclusive approach, holistic defense readiness, and smart diplomacy

in facing the complexity of the China-Taiwan conflict and its impact on Indonesia.

5.2 Suggestion

In assessing the impact of US foreign policy on the China and Taiwan conflict on Indonesia's defense, it cannot be separated from its relationship with the South China Sea conflict. Conflicts in the South China Sea involve a number of countries in the region, including China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei, competing for territorial claims and natural resources in the waters. The involvement of the United States in supporting allies and partners in the region is also an important factor in the dynamics of this conflict.

- a) **Strengthening Regional Cooperation:** Indonesia can increase efforts in strengthening regional cooperation with countries in the Asia-Pacific. Through forums such as ASEAN, Indonesia can play an active role in forming consensus on regional security and stability issues.
- b) **Optimization of Prudent Diplomacy:** In response to the impact of U.S. foreign policy, Indonesia needs to continue to optimize prudent diplomacy. Building strategic partnerships with countries and utilizing international forums is key in safeguarding national and regional interests. By leveraging platforms such as the United Nations, ASEAN, and other regional forums, Indonesia can help shape international norms that support peace and reduce tensions between countries involved in the conflict.
- c) **Strengthen Economic Strength as a Tool of Diplomacy:** Using economic potential as an effective diplomatic tool can give Indonesia greater bargaining power. Enhancing economic cooperation with countries in the region can help create mutually beneficial relations and strengthen Indonesia's position in the face of geopolitical tensions.

- d) **Flexible Adaptation to Geopolitical Changes:** Indonesia needs to adopt a flexible adaptation approach to changing geopolitical dynamics. This includes updates to defense policies and strategies that are responsive to the latest developments, ensuring that Indonesia can remain proactive in maintaining regional stability.
- e) **Strengthening Defense Capabilities:** Increasing national defense capabilities is a crucial step. Investment in military modernization, personnel training, and defense technology development will ensure that Indonesia has the ability to respond effectively to potential security challenges.
- f) **Establishment of Strategic Alliances:** Indonesia can explore the establishment of strategic alliances with countries that have similar interests in maintaining stability in the region. This cooperation could include information exchange, policy coordination, and mutual support in the face of potential regional threats.
- g) **Soft Power Strengthening and Dynamic Adaptation:** Continue to strengthen soft power through the use of economic potential as a strategic force. Center on soft power development through culture, education, and public diplomacy to improve Indonesia's positive image in the eyes of the world. It is also important to have dynamic adaptability to geopolitical changes, ensuring that Indonesia's foreign and defense policies remain relevant and effective in the face of the dynamics of the China-Taiwan conflict.

By implementing these suggestions, Indonesia can strengthen its position in the face of the fallout from the China-Taiwan conflict as well as the foreign policy of the United States, while safeguarding national stability and interests in the Asia-Pacific region.