



Negotiating and Resolving Conflicts in Indonesia through First-Track Diplomacy in Anticipation of Indonesia's Golden 2045 Amidst the Russia Vs Ukraine Conflict

Elfira Sylviani Kaunang^{1*}, Muhamad Noor Gibran²

School of Government and Public Policy

Corresponding Author: Elfira Sylviani Kaunang elfirak21@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Diplomacy, First Track Diplomacy, Indonesia Emas 2045, Global Leadership, Conflict, Conflict Resolution, Russia, Ukraine

Received : 24, January

Revised : 26, February

Accepted: 28, March

©2024 Kaunang, Gibran: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



ABSTRACT

The Russia vs Ukraine conflict has had an impact on global geopolitical stability, such as food, energy, humanitarian, economic, and security crises. The resolution of the conflict requires a strong diplomatic approach to neutralize tensions among Western nations and promote global peace. The objective of this research is to analyze the phases of the conflict, conflict resolution, and Indonesia's diplomatic resilience in resolving the Russia vs Ukraine conflict through first-track diplomacy. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive, employing data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification techniques. The research findings show that (1) the current phase of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is at the ceasefire stage which is characterized by the cessation of hostilities while negotiations and dialogue are ongoing, (2) the conflict resolution required by Russia and Ukraine includes cultural and structural peace building.

INTRODUCTION

Russia is a superpower country that has a significant influence on international relations and the global scale. Meanwhile, Ukraine is a country that emerged from the dissolution of the Soviet Union and gained independence on December 1, 1991, both de facto and de jure. Its independence is considered legitimate based on Ukraine's referendum and recognized internationally. On February 24, 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine. This conflict is not the first of its kind. Previously, in 2014, Russia annexed the Crimea region, which is part of Ukraine, using its military strength. The annexation of Crimea resulted in economic, social, psychological, and humanitarian losses. These losses are similar to those experienced by Ukraine in the 2022 invasion. Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal suffered an economic loss of US\$ 500 billion or equivalent to 7.151 trillion rupiah (Adhi, 2022).

The number of casualties in this conflict is estimated at 12,272 people, consisting of 5,237 civilian deaths and 7,035 people with severe or minor injuries caused by the use of explosive weapons such as missiles, artillery, and air strikes. In addition to civilians, soldiers involved in the invasion also became victims. About 15 thousand Russian soldiers have died in Ukraine, while Ukraine itself has lost 45 thousand soldiers. These figures are equivalent to the casualties of Soviet troops in Afghanistan from 1979 to 1989. Furthermore, it is known that 6.16 million refugees from Ukrainian civilians are currently in European territories, with the largest populations in Poland, Russia, and Germany. Another loss suffered by Ukraine is the loss of ownership of 22% of its territory, including Crimea and parts of its territory. This has also resulted in the loss of coastline and severe damage to cities (Cahyani, 2022).

According to the World Bank (2022), Ukraine's economic condition has become unstable with a 45% economic contraction. The Ukrainian Prime Minister estimates the reconstruction funds for his country to reach US\$ 750 billion. War is a failed political extension that causes losses to both countries. Russia, in terms of material aspects, also incurs military costs and Western sanctions. These sanctions have been an economic shock to Russia since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The Central Bank of Russia estimates that the economic contraction in Russia will reach US\$ 1.8 trillion or equivalent to 4 to 6 percent in 2022, with the highest contraction occurring in April 2022 at 8 to 10 percent. Other impacts include Western countries excluding Russia from Western financial markets, leading to difficulties in finding microchip products. Russia has also failed to pay its foreign obligations post the 1917 Bolshevik revolution. The ripple effect felt worldwide due to this conflict includes an increase in fertilizer, wheat, metal, and energy prices due to Western sanctions on Russia. This increase also affects oil prices since Russia is the second-largest oil exporter in the world after Saudi Arabia. Additionally, Russia exports natural gas, nitrogen, and palladium on a large scale globally (Cahyani, 2022).

Various efforts have been made to minimize dependence on Russian products. Some countries have even attempted to address the issue by imposing price controls. However, these efforts have worsened the situation due to the energy crisis following the oil embargo imposed by Arab countries in 1970. Russia, for instance, cut off the gas flow through the Nord Stream 1 pipeline leading to Germany, causing a sharp price hike in Europe and triggering a recession in Germany and Italy. Other Western countries involved in this conflict include the United States, the United Kingdom, and the European Union. The United States' aid to Ukraine has reached US\$ 7.6 billion, including Stinger anti-aircraft systems, Javelin anti-armor systems, 155mm Howitzers, and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protective equipment. The United Kingdom has provided US\$ 2.8 billion in military aid and support to Ukraine. The European Union has allocated 2.5 billion Euros in security assistance (Cahyani, 2022).

Several conflict resolution efforts through diplomatic channels have been made. For instance, the AS S, NATO, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and Russia negotiations in January 2022. Russia's proposal, which was rejected by the US President, sought to prevent Ukraine from becoming a NATO member. As a result, no agreement was reached, and diplomatic efforts were unsuccessful as Russia refused to withdraw its troops from the Ukrainian border. In February 2022, Russia acknowledged its intention to withdraw troops from the Ukrainian border, but there have been no indications of troop withdrawal. Tensions escalated further when NATO allies increased patrols in Eastern European areas with additional ships and fighter jets. Ultimately, the Russian President declared military invasion on February 24, 2022 (Najmi et al., 2022).

Indonesia plays a crucial role in handling the Russia vs Ukraine conflict. Indonesia has actively acted as an international mediator, upholding diplomatic principles. In this perspective, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made intensive diplomatic efforts by bringing both sides to dialogue and seek common ground in resolving this conflict. One example is the Asia-Pacific Council of Diplomats (APCD) held in Jakarta in May 2022, where representatives from Russia, Ukraine, and neighboring countries were given the opportunity to discuss and share views to find a solution acceptable to all parties (Kemlu, 2022). Through active participation in high-level meetings such as the United Nations (UN) and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Indonesia seeks to create momentum and enhance understanding among world leaders regarding the escalation of this conflict. As the ASEAN chair in 2022, Indonesia took the initiative to issue a statement calling for a ceasefire and peaceful dialogue, urging Russia and Ukraine to gain ASEAN support in achieving a fair resolution (Haryono, 2022).

The purpose of this article is to analyze Indonesia's role in the Russia vs Ukraine conflict using the perspective of First Track Diplomacy (FTD). This article will specifically explain the actions or contributions made by Indonesia in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict using conflict theory, conflict resolution, and First Track diplomacy. Additionally, this article will analyze how Indonesia is involved and interacts with both conflict parties. In this context, the research will explore various communication channels, dialogues, and resolution efforts undertaken by the Indonesian government and related non-governmental bodies. Indonesia employs an approach involving various levels and actors, such as the government, regional organizations, and civil society, in efforts to resolve or reduce the impact of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

LITERATURE REVIEW

First Track Diplomacy

First track diplomacy is a step taken by Indonesia in realizing Indonesia's strength through diplomacy and global leadership aspects. First track diplomacy is a response to the Russia-Ukraine conflict by carrying out the mandate of peace and humanitarian assistance. First track diplomacy is often referred to as traditional diplomacy that implements the principle of resolving conflicts through dialogue conducted between heads of state and appointed officials with the authority focusing on nation-centric (Wehrenfennig, 2008 in Tiara et al., 2023). The advantage of this first track diplomacy is that the output of the negotiation process comes from state actors using political instruments as a strength aspect (Mapendere, 2016). Another strength lies in the form of material and financial (Bercovitch & Langley, 1993 in Tiara et al., 2023).

Conflict and Conflict Resolution

Conflict is included in the aspect of the study of international relations (D'Amato, 2022; Lahiry, 2019; Long, 2021; Väyrynen, 2018). According to Jeong (2000) in Putri (2022), conflict is a situation where two or more parties are involved in fighting for values, status, politics, territory, power, and resources with the aim to intimidate, harm, and reduce rivals. While conflict resolution is a series of events carried out formally and informally so that the conflicting parties can reconcile and find a solution to a conflict (Shonk, 2021). In this conflict resolution, Galtung in Putri (2022) presents the concept of positive and negative peace. Where negative peace emerges in the form of behavior dominance using hard power, while positive peace is obtained through the path of soft power carried out by actors in conflict resolution.

METHODOLOGY

The research method that will be used in this study is qualitative research method. The method used is literature study (library research), data collection by searching for sources and reconstructing from various sources such as books, journals, and existing research. The result is that qualitative research is conducted with a research design whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or in the form of calculations, but aim to reveal phenomena in a holistic-contextual manner with data collection from natural backgrounds/settings and utilizing the researcher as a key instrument. Qualitative research has a descriptive nature and tends to use an inductive approach to analysis, so that the process and meaning based on the subject's perspective are emphasized more in this qualitative research. The data obtained from observation and documentation data collection techniques are then processed using the data analysis techniques of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely analyzing data in three steps: data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusions or verification. Data condensation refers to the process of selection, focusing, simplifying, summarizing, and transforming data. Furthermore, data authenticity testing is done through data source triangulation. The subjects and objects of research that will be the focus of the researcher to answer the research questions. In this study, the subject of research is Indonesia with the object of research being the role played by Indonesia in the Russia vs Ukraine conflict through First Track Diplomacy. New findings about the object of research will be supported by secondary data with data collection techniques such as literature study and will be analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods.

RESEARCH RESULT

Russia vs Ukraine Conflict

The Russia-Ukraine conflict is not a recent occurrence, but has been ongoing since 1991. At that time, Leonid Kravchuk declared Ukraine's independence from the Soviet Union. After gaining independence, internal conflicts arose due to differing political views. External factors also began to emerge as NATO initiated the addition of new members from Central and Eastern Europe. Although not yet a member of NATO, Ukraine had already established official relations. President Leonid Kuchma, who served from 1994 to 1999, held communist ideologies. The next presidential election resulted in the Orange Revolution, as Viktor Yanukovych, a pro-Western president who sought to distance Ukraine from Russia, was elected. Despite this, Ukraine's relationship with NATO grew closer. Viktor Yanukovych was elected president in 2010. At that time, Russia and Ukraine agreed on gas prices on the condition that Russia's naval fleet in the Black Sea remain in Ukraine. Due to the gas crisis, Ukraine eventually agreed to these terms and an agreement was reached. Four years later, in 2014, the Maidan revolution occurred, leading to the overthrow of the president as Viktor Yanukovych refused to sign an association agreement with the European Union, which specifically discussed free trade between Ukraine and the EU (Najmi et al., 2022).

This was followed by the annexation of Crimea by Russia on March 16, 2014. Russia initially claimed that armed forces were present on the Crimean border due to a coup and battles in Donbas by pro-Russian separatist groups. These groups sought independence from Ukraine by forming the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic. This issue led to the Minsk agreement with France, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine for a ceasefire. However, the Minsk agreement had limited impact as fighting in Donbas continued for a year, from 2016 to 2017. The conflict widened to include asymmetric warfare such as cyber warfare conducted by Russia against Ukraine (Najmi et al., 2022).

The president who took office in 2019 was Volodymyr Zelensky. During his campaign, Zelensky pledged to reclaim Donbas and the eastern regions of Ukraine. After a year in office, Ukraine expressed its intention to join NATO. An agreement was reached to stop Russian military operations on the condition that Ukraine would not join NATO. In April 2021, Ukraine urged NATO to become a member, but the US rejected due to unmet conditions. NATO's expansion into Eastern Europe was seen as a threat to Russia's sovereignty as these nations were former Soviet states. Russia responded by deploying troops and military equipment to the Ukrainian border. Diplomatic efforts between the US and Russia had not been successful, leading Russia to send troops to Belarus for joint exercises. Russia immediately recognized and supported the Luhansk and Donetsk People's Republics. The United States, along with its allies the UK and the EU, imposed sanctions on Russia. Russia eventually invaded Ukraine on February 24, 2022 (Najmi et al., 2022). This is illustrated in the following figure:



Figure.1 Map of Russia and Ukraine

Source: (Washington Post, 2014)

The timelines of the invasion are as follows:

Table.1 Timelines of the Russian vs Ukrainian Invasion

No	Periodisasi	Description
1	February 2022	Russian forces invaded Ukraine's capital, Kyiv.
2	March 2022	Russian troops are moving south into the Kherson region towards the Ukrainian coast. Here there was a land bridge during the annexation of Crimea.
3	April 2022	The capture of Donbas using missiles aimed at the apai train station east of Kramatorsk resulted in the death of as many as 50 civilians.
4	May 2022	Ukrainian forces surrendered in Mariupol, a port city and industrial hub on the Sea of Azov. The battle ended with the siege of the Azovstal steel plant, which was a symbol of Ukrainian resistance.
5	June 2022	Russia withdrew its troops from Snake Island in the Black Sea. At that time Ukraine was trying to carry out a land grab in Odesa.
6	July 2022	Fall of the last cities under Ukrainian control Luhansk and Lysychansk
7	August 2022	Ukrainian forces are moving into Kherson with the help of western HIMARS weapons targeting Russian military infrastructure in Crimea.
8	September 2022	Ukraine managed to retake the northeastern Kharkiv region.
9	October 2022	The explosion cut off the Kerch Strait bridge connecting Crimea and Russia. Russia is conducting military operations with airstrikes against Ukraine's energy infrastructure.
10	November 2022	Russian troops retreated from the city of Kherson to the eastern side of the Dnipro River
11	December 2022	Ukraine carried out attacks on Russia with drones.
12	January 2023	An attack on a building to shelter Russian forces in Donetsk left 89 Russian soldiers dead and hundreds of Ukrainians.
13	February 2023	Russian forces, seeking a new offensive in eastern Ukraine, are inching closer to capturing the city of Bakhmut.

Sumber : (NY Times, 2023)

A conflict undergoes nine stages towards escalation, namely difference, contradiction, polarization, violence, war, ceasefire, agreement, normalization, and reconciliation. In this case, a conflict will begin when there is a difference between one party and another which is part of social development through the emergence of latent or non-latent contradictions, and will form a polarization among conflicting parties that could potentially lead to violence or even war as currently seen between Russia and Ukraine.

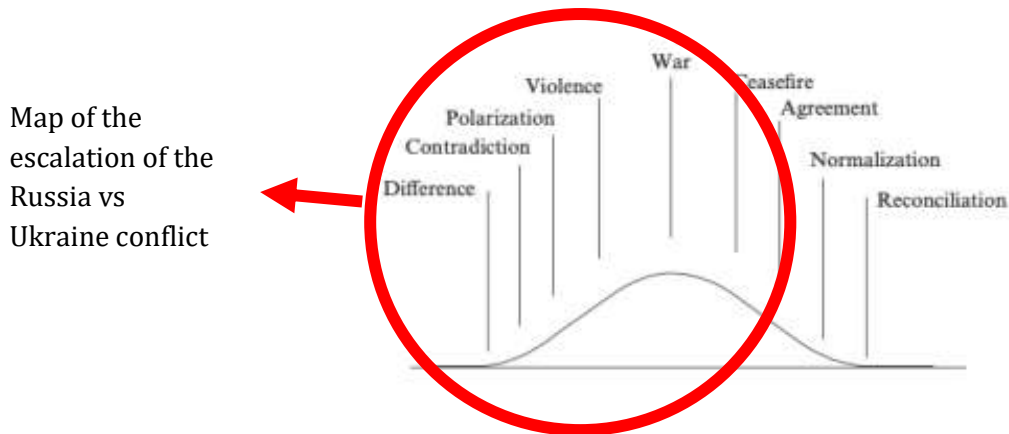


Figure 2 Conflict Escalation Rate

Sumber : (Ramsbotham, Woodhouse & Miall, 2011)

Based on figure 1, it is known that the escalation map of the Russia-Ukraine conflict is marked by the following phases:

1. Difference. Political, historical, and interest differences between Russia and Ukraine trigger the conflict between the two countries.
2. Contradiction. There is tension and confrontation between Russia and Ukraine regarding Russia's occupation of Crimea and Russia's support for pro-Russian rebels in eastern Ukraine.
3. Polarization. The conflict has led to polarization, where Ukrainian society is divided between those who support European integration and those who lean towards maintaining relations with Russia.
4. Violence. Violence occurs in various forms, such as military attacks, clashes between soldiers and rebels, human rights violations, and intense conflicts in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.
5. War. The conflict escalates to the war stage with massive military mobilization from both sides, involving heavy weapons and air strikes.
6. Ceasefire. Sometimes there are temporary ceasefires during peace negotiations or diplomatic dialogues. Unfortunately, some ceasefires during this conflict are often not fully complied with.

The conflict phase between Russia vs Ukraine has only reached the ceasefire stage, marked by a temporary ceasefire while negotiations and dialogue are ongoing. To reach further stages such as agreement and reconciliation, a comprehensive conflict resolution is still needed.

Conflict Resolution

Efforts to find a resolution to conflicts require coordination to solve problems together (Cohen, 2010). Ramsbotham and Woodhouse (2011) see that conflict resolution can be achieved through the hourglass model, which represents the narrowing of political space that is characteristic of conflict escalation as depicted in Figure 2 of the model, and the widening of political space as depicted in the bottom part of the hourglass model. Furthermore, the hourglass model also depicts contingency and complementarity, where contingency refers to the nature and phase of a conflict, while complementarity is the combination of responses that work together to facilitate conflict resolution.

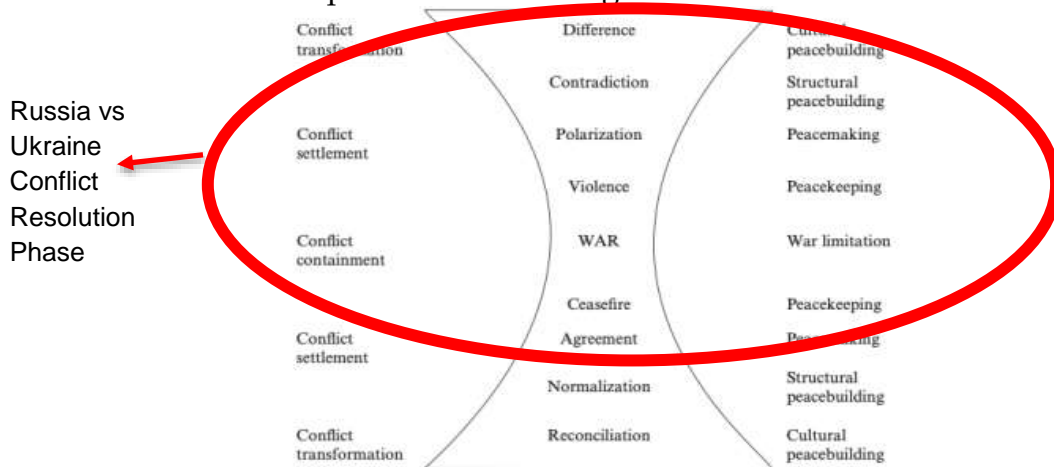


Figure.3 Sandglass Model as Conflict Resolution

Source: Ramsbotham, Woodhouse & Miall, 2011

Ramsbotham and Woodhouse (2011) present a model of conflict phases that can occur in conflicts, including in conflict resolution. This model consists of the following phases:

Conflict Transformation

This phase is where the conflict begins to be recognized and understood through changes in the mindset and attitudes between the parties involved in the conflict. In the context of the Russia-Ukraine war, this conflict phase model can be applied to understand and analyze the development of the conflict between the two sides. The conflict first begins with the transformation phase of conflict, where there are changes in mindset and attitudes between Russia and Ukraine. At this stage, the parties involved may begin to realize the tensions between them. The conflict then escalates into the conflict escalation phase, where the intensity of the conflict increases. This can be seen in military actions, attacks, and battles that occur in the conflict area. The conflict reaches its peak in the conflict escalation phase marked by the Russian attack on February 24, 2022.

Conflict Settlement

This phase involves efforts to reach an agreement or settlement of the conflict that benefits all parties involved through negotiation and possibly through the intervention of mediators or third parties. The application of the Conflict Settlement concept proposed by Ramsbotham and Woodhouse (2011) can be linked to the Russia-Ukraine War that has been ongoing since 2014. The conflict can be considered as a complex and complicated conflict between the two countries involving territorial, identity, and foreign policy issues. Efforts to settle the conflict in the context of the Russia-Ukraine War have involved negotiation and mediation by third parties. For example, there have been various multilateral diplomatic efforts undertaken by the European Union, the United Nations (UN), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to reach an agreement beneficial to all parties involved. One of the negotiations resulted in the Minsk agreements, signed in 2014 and 2015 between the parties involved in the conflict, including the Ukrainian government, the Russian government, and Russian-backed rebels in the Donbas region. The agreement aims to achieve a ceasefire, withdrawal of forces, and the restoration of autonomy in the Donbas region of Ukraine. However, despite efforts to settle the conflict, the implementation of the Minsk agreements has faced various obstacles and challenges. The conflict continues with periods of escalating violence.

Conflict Containment

This phase involves actions to limit the escalating conflict that is becoming more widespread and detrimental to more parties. According to Ariesta (2022), the Russia vs Ukraine war has caused Europe to stop gas imports from Russia by two-thirds compared to previous years. Europe made this policy change as a precautionary measure and risk reduction against the actual use of these imports as a political weapon. In addition, Europe has begun to transition to renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and nuclear as alternatives to fossil fuel imports from Russia. Europe took this step following the cutting off of gas flow in the Nord Stream 1 gas pipeline. Indonesia's role in the conflict containment phase is demonstrated at the G7 forum in June 2022. Indonesia urged world leaders to promote peace in Ukraine and seek alternative solutions to the food and energy crisis. At the same time, Indonesia also called on Russia to stop its attacks to President Vladimir Putin (Rizqo, 2022).

According to Galtung (2015), there are two types of peace, positive peace and negative peace. Positive peace is a process to create peace, harmony, and reconciliation among parties that were previously in conflict. Negative peace is peace obtained by stopping violence and hostility. Galtung (2015) categorizes conflict resolution into three stages as follows:

- a) Peacemaking, which begins with efforts by conflicting parties to make peace through diplomatic means such as negotiations and discussions that result in planning formulations.
- b) Peacekeeping is the implementation of peaceful agreements obtained from negotiation and discussion processes.

- c) Peacebuilding is an effort to build a peaceful atmosphere by communicating and repairing all damages.

Referring to both theories, the conflict resolution needed by Russia and Ukraine in the sandglass model theory shows that there are 2 components, cultural peacebuilding and structural peacebuilding. Where these two aspects are related to restoring relations between Russian and Ukrainian communities by conducting cultural exchanges and dialogues between cultural groups involved in the conflict. In addition, building institutional systems that emphasize justice, generosity, and equality among Russian and Ukrainian communities. This may include political reforms, legal system improvements, and the restoration of stable and inclusive governance structures.

The Perspective of Indonesia's Diplomatic Role Towards Indonesia's Golden 2045

Indonesia is becoming a part of the global order in the international community. In the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045, also known as Indonesia Emas 2045 with the vision of a Sovereign, Advanced, and Sustainable Archipelago State. The main pillars of this vision are excellent human resources, mature democracy, good governance, and social justice. President Joko Widodo's approach is through smart execution, smart leadership, and strong leadership (Limanseto, 2023). In the RPJPN 2025-2045, one of Indonesia's vision targets is to increase leadership and global influence through strengthening diplomacy and global leadership, contributing by playing an active role on the international stage and resolving world conflicts through peace and diplomacy. This is also reflected in Indonesia Emas mission of legal supremacy, stability, and Indonesian leadership through diplomacy and strong defense in the regional country. The diplomatic aspect is one of the seventeen development directions and eight missions of Indonesia Emas 2045 (Secretariat of RPJPN 2025-2045, 2023). Some aspects that need to be improved in terms of diplomacy are the low participation in international forums and the lack of making national interests a priority in the agenda setting. Factors contributing to the weakness of diplomatic aspects are diplomatic modalities, diplomatic actors, and diplomatic policies (Secretariat of RPJPN 2025-2045, 2023). Strong diplomacy can be realized in resolving global conflicts that cause energy and humanitarian crises as seen in Ukraine. In this aspect, Indonesia plays an active role in maintaining world peace as an agenda setter in safeguarding Indonesia's national interests.

Role of Indonesia in the Russia vs Ukraine Conflict Through First Track Diplomacy

Indonesia is committed to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine through its diplomacy and foreign policy. According to the statement, Indonesia always implies the struggle for peace and conflict resolution in the international arena carried out by the government as outlined in the 1945 Constitution. President Joko Widodo conducted diplomacy with Russia and Ukraine to fulfill the constitutional mandate and support for humanitarian issues in Ukraine, conveyed through a phone call on April 27, 2022 at 15:00 (Presidential Secretariat, 2022).

The next day, on April 28, 2022, a phone conversation was held to resolve the conflict and Indonesia expressed willingness to mediate between the two countries (Presidential Secretariat, 2022). On June 29, 2022, President Jokowi met with President Zelensky of Ukraine as the first Asian leader to visit the country (Katriana, 2022). Jokowi conveyed aspirations and support for Ukraine, which was welcomed by Zelensky (Katriana, 2022). Additionally, the visit aimed to enhance bilateral cooperation in economic, intelligence, defense, cultural, educational, and tourism sectors. The cooperative communication resulted in a visa cooperation agreement (Asmara, 2022). During the visit, Indonesia also provided humanitarian assistance in the form of much-needed medicine to treat victims, built a hospital in Kyiv, and helped in post-war recovery efforts (Asmara, 2022). President Zelensky also requested President Jokowi to convey a message to open up food export and import routes, especially for wheat which affects the global supply chain.

This diplomacy was also extended to Russia from the very beginning of the Russian attack on Ukraine to seek a peaceful resolution (Storey & Choong, 2022). The negative impact included a food crisis that affected developing countries (Buddhavarapu, 2022). Discussions in the meeting were persuasive about wheat supply and the G20 Summit in Bali (Strangio, 2022). The meeting held on June 30, 2022 discussed security and humanitarian crises and showed commitment and willingness in efforts to reconcile the two countries.

In the perspective of first track diplomacy, President Joko Widodo has conducted diplomacy by using political power through bilateral cooperation between the two countries (Mapendere, 2016), humanitarian and material assistance (Bercovitch & Langley, 1993 in Tiara et al., 2023). Furthermore, the diplomacy efforts in the Russia-Ukraine conflict have brought Indonesia's national interests as outlined in the Final Draft of the Golden Indonesia National Long-Term Development Plan 2025-2045 (Wehrenfennig, 2008 in Tiara et al., 2023). The goal of diplomacy is to stabilize food, energy, and security crises, reduce the escalation of conflicts in Western countries leading to increased global threats to developing countries, and to make the G20 Summit in Indonesia a success. Viewed from the perspective of positive peace proposed by Galtung in Putri (2022), the conflict resolution process carried out by Indonesia in President Jokowi's visit has fulfilled aspects of peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. Indonesia's conflict resolution is a first step towards positive peace.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

1. The conflict phase between Russia and Ukraine is currently in a ceasefire stage, marked by a ceasefire while negotiations and dialogues are ongoing. To reach the next stages such as agreement and reconciliation, a comprehensive conflict resolution is still needed.
2. The conflict resolution needed by Russia and Ukraine in the hourglass model theory shows two components, namely cultural peacebuilding and structural peacebuilding. Both aspects are related to the restoration of relations between the Russian and Ukrainian communities through cultural exchanges and dialogues among the cultural groups involved in the conflict. In addition, building institutional systems that prioritize justice, generosity, and equality among the Russian and Ukrainian communities. This may include political reforms, improvements to the legal system, and the restoration of a stable and inclusive government structure.
3. Diplomatic resilience in welcoming Indonesia Emas is achieved through the use of political strength through bilateral cooperation between the two countries, providing humanitarian and material aid to Ukraine. In addition, the diplomatic efforts made in the Russia-Ukraine conflict have brought national interests for Indonesia as outlined in the Final Draft of the Golden Indonesia RPJPN 2025-2045, including crisis stability in food, energy, and security, a reduction in the escalation of conflicts in Western countries leading to an increase in global threats to developing countries, harmonious relations with both countries, and the success of the G20 Summit in Indonesia.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Still conducting further research to find out more about Negotiating and Resolving Conflicts in Indonesia through First-Track Diplomacy in Anticipation of Indonesia's Golden 2045 Amidst the Russia Vs Ukraine Conflict.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks to School of Government and Public Policy Indonesia

REFERENCES

- Adhi, Sapto Irawan. (2022). Ukraina: Rusia Sudah Sebabkan Kerugian Rp 7.151 Triliun akibat Invasi. Dikutip dari <https://www.kompas.com/global/read/2022/03/16/150000370/ukraina-rusia-sudah-sebabkan-kerugian-rp-7151-triliun-akibat-invasi> tanggal 22 Agustus 2023 oleh Sri Patmi
- Ariesta, Anggi. (2022). 4 Dampak Perang Rusia-Ukraina, dari Krisis Energi Hingga Perang Dingin Diakses melalui <https://www.inews.id/finance/bisnis/4-dampak-perang-rusia-ukraina-dari-krisis-energi-hingga-perang-dingin> tanggal 29 Agustus 2023 oleh Sri Patmi
- Asmara, C. G. (2022, Juni 30). Simak! Ini Dia Hasil Lengkap Pertemuan Jokowi-Zelensky. Retrieved from CNBC Indonesia: <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20220630091735-4-351669/simak-ini-dia-hasillengkap-pertemuan-jokowi-zelensky>
- Buddhavarapu, R. (2022). Jokowi says rising food prices are dangerous and put developing nations like Indonesia at risk. CNBC. <https://www.cnbc.com/2022/06/20/jokowi-foodinflation-is-dangerous-for-developing-nations-like-indonesia.html>
- Cahyani, Ika Nur. 2022. Dampak Utama Perang Rusia vs Ukraina, Ini jumlah korban hingga kerugian keduanya. Dikutip dari <https://www.tribunnews.com/internasional/2022/07/29/dampak-utama-perang-rusia-vs-ukraina-ini-jumlah-korban-hingga-kerugian-keduanya?page=3> diakses tanggal 22 Agustus 2023 oleh Sri Patmi
- Cohen, J. (2010). *Resolving Conflict: A Practical Guide*. New York: Free Press.
- Galtung, J. (2015). Positive Peace and Negative Peace. In *The Palgrave International Handbook of Peace Studies* (pp. 11-19). Palgrave Macmillan, London.
- Haryono, T. (2022). "ASEAN's Response to the Russia-Ukraine Conflict: Perspectives from Indonesia." *Beijing Law Review*, 13(1), 10-21.
- Katriana. (2022, Juli 3). Indonesian peace mission on Russia-Ukraine conflict. Retrieved from Bloomberg: <https://www.bloomberg.com/press-releases/2022-07-03/indonesianpeace-mission-on-russia-ukraine-conflict>
- Limanseto, Haryo. (2023). Wujudkan Visi "Indonesia Emas 2045", Pemerintah Luncurkan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional (RPJPN) 2025-2045 Diakses melalui <https://ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/5196/wujudkan-visi-indonesia-emas-2045-pemerintah-luncurkan-rencana-pembangunan-jangka-panjang-nasional-rpjpn-2025-2045> tanggal 16 Desember 2023 oleh Sri Patmi

- Mapendere, J. (2016). Track One and a Half Diplomacy and the Complementarity of Tracks. *Culture of Peace Online Journal*, 2(1), 66–81. https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/TrackOneand aHalfDiplomacy_Mapendere.pdf
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Najmi, M., Wahyudi, E., & Widiyanto, W. (2022). Sejumlah resolusi konflik melalui jalur diplomatik: Kasus invasi Rusia ke Ukraina 2022. *Jurnal Diplomasi*, 13(1), 77-94.
- NY Times. (2023). How Russia's war in Ukraine has unfolded, month by month. Diakses melalui <https://www.nytimes.com/article/ukraine-russia-war-timeline.html> tanggal 29 Agustus 2023 oleh Sri Patmi
- Putri, Penny Kurnia. (2022). *Manajemen Konflik dan Resolusi Konflik: Sebuah Pendekatan Terhadap Perdamaian*. Papua Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations Volume 2, Issue 1
- Rambostham, G. N. & Woodhouse, T. (2011). "Restoring Peace to a Troubled World: Cross-disciplinary Perspectives on Conflict Resolution", International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)
- Rizqo, Kanavino Ahmad. (2022). Misi Perdamaian Dunia Jokowi Sambangi Langsung Ukraina dan Rusia. Diakses melalui <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-6148393/misi-perdamaian-dunia-jokowi-sambangi-langsung-ukraina-dan-rusia/2> tanggal 29 Agustus 2022 oleh Sri Patmi
- Sekretariat RPJPN 2025-2045. 2023. Rancangan Akhir RPJPN Indonesia Emas 2025 - 2045 Diakses melalui <https://indonesia2045.go.id/> tanggal 16 Desember 2023 oleh Sri Patmii
- Shonk, K. (28 December 2021). What is Conflict Resolution, and How Does It Work? How to manage conflict at work through conflict resolution. Program on Negotiation, Harvard Law School. <https://www.pon.harvard.edu/daily/conflict-resolution/what-is-conflict-resolution-and-how-does-it-work/>
- Storey, I., & Choong, W. (2022). Russia's Invasion of Ukraine : Southeast Asian Responses and Why the Conflict Matters to the Region. In *Perspective ISEAS Yusof Ishak Institute* (Issue 24). https://www.iseas.edu.sg/wpcontent/uploads/2022/02/ISEAS_Perspective_2022_24.pdf
- Strangio, S. (2022). Indonesia's President Jokowi to Visit Russia, Ukraine: Report. *The Diplomat*. <https://thediplomat.com/2022/06/indonesias-president-jokowi-to-visit-russiaukraine-report/>

- Tiara, Dinda Tulus , Syasya Yuania Fadila Mas'udi. (2023). Diplomasi Indonesia dalam Konflik Rusia - Ukraina: Sebuah Kajian Tentang Soft-Power. *Journal of Political Issues* Volume 4, Nomor 2
- Väyrynen, T. (2018). *Culture and international conflict resolution: A critical analysis of the work of John Burton*. Manchester University Press. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7765/9781526130990>
- Washingtonpost. 2014. MAP: How Ukraine and Russia are moving toward war. Diakses melalui <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2014/05/02/map-how-ukraine-and-russia-are-moving-toward-war/> tanggal 29 Agustus 2023 oleh Sri Patmi