



## Indonesia's Diplomacy Strategy in Maintaining Policy Stability amid the Global Situation

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### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Diplomacy, Global Stability, Indonesian Diplomacy Strategy

*Received :* 25, January  
*Revised :* 27, February  
*Accepted:* 29, March

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### ABSTRACT

This research explores Indonesia's diplomatic strategy in maintaining policy stability amidst the dynamics of the global situation, focusing on the RussiaUkraine conflict and its impact on the national economy. In the context of the free and active principle, Indonesia plays a crucial role as a mediator and stability maintainer, reflecting its commitment to neutrality and prudent foreign policy. The diplomatic challenges faced by Indonesia, especially pressure from Western countries, are explained as complex dynamics that require a careful approach. This research uses a qualitative method with a literature documentation study, covering theories of diplomacy, policy stability, international relations, development, and the global economy. The conclusion states that Indonesian diplomacy has a strategic role in maintaining policy stability and contributes directly to the achievement of the Golden Indonesia 2045 vision.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia, as a country with a strategic geopolitical position and as a pioneer of the principle of active free diplomacy, upholds a foreign policy that maintains stability in dynamic global conditions (Anwar, 2020). The diplomacy strategy is the main foundation for Indonesia in facing challenges that arise amid the global situation that continues to develop in its history, Indonesia has faced various tests of diplomacy, one of which is when it received pressure from Western countries regarding invitations to the Russian president (Arifin, 2019). Despite facing summons from the United States and its allies, Indonesia remains steadfast in its principle of active freedom. This shows that Indonesia understands the importance of maintaining a balance among great powers without taking sides with certain parties (Haryanto, 2018).

Regarding the Russia and Ukraine war, Indonesia continues to play its role wisely. The visit to Russia and Ukraine is not only an economic effort through export cooperation, but also as a concrete step in bringing a peace mission (Yusuf, 2021). Indonesia, with its principle of active freedom, expressed its readiness to become a mediator to resolve conflicts between the two countries (Maulana, 2021). The importance of Indonesia's diplomatic strategy is increasingly evident in the context of the global economy. The scarcity and increase in prices of goods due to the Russia-Ukraine war have a significant impact, including for Indonesia (Nugroho, 2017). In dealing with this situation, diplomacy strategy has proven to be an effective instrument to maintain stability and protect national interests (Sudarto, 2018). Thus, this study will discuss in depth Indonesia's diplomatic strategy in maintaining policy stability amid the dynamics of the global situation. Through the prism of the principle of active freedom, Indonesia continues to be committed to playing a role as an agent of peace and maintaining stability, reflecting its ideals as a strong, honorable, just, and prosperous country (Wibowo, 2019).

In the era of dynamic globalization, diplomacy is a crucial instrument for Indonesia in maintaining policy stability (Setiawan, 2017). The principle of active freedom that is the foundation of Indonesian diplomacy allows this country to remain neutral in the world political situation (Suharto, 2020). This article will discuss Indonesia's diplomatic strategy with a focus on maintaining policy stability amid global pressures, especially related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict and its impact on the Indonesian economy. The discussion involved an analysis of the challenges of diplomacy, economic impact, the role of diplomacy as a balance of forces, the relationship with the vision of Indonesia Emas 2045, as well as a balanced perspective on the success and challenges of diplomacy. By presenting relevant information and in-depth analysis, this article aims to provide readers with comprehensive insights into the strategic role of Indonesian diplomacy in the current global context. This paper reflects Indonesia's strategic role in diplomacy as a pioneer of the principle of free activity. Historically, Indonesia has faced diplomatic tests related to the invitation of the Russian president and pressure from Western countries related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. However, Indonesia still maintains its neutrality, reflecting the importance of the principle of freedom of activity. In the context of the global

economy, the impact of the war requires an effective diplomatic strategy. This research will explore how Indonesia's diplomacy plays a role in maintaining policy stability amid global challenges, including its linkage to the vision of Indonesia Emas 2045. Based on the context of Indonesia's diplomatic strategy in maintaining policy stability in the midst of the global situation, the problem formulation can be formulated as follows: How does the principle of active freedom as the main guide in Indonesian diplomacy play a crucial role in maintaining policy stability amid the dynamics of the global situation? Second, To what extent does the impact of pressure from Western countries regarding Russia and Ukraine affect Indonesia's diplomatic strategy and how does Indonesia maintain its neutrality in this context? Third, What are the challenges of Indonesian diplomacy related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict and how does the diplomacy strategy contribute to resolving the conflict? Fourth, What is the role of Indonesian diplomacy in protecting national economic interests, especially related to the scarcity and price increase of goods due to the Russia-Ukraine war? Fifth, The extent to which the principle of free activity supports the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045, and how diplomacy is an instrument to achieve this goal.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Diplomacy

In the process of analysis that will be carried out, this research will use theories from several theories and concepts. First, Arthur F. Lykke Jr.'s (1998) strategy theory defines strategy as the compatibility of a process of identifying ends, ways, and means designed to achieve a particular goal. Second, the theory according to Hans J. Morgenthau (1948) says Diplomacy is the promotion of the national interest by peaceful means. Morgenthau also gives the meaning of diplomacy in a broad and narrow sense:

1. In a broad sense Diplomacy is formation and execution of foreign policy on all levels, the highest as well as the sub-ordinate. (Diplomacy is the formation and conduct of foreign policy at all levels, from the highest to the lowest) So in this case it concerns the formulation and implementation of foreign policy at all levels.
2. In the narrow sense Diplomacy is a medium, channel, or means by which official relations between governments take place;

According to S.L. Roy (2007) from the various definitions of diplomacy described above it seems clear:

1. That the essential element of diplomacy is negotiation;
2. Negotiations are conducted to put forward the interests of the state;
3. Diplomatic measures are taken to safeguard and advance national interests to the extent possible by peaceful means. Therefore, the maintenance of peace without damaging national interests is the main goal of diplomacy.
4. Diplomatic techniques are often used to prepare for war and not to bring about peace. (But when peaceful means fail to safeguard national interests, force is usually used, so there is a link between diplomacy and war.)
5. Diplomacy is closely linked to the foreign policy goals of a country.
6. Modern diplomacy is closely linked to the state system;

7. Diplomacy is also inseparable from state representatives.

The adaptive concept of diplomacy adapts to global dynamics and new challenges, providing a rapid response to changes in the international environment. Fourth, the concept of open diplomacy emphasizes transparency and open communication between countries. On the other hand, closed-door diplomacy involves negotiations that are more confidential and less open to the public. Sir Ernest Satow (2018), in his work "Guide to Diplomatic Practice," provides a characterization of good diplomatic procedures. According to him, diplomacy is "the application of intelligence and tact to conduct official relations between the government of independent states." Fifth, the "Policy Stability Theory" developed by Paul A. Sabatier and Hank C. Jenkins-Smith (1999). They identify factors that influence policy stability and present a framework for understanding changes in public policy. Sixth, using foreign policy theory according to Thomas Diez (2010) traditionally foreign policy can be defined as the policy of a country directed at external actors and especially other countries. Seventh, International Relations Theory according to Morton Kaplan and George Modelski (2017) is defined as a set of norms or values that indicate how political actors should act.

In the context of this study, International Relations theory is used to describe the dynamics of relations between states, involving the role of large actors and international organizations. The use of this theory also aims to explain the impact of global events, such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict, on Indonesian policy and diplomacy. Eight, Development theory is often explained as a planned change from a national state to a higher valued state (Katz, 1971). In other words, development involves a process of improvement (Seers, 1970). This seemingly value-free limitation of development often results in diametrically opposed interpretations. Finally, the theory of Economic Dependence: Highlights the economic relationship between developed and developing countries, emphasizing inequality and the dependence of developing countries on developed countries. According to Theonio Dos Santos, dependence is a condition in which the economic life of certain countries is influenced by the development and expansion of the economic life of other countries, where certain countries only act as recipients of consequences

## METHODOLOGY

In this study, researchers will use qualitative research methods which according to Sugiyono (2019) is a research and understanding process based on methodologies that investigate social phenomena and human problems. According to Sugiyono (2019) the object is the target of research to be studied so that the purpose of a study is achieved to get answers, solutions, or input on a problem. The object that will be targeted is the role of Brimob in handling terrorism. In collecting data that will be used by researchers are, as follows: Literature Documentation Study The data in this study was collected from document sources and libraries (librar research) from various literatus obtained by researchers in the form of books, journals, articles, documents and various literature. The data obtained will later be used as a reference in providing

information and theoretical foundations related to research objectives and answering problem formulations. In addition, data is also used as a source of information in the form of empirical studies as a reinforcement of arguments in research.

## **RESEARCH RESULT**

### **The Crucial Role of the Free Active Principle in Maintaining Global Stability**

The principle of active freedom as the main guide in Indonesian diplomacy plays a crucial role in maintaining policy stability amidst the dynamics of the global situation. This principle provides flexibility for Indonesia to remain neutral and flexible in responding to changes in world politics. By not taking sides in certain power blocs, Indonesia can maintain balance and avoid conflicts that can disrupt policy stability (Budiono, 2018). The principle of active freedom emphasizes Indonesia's neutrality in conflicts or disputes between countries. The country is committed to not taking sides with one party and maintaining an unbecoming attitude towards military alliances or certain political blocs (Mulyana, 2020). Indonesia prioritizes independence and independence in determining its foreign policy, including decision making that is not influenced by external pressure and pays attention to national interests and people's welfare (Setiawan, 2019). This principle encourages Indonesia to establish cooperation and dialogue with various countries, focusing on building mutually beneficial relations and strengthening world peace.

The principle of active freedom demands respect for the sovereignty of each country, and Indonesia is committed to non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and respects the right of each country to self-determination (Pratama, 2017). Indonesia's diplomacy is geared towards promoting world peace and security, and the country plays an active role in international efforts to resolve conflicts and prevent tensions from occurring at the global level. This principle affirms Indonesia's commitment to justice and equality in international relations, with the struggle for human rights, social justice, and equality at the global level (Wijaya, 2021). By promoting the principle of freedom of activity, Indonesia builds an image as a country that is reliable, wise, and plays an active role in creating peace and stability in the international world. This principle is the basis for maintaining policy stability amid the dynamics of the global situation.

### **Maintaining Neutrality Amidst Global Challenges**

In recent years, Indonesia, as a country with the principle of active free diplomacy, has faced significant pressure from Western countries related to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine (Alamsyah, 2020). This pressure creates a serious challenge to Indonesia's diplomatic strategy which always strives to maintain its neutrality amid the dynamics of the global situation. One of the main impacts of this pressure is the need for Indonesia to re-measure its open diplomacy strategy (Wirawan, 2019). At first, Indonesia tended to adopt an open approach in responding to the crisis, trying to act as a mediator and support peace efforts through international forums (Kusuma, 2018). However, as pressure mounts from Western countries, especially the United States and its

allies, this open strategy is beginning to hit a snag. In response to this pressure, Indonesia has not changed its direction to become a party directly involved in the conflict (Hidayat, 2021). On the contrary, the country remained firm on its principle of neutrality, refusing to take sides with any of the warring parties.

Indonesia's view of the conflict is more focused on peace efforts and dialogue, reflecting its strong commitment to UN principles and international law. Indonesia has also shown its regional leadership by seeking to mediate and bring these conflicts to the regional stage, such as ASEAN. In this effort, Indonesia seeks to maintain open dialogue with all parties involved and avoid attitudes that could exacerbate regional tensions. This reflects a diplomatic strategy that focuses on stability and security at the regional level. Indonesia's success in maintaining its neutrality in the context of pressure from Western countries regarding Russia and Ukraine reflects maturity in diplomacy. Despite facing major challenges, Indonesia is able to utilize its principles of freedom of activity as the main guideline (Pratama, 2018). This neutrality is also recognized by various parties, strengthening Indonesia's image as a reliable mediator and playing an important role in achieving policy stability amid a complex global situation.

### **Indonesia's Diplomacy Strategy in Resolving Conflicts**

In the stage of global diplomacy, Indonesia finds itself at a decisive crossroads, faced with challenges and opportunities in response to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. A major challenge facing Indonesia's diplomacy is intense pressure from Western countries over the conflict, which could undermine its long-cherished neutrality. These external pressures create complex dynamics that require a careful and effective approach to diplomacy. In this context, Indonesian diplomacy is faced with three main challenges. First, external pressure from Western countries, which have different views and interests regarding the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Second, the complexity of the conflict, with its long history and geopolitical aspects involving a wide range of global interests. Finally, challenges at the regional level, where differences of views among Southeast Asian countries require prudent diplomacy to reach consensus. Despite these challenges, Indonesia's diplomatic strategy has had a positive impact in resolving the conflict. First, Indonesia plays an important role as a mediator, opening dialogue between parties involved in the conflict. The mediation effort illustrates Indonesia's commitment to finding a peaceful solution and easing tensions. Second, Indonesia's diplomacy is not limited to the global level, but also includes a regional approach. As an active member of ASEAN, Indonesia plays a role in mobilizing regional support to support conflict resolution efforts. This regional diplomacy strengthens Indonesia's position as a leader in promoting stability in Southeast Asia. Third, Indonesia's diplomatic strategy upholds the principles of international law. By supporting justice, human rights, and the rule of law, Indonesia affirms its commitment to resolving conflicts in accordance with international norms. Thus, Indonesia's diplomacy in responding to the Russia-Ukraine conflict reflects resilience, wisdom, and determination to play an active role in maintaining global stability. In the face of

complexity and pressure from various directions, Indonesian diplomacy continues to show its positive contribution in finding a peaceful solution and achieving the necessary balance for stability at the international level.

### **The Role of Indonesian Diplomacy in Protecting National Economic Interests**

In the context of the crisis caused by the Russia-Ukraine war, Indonesian diplomacy plays a crucial role in protecting national economic interests. The increase in prices and scarcity of goods due to the conflict have a significant impact on the global economy, including Indonesia (Anwar, 2020). Indonesian diplomacy responds to this challenge with a series of strategies that focus on protecting national economic interests (Santosa, 2019). First, Indonesian diplomacy seeks to mitigate the direct impact of the war on the supply of vital goods. Through dialogue and negotiation with relevant parties, Indonesia seeks to ensure smooth imports of strategic commodities such as oil, natural gas, and food products (Hidayat, 2021). High-level diplomacy is carried out to ensure the sustainability of supply and prevent scarcity. Second, Indonesia uses its diplomatic platform to fight for global economic justice. In international forums, Indonesian diplomacy emphasizes the need for international cooperation to overcome economic instability caused by the conflict in Ukraine (Pratama, 2017).

Indonesia's position as a G20 country provides a strong platform to promote equality and fairness in global trade. Furthermore, economic diplomacy is directed at diversifying markets and trading partners. Indonesia is exploring opportunities to expand economic cooperation with countries outside the region that may not be directly affected by the conflict. These measures were taken to reduce dependence on markets directly affected by the war and increase the flexibility of the national economy. Lastly, Indonesia's diplomacy focuses on promoting regional cooperation to address emerging economic challenges. Through the ASEAN forum and bilateral cooperation, Indonesia is working with neighboring countries to create a joint handling mechanism for the economic crisis that may arise due to the Russia-Ukraine war. Thus, the role of Indonesian diplomacy in protecting national economic interests amid the Russia-Ukraine crisis reflects concrete efforts to maintain economic stability and people's welfare. In the face of complex challenges, diplomacy becomes a key tool to ensure that national economic interests are protected and countries remain adaptive to changing global dynamics.

### 3.5 Free Active Principles in Support of Golden Indonesia Vision 2045

Policy stability has a key role in realizing the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045 which includes positive transformation in various sectors. The close linkage between policy stability and the achievement of vision 2045 confirms that policy stability is a key pillar in designing the country's future. First of all, policy stability creates a consistent and predictable environment. With stable policies, every step of development towards vision 2045 can be carried out without being interrupted by drastic policy changes. This consistency is the main foundation for achieving the long-term targets that have been set. Furthermore, stable policies increase the confidence of business people and investors (Kusuma, 2018).

With certainty in regulation and economic policy direction, investment in key sectors such as infrastructure, technology, and industry can increase. This is a key driver of achieving the vision of a strong and sustainable economy. Long-term development programs that support Vision 2045 can be run sustainably without being hampered by sudden policy changes. Policy stability ensures the continuity of strategic projects and infrastructure improvements that support economic growth. Consistent education and human resource development policies create a stable learning environment. With this stability, the education system can continue to improve the quality of graduates in accordance with the needs of industry and society. The stability of environmental policies supports sustainability in natural resource management. Through sustainable policies, Indonesia can maintain a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation, in line with vision 2045. Stable and sustainable social policies enable community empowerment. Welfare programs and community involvement in the development process can run smoothly, supporting the achievement of the vision of a just and prosperous Indonesia. Policy stability in the field of defense and security guarantees state sovereignty. Indonesia can maintain security stability and play an active role in regional security cooperation, supporting its vision as a safe and stable country. By maintaining policy stability in various sectors, Indonesia can ensure that every step of development is directed towards achieving vision 2045. This stability provides confidence and resilience to change and challenges, steering Indonesia towards a better future. Policy stability is not only a necessity, but a strong foundation for Indonesia's journey towards great achievements in 2045 (Pratama, 2017).

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Conclusion** This study highlights the strategic role of Indonesian diplomacy in maintaining policy stability amid global challenges, especially related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Based on the principle of active freedom, Indonesia has successfully maintained its neutrality and played an active role as a mediator, creating a positive contribution in realizing the global peace mission. The diplomatic challenges faced, particularly pressure from Western countries, demonstrate the complexity of geopolitical dynamics that require a prudent approach to diplomacy. In dealing with the global economic impact of conflict, Indonesia's diplomacy has proven effective in protecting national economic interests. Impact mitigation strategies, market diversification, and regional cooperation are concrete measures taken to maintain economic stability and people's welfare. The linkage between policy stability and the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045 shows that diplomacy plays a key role in forming the foundation for long-term development in various sectors. Through the use of qualitative research methods and diverse theoretical approaches, this research provides deep insights into how Indonesian diplomacy not only adapts to global dynamics but also acts as a positive force influencing the direction of peace and economic development. In conclusion, Indonesia's diplomacy is not only an instrument of foreign policy, but also the foundation for achieving the ambitious vision of Golden Indonesia 2045.

## ADVANCED RESEARCH

Further develop aspects of diplomacy related to Indonesia Emas 2045 with aspects of improving human resource capabilities.

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