

Indonesian Strategic Leadership 5.0 Amidst Thucydides Trap (Dynamic System Approach)

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Abstract

The Indo-Pacific region is experiencing quite sharp conflicts. The power rivalry between these two countries also dragged Indonesia into 'Thucydides' trap because they joined an alliance with the aim of regional cooperation. This research aims to analyze the tendencies and projections of various aspects of the US vs China towards Indonesia in determining strategic leadership decisions 5.0. The method used is a dynamic system using 2018 time series data and projections up to 2050. The variables used by the Loewy Institute are Economic Relations, Defense Network, Diplomatic Influence, Cultural Influence, Economic Capability, Military Capability, Resilience, and Future Resources. The research results show that the model and tendencies of the US vs China rivalry are influenced by several factors. From 2018 to 2050, it is known that the US vs China rivalry shows fluctuating conditions. Novelty in this research includes 8 scenarios from (1) economic relations such as enhancing multilateral diplomacy and dialogue, promoting regional economic and security cooperation, (2) Defense Network such as strengthening economic, political, and security relations, (3) Diplomatic Influence such as diplomatic approach and regional cooperation, (4) Cultural Influence utilizing US cultural influence to strengthen diplomacy and international cooperation, (5) Economic Capability such as Indonesia can be an effective mediator between the US and China, (6) Military Capability such as strategic leadership 5.0 relies on diplomacy and coalitions, (7) Resilience and (8) Future Resources such as effective mediator and promotes bilateral and multilateral cooperation. In conclusion, the US vs China rivalry will experience fluctuating developments.

Keywords: AS; Tiongkok; Rivalitas AS vs Tiongkok; Military Capability

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INTRODUCTION

History has carved a new ink in geopolitical and geostrategic conditions in the Indo-Pacific Region. A Mackinder proverb states that "whoever controls Eastern Europe will control The Heartland; whoever controls the heart, he will be able to control the Eurasian continent; and whoever can rule Eurasia means he will be able to rule the world." The concept of Heartland in question is an area that stretches from the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea in the west to the Yenisey River in the east (Wibowo, 2018). After the Cold War ended, the Indo-Pacific region became contested and there is sharp competition between the great powers to this day.

The United States tends to direct the focus of its attention to the world of Middle Eastern politics. The rise of China as a great power that seeks to surpass the United States seems to raise the axis of control from the heart to the Asia Pacific. Since 2011, Barack Obama has sought to shift his military power away from Iraq and Afghanistan through the South China Sea conflict strategy. This strategy was also carried out during the leadership of Donald Trump under the name Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP). In the South China Sea conflict, China is indirectly challenging the status quo of the United States. China continues to develop plans to master aspects of the great power planned by Xi Jinping by 2049.

The power competition between the two countries also dragged Indonesia into Thucydides' trap. Some alliances to balance power include the QUAD (Quadrangle or Quadrilateral) which was founded in 2007 and has members from the US, India, Japan, and Australia. China then forged a broader global alliance through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013 (Lye et al., 2020). The BRI Alliance aims to facilitate the development of infrastructure projects such as toll roads, ports, railways, and energy projects in the region (Bou et al., 2018). It is known that nine of the eleven ASEAN countries have joined the BRI alliance, including Indonesia. Then, AUKUS (Australia–United Kingdom–United States Security Pact) which is a security treaty involving Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. AUKUS was officially announced on September 15, 2021 (Saputra, 2021).

The US and China's Great Power Competition or Global Power Competition (GPC) can be measured through the parameters of the power index or country strength index. The power index is the capability possessed by a country to influence the behavior of other countries in international relations as a response to changes in the strategic environment (Łoś, 2022). In the Lowy Institute survey of the Asia Power Index of 26 countries using a weighted average measure on 8 thematic measurement scales. When compared, the rivalry between the two can be seen in the following graph:



Figure 1 Comparison of US vs China

Source: Lowy Institute, 2023

Based on Figure 1, the United States is still comprehensively superior to China with a score of 80.7 vs 72.5 out of a cumulative score of 100. Some of these advantages can be observed through the aspect of US economic capability 88 vs China 87 score, military capability US 90.7 vs 68.1 for China, US resilience 83.3 vs 70.4 China, US future resources 75.9 vs 72.9 for China, US defense network 84.6 vs 23.7 for China, and US cultural influence 80.9 vs 47.4 for China. Meanwhile, China is superior in terms of economic relations, where the US only has a score of 53.7, while China has 98.3. Apart from that, China also excels in terms of diplomatic influence with a score of 91.5, while the US only gets a score of 89.3. This can mean that the US has capabilities in various fields such as economics, military, resilience, resources, and defense networks and has a large influence on culture. However, this superiority must be denied by China with China's continuous economic and diplomatic relations, especially in the ASEAN region (Patton et al., 2023).

Indonesia has a strategic position in the rivalry between these two countries. Indonesia has a great opportunity to maximize strategic leadership in the 5.0 era, both from economic and other sectoral aspects. Based on an economic perspective, Indonesia has a significant dependence on China in bilateral trade and foreign direct investment (FDI). China is Indonesia's largest trading partner, with a total trade value reaching US\$79.4 billion in 2020 (Kompas, 2021). Apart from that, China is also the second largest investor in Indonesia with a total investment value reaching US\$4.7 billion in 2020 (Kompas, 2021).

Indonesia also has a dependence on the US in bilateral trade and investment. The US is Indonesia's second-largest trading partner, with a total trade value reaching US\$23.3 billion in 2020 (BPS, 2021). The US is also the third largest foreign investor in Indonesia with total investment reaching US\$2.1 billion in 2020 (BKPM, 2021). In the defense aspect, Indonesia is dependent on China and the US in terms of procurement of defense equipment (the main weapons system) and transfer of military technology. China is one of the main partners in procuring defense equipment for the TNI (TNI Commander, 2020). Meanwhile, the US is one of the main suppliers of weapons and military equipment to Indonesia (SIPRI, 2021a).

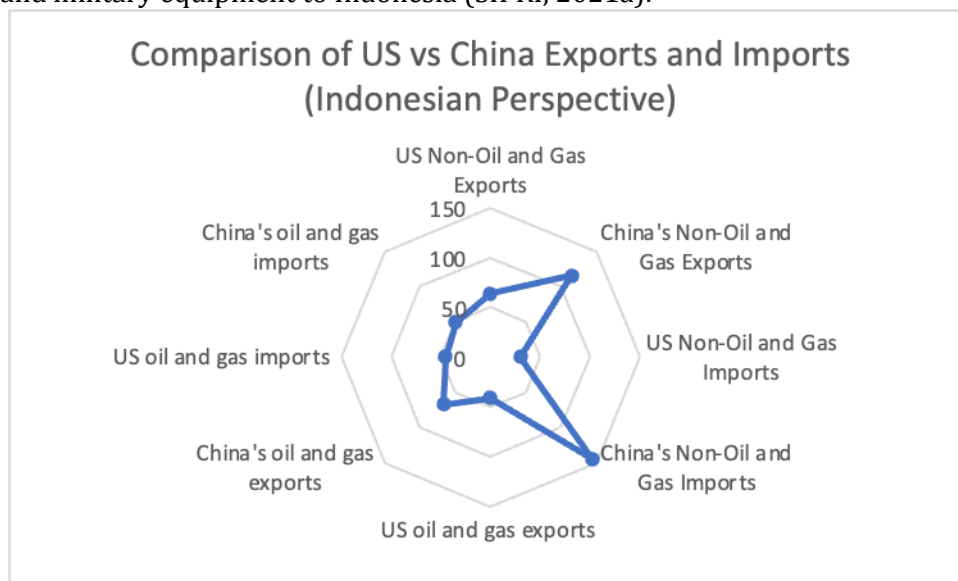


Figure 2 Comparison of US vs China
Source: Lowy Institute, 2023

Based on Graph 1, it is known that Indonesia has a higher tendency to import non-oil and gas goods from China, including first, electronic components, such as smartphones, televisions, computers, household electronics, and communications equipment. Second, transportation equipment, such as cars, motorbikes, and spare parts. Third, industrial equipment, such as automotive machinery and equipment, food and beverage processing machinery, and agricultural machinery. Fourth, medical and pharmaceutical equipment, such as medical devices and

medicines. Fifth, household items, such as furniture, cooking utensils, household equipment, and textile products. Sixth, daily consumer goods, such as clothing, footwear, toys, toiletries, and personal care products. Seventh, industrial raw materials, such as metal, plastic, paper, rubber, and textiles. Eighth, handicraft items, such as jewelry, accessories, and ceramic craft products. Ninth, electronic goods, such as computer hardware, solar panels, and batteries. Lastly are food and beverage products, such as frozen vegetables, instant food, soft drinks, tea, and cooking spices. Meanwhile, Indonesia's largest non-oil and gas export is China. Some of the main types of goods exported include coffee, palm oil, medicinal plants, aromatics and spices, iron and steel, copper fruit, bird's nests, precious base metals, and lignite (BPS, 2023).

The problem gap in this research is that in the aspect of international relations, Indonesia should play an active role in strategic leadership in the 5.0 era by maximizing aspects of digital technology and the resources it has. However, in reality, Indonesia still has dependencies on these two countries. Thus, strategic leadership must be carried out exponentially based on data. This research is supported by research conducted by Sony (2020) which focuses more on aspects of the US vs China trade war with the impact of the trade war between the two countries not very significant. This is because the products subject to trade war tariffs are not focused on Indonesian export products for the two countries. Indonesia also has the potential to become a country that is considered a major power in major power rivalries in geopolitical and geoeconomic escalation. Al Syahrin (2018) stated that the presence of China provides an alternative in Asia-Pacific regional security interactions. China's strategic initiation and the United States' active response will define the Asia Pacific security landscape in the coming decades. Driven by China's rise, China's identity has now shifted to that of an intimidating great power. The state of the art or uniqueness of this research compared to other research is that this research aims to analyze Indonesia's tendencies or dominance loop and its impact on aspects of Indonesia's strategic leadership in the 5.0 era.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is a dynamic system. Dynamic systems are a problem analysis method where time is an important factor and includes understanding how a system can be maintained from disturbances outside the system, or made by the objectives of the system modeling to be created (Coyle in Firmansyah et al., 2017). Data collection was obtained from the time series 2018 for the 8 influence variables from Loewy Institute in this research, namely Economic Relations, Defense Network, Diplomatic Influence, and Cultural Influence. The resource variables in this research are Economic Capability, Military Capability, resilience, and Future Resources (Loewy Institute, 2023).

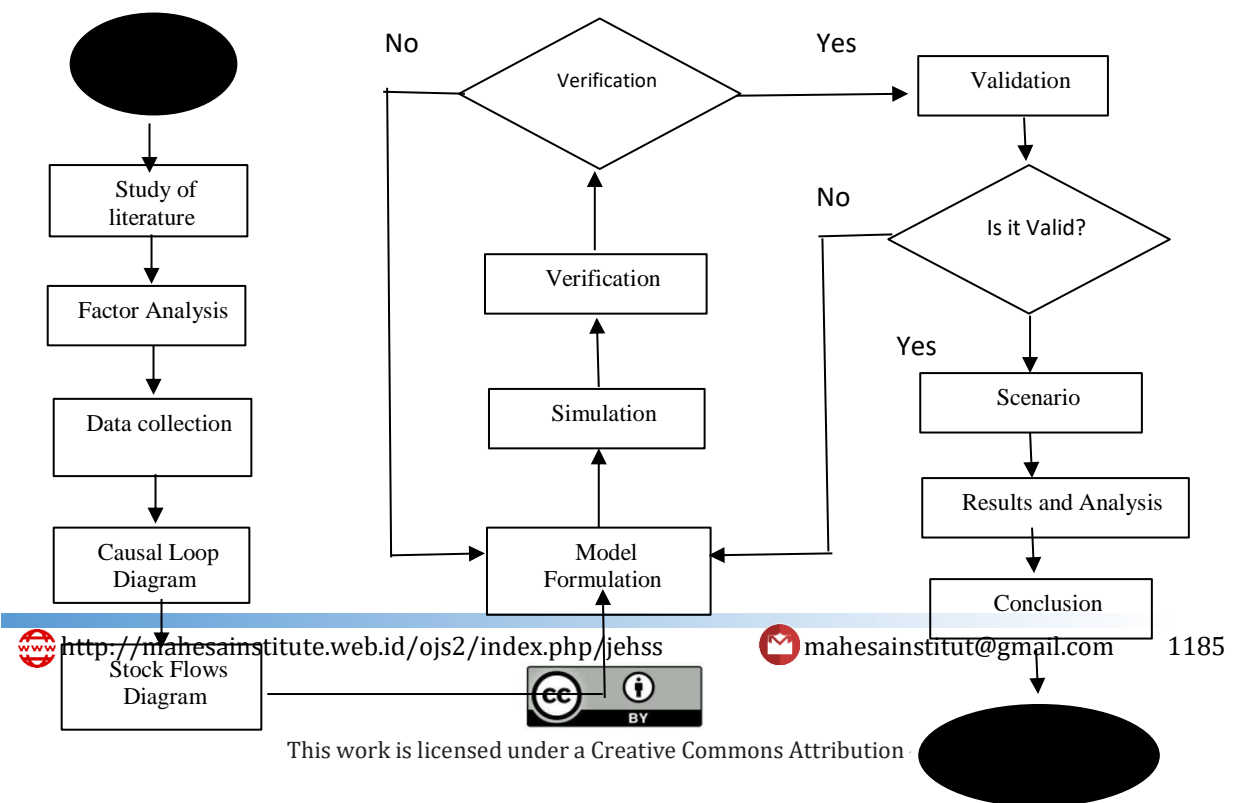


Figure 3 Research Design

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

The analysis and validity of the data carried out are Making Causal Loop Diagrams, Making Stock Flow Diagrams, Model verification and validation, and Scenario creation. Data collected from Loewy Institute is processed using Vensim tools. These eight variables have relevance to aspects of strategic leadership 5.0 in Indonesia which involve impacts on military, economic, social, and cultural aspects and their influence at large. Operationalization variables include military capability (defense spending and armed forces), economic capability (GDP and technology), economic relations (international investment and trade), diplomatic influence (global defense partnership and alliance network), defense network (regional cooperations and diplomats), cultural influence (cultural heritage and cultural export), resilience (internal stability and geoeconomic and geopolitical security) and future resources (economic resource, defense resource, broad resource and demographic resource). The data used to synthesize the findings is a time series starting from 2016 – 2021. Model conformity tests are carried out through model structure tests and model behavior tests.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research methodology used in the research Indonesian Strategic Leadership 5.0 Amidst Thucydides Trap (Dynamic System Approach) is a dynamic model. A dynamic model is an approach that describes the relationships between various variables in a system and how these variables interact with each other to create complex dynamics.

In the context of this research, the dynamic model is used to analyze the conditions of strategic leadership in Indonesia in facing the phenomenon of the Thucydides Trap. The Thucydides Trap is a theory that states that military conflict between a rising power and an established power is almost unavoidable. In this situation, effective and adaptive strategic leadership is crucial to prevent conflicts.

The underlying assumption for using a dynamic model in this research is that the phenomenon of strategic leadership cannot be understood statically, but requires a dynamic understanding of the interactions between various factors that influence strategic leadership. The dynamic model allows researchers to see how changes in one variable can affect other variables and how these factors evolve.

By using a dynamic model approach, this research will identify the factors influencing strategic leadership in Indonesia, evaluate the dynamics of interactions between these factors, and identify effective strategies to address the Thucydides Trap. Thus, this research can provide a deeper understanding of how strategic leadership in Indonesia can develop adaptively and effectively in facing complex geopolitical challenges.

A. Model Planning

By using the dynamic system simulation method, it is divided into several stages as follows:

1. Making Causal Loop Diagrams
2. Making Stock Flow Diagrams
3. Model verification and validation
4. Scenario creation

Modeling and simulations in this research are used to model the US vs China rivalry towards Indonesia. Modeling was carried out on Economic Relations, Defense Networks, Diplomatic Influence, and Cultural Influence. The resource variables in this research are Economic Capability, Military Capability, resilience, and Future Resources. So that the simulation results can help in developing the Indonesian 5.0 strategic leadership concept.

B. Making Causal Loop Diagrams

The first step in creating a dynamic system simulation is to formulate a model according to the conditions of the US vs China rivalry towards Indonesia in determining strategic leadership 5.0. The most important thing in creating the Causal Loop Diagram (CLD) concept is to identify and

connect each variable that influences economic, social, and defense indicators in Indonesia to determine strategic leadership 5.0 and literature related to the power index. Figure 4 is a causal diagram.

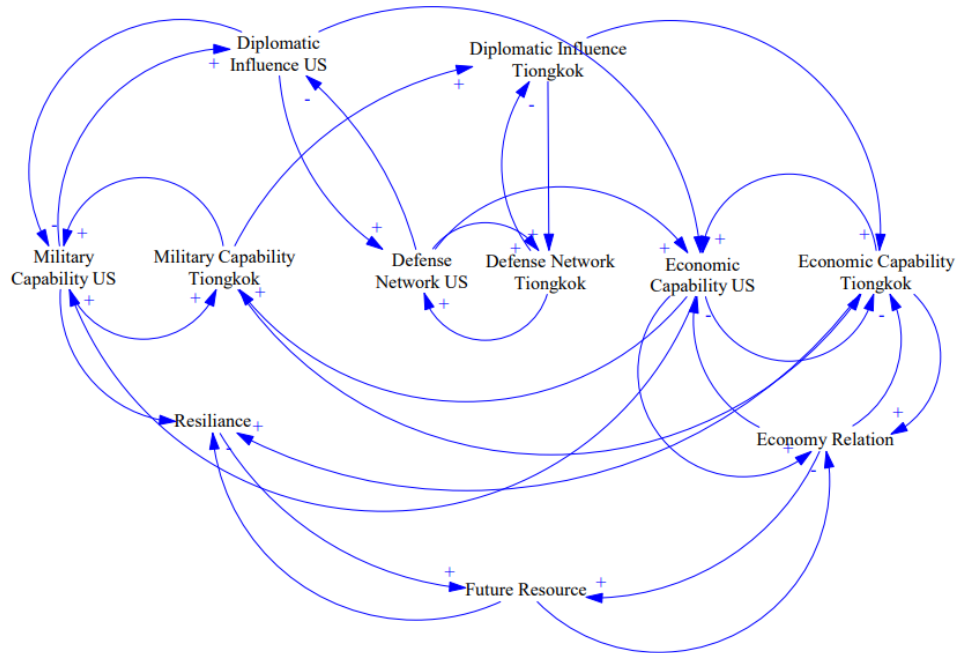


Figure 4 Causal Loop Diagram

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

The dynamic system approach in creating a causal loop diagram for the research on Indonesian Strategic Leadership 5.0 Amidst Thucydides Trap involves understanding the intricate relationships between various variables such as economic relations, defense network, diplomatic influence, cultural influence, economic capability, military capability, resilience, and future resources.

In the context of military capability, both the UK and China have significant influences on each other. The military capability of one country can affect the military capability of the other due to competition and mutual security concerns. This is evident in various international relations dynamics such as arms races, military alliances, and geopolitical strategies.

Diplomatic influence also plays a crucial role in shaping military capabilities. The diplomatic influence of the US can impact its military capability through agreements, alliances, and international cooperation. Additionally, the defense network of the US can influence its diplomatic influence by strengthening its security partnerships and alliances.

The interplay between the defense networks of the US and China is also significant as it can have mutual influences. This includes cooperation, competition, and potential conflicts that can shape the overall security landscape in the region.

Moreover, the diplomatic influence of China can impact its economic capability by fostering trade agreements, investment opportunities, and diplomatic relations with other countries. This can in turn influence economic relations and future resources, thereby affecting the resilience of the nation in global affairs.

Similarly, the economic capability of the US can enhance its military capability, economic relations, future resources, and resilience. This interconnected web of variables highlights the complex nature of international relations and the importance of understanding the dynamics of power and influence.

By integrating these insights into the research on Indonesian Strategic Leadership 5.0 Amidst Thucydides Trap, the study can provide a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the

factors influencing strategic decision-making in Indonesia. By citing relevant literature and referencing sources, researchers can strengthen their arguments and provide a solid foundation for their study on dynamic systems and strategic leadership in the context of geopolitical rivalries.

C. Making Stock Flow Diagrams

Data modeling and creating flow diagrams are divided into several sub-models. Data modeling is carried out to determine behavioral patterns and relationships between variables in the simulation to determine the suitability of the model to behavior in real conditions. The implementation of data modeling is described in the causative diagram. After creating a causative diagram, next is a flow diagram which will make it easier to describe scenario modeling. The following is an implementation of making a flow diagram:

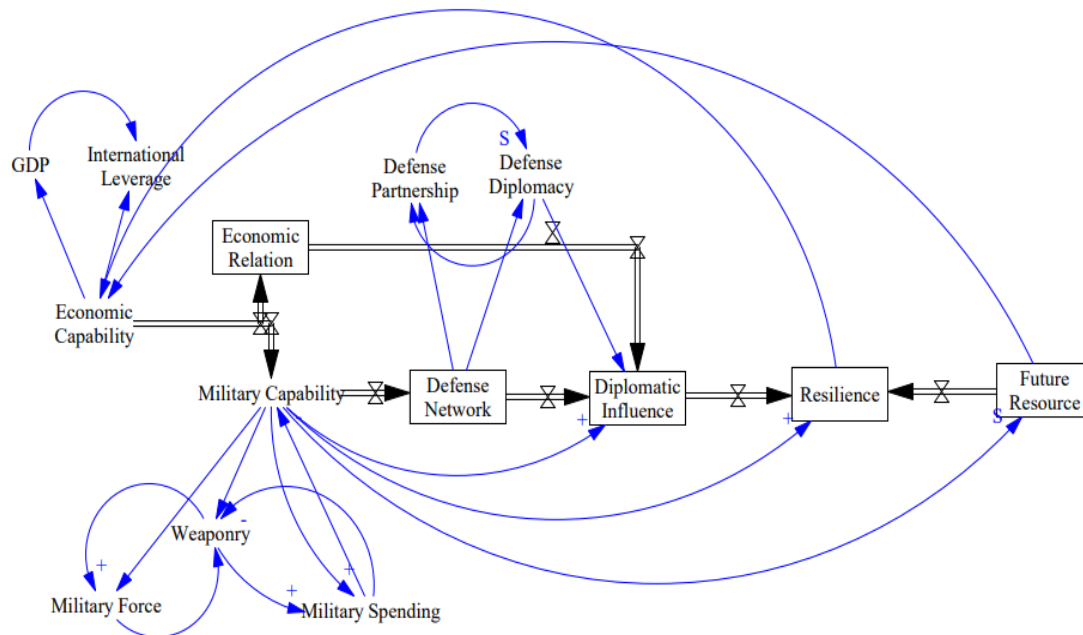


Figure 5 Stock Flow Diagram
 Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

The relationship between economic capability and GDP is crucial in understanding the overall economic strength of a country. According to Johnson and Sarbahi (2012), GDP is a key indicator of a country's economic health, representing the total monetary value of all goods and services produced over a specific period. A higher GDP typically indicates a stronger economy, which in turn supports the country's economic capability.

On the other hand, international leverage plays a significant role in shaping a country's economic capability. According to Krasner (1978), international leverage refers to a country's ability to influence the behavior of other states or international organizations through various means such as economic sanctions, diplomatic pressure, or military intervention. Countries with higher international leverage are often able to secure more favorable trade deals, attract foreign investments, and exert influence on global decision-making processes.

The stock-flow diagram of economic relations illustrates how economic capability directly impacts military capability. This relationship is essential in understanding how economic strength contributes to a country's ability to fund and maintain a strong military. As mentioned by Smith (2019), a robust economy provides the necessary resources and infrastructure to support a well-equipped and trained military force, thereby enhancing a country's defense capabilities.

Furthermore, military capability has a significant impact on various aspects such as defense networks, diplomatic influence, resilience, and future resources. According to Posen (2011), a strong military can deter potential aggressors, strengthen diplomatic negotiations, and enhance a



country's ability to withstand external threats. Additionally, military capability can also play a crucial role in securing access to future resources, such as strategic territories or vital supply chains.

a. Model verification and validation

Model verification aims to ensure that the computer program and implementation of the conceptual model do not experience bugs or errors. At this verification stage, checking the computer program and its implementation will be carried out. So in the vensim program, the verification process is carried out when the model can be run or running. Model validation aims to ensure whether the behavioral output from the model is accurate, in line with reality, and acceptable. Using a behavior pattern test, namely comparing the average results and amplitude variance. The model is said to be valid when the average results are compared:

Table of Validation Test Results

Variabel	Mean Comparison	Error Variance
Military Capability Index	4,7	7,59
Economy Capability Index	4,8	7,9
Defense Network Index	4,7	7,17
Economy Relationship Index	4,9	7,12
Diplomatic Influence	4,4	11,2
Cultural Influence	4,3	12,3
Resilience	4,5	8,5
Future Source	4,9	8,7

Source: Processed by Researchers, 2023

In the System Dynamics stage of Model Verification and Validation, the validation test results show that the Indonesian Strategic Leadership 5.0 Amidst Thucydides Trap model has a military capability mean comparison of 4.7, economic capability of 4.8, defense network of 4.7, economic relations of 4.9, diplomatic influence of 4.4, cultural influence of 4.3, resilience of 4.5, and future resource of 4.9.

This research denotes a comprehensive analysis of Indonesia's strategic leadership in the face of potential conflict with a rising power, which is often referred to as the Thucydides Trap. The use of a Dynamic System Approach allows for a detailed examination of the interconnected variables and feedback loops within the system to understand the potential implications of Indonesia's strategic decisions.

The model validation results demonstrate strong performance across various capabilities and influences. The high rankings in economic capability, defense network, economic relations, and future resources indicate Indonesia's robustness in these areas. However, lower scores in diplomatic influence and cultural influence suggest areas for improvement in projecting soft power and building international relationships.

To further enhance the study, it is recommended to conduct sensitivity analyses to test the model's robustness against variations in key parameters and assumptions. Additionally, incorporating expert opinions and stakeholder feedback can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the strategic landscape and potential challenges facing Indonesian leadership.

In conclusion, the Indonesian Strategic Leadership 5.0 Amidst Thucydides Trap model offers valuable insights into Indonesia's position in the global strategic environment. By acknowledging the limitations and assumptions of the model, researchers can ensure a more accurate and nuanced analysis of the complex dynamics at play. By continuously refining and validating the model, policymakers and leaders can make informed decisions to navigate potential challenges and opportunities in the ever-evolving geopolitical landscape.

D. Scenario Creation

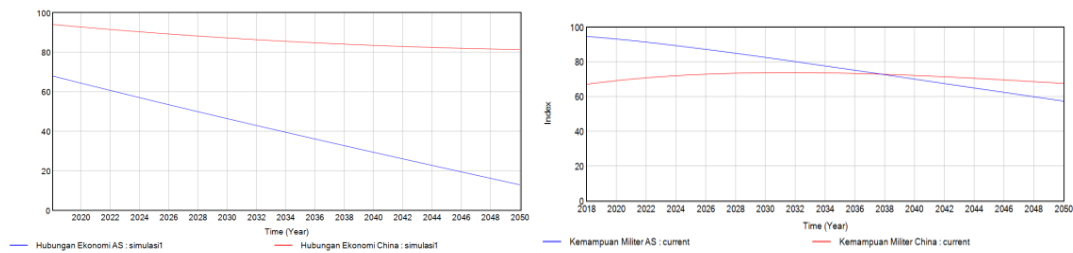


Figure 6 Stock Flow Diagram
Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

After the simulation data on the base model is valid with the original data, the next step is to carry out the scenario development stage. There are 2 types of scenarios in system simulation, namely structure scenarios and parameter scenarios. A structural scenario is a scenario carried out by changing the model structure for the variables that most influence the simulation objectives. Meanwhile, the development of parameter scenarios is carried out by changing the parameters of important variables to determine the possible conditions in the future, either optimistically, pessimistically, or on average. The scenarios created aim to model and trend the US vs China rivalry from several factors, which influences. From 2018 to 2050, it is known that the US vs China rivalry shows fluctuating conditions. While US military capabilities will experience a significant decline, China's military capabilities will gradually increase starting from 2040 to surpass those of the US. Meanwhile, in the economic aspect, the model shows that China will be superior in the economic aspect. The following scenario has been created:

1. Structure Scenario 1 – Military Capability

By 2040, US military capabilities are expected to decline compared to China. This is associated with Indonesia's strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap. According to an analysis by David C. Gompert and Terrence Kelly in their book entitled "Conflict with China: Prospects, Consequences, and Strategies for Deterrence", they reveal that the US will no longer be the only dominant military power in the world in 2040. They predict that China will achieve significant military and economic superiority during that time (Gompert et al., 2021).

The decline in US military capabilities can be explained by several factors. First, faster technological development in China could cause the country to gain superiority in several military fields, such as missiles, submarines, and drone-type weapons. In addition, China has also increased its defense budget significantly in the last decade. This allows them to develop and improve their military capabilities more quickly than the US.

In facing the Thucydides Trap, Indonesia with strategic leadership 5.0 can play an important role. The concept of strategic leadership 5.0 refers to Indonesia's ability to overcome conflicts and establish partnerships with various countries. According to Bwir (2021), strategic leadership 5.0 relies on diplomacy and coalitions to avoid countries falling into war. Indonesia can act as a mediator and facilitator in maintaining regional stability and promoting peace between the US and China. Several steps that Indonesia can take in Strategic Leadership 5.0 are increasing multilateral diplomacy and dialogue, promoting regional economic and security cooperation, and playing an active role in international forums such as ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and the G20. Through these efforts, Indonesia can contribute to preventing the escalation of the conflict between the US and China and minimizing the negative impact of the Thucydides Trap.

In the context of the declining US military capabilities compared to China by 2040, the implications of this shift in power dynamics are significant for global security and geopolitical stability. As China continues to enhance its military capabilities and economic strength, there is a potential for increased competition and potential conflict with the US. The rise of China as a

dominant military power poses challenges to the existing world order and necessitates strategic responses from other countries, including Indonesia.

As Indonesia embraces strategic leadership 5.0 to navigate the complexities of international relations and potential conflicts, the country can play a pivotal role in mitigating tensions between the US and China. By leveraging its diplomatic prowess and promoting multilateral cooperation, Indonesia can help prevent the escalation of conflicts and foster dialogue between the two superpowers. Through active participation in regional forums like ASEAN and the G20, Indonesia can contribute to maintaining peace and stability in the region.

Furthermore, Indonesia's strategic leadership 5.0 approach emphasizes the importance of building partnerships and alliances to address mutual challenges and promote shared interests. By strengthening economic and security cooperation with other countries, Indonesia can enhance its diplomatic influence and contribute to conflict prevention and resolution efforts. In the face of the Thucydides Trap, Indonesia's role as a mediator and facilitator is crucial in fostering dialogue and building trust between conflicting parties.

In conclusion, the implications of policy decisions based on simulation results can inform strategic responses to evolving geopolitical dynamics and potential conflicts. By considering the implications of the US-China power shift and Indonesia's strategic leadership 5.0 approach, policymakers can proactively engage in conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts. Through effective diplomacy and multilateral cooperation, Indonesia can help mitigate the risks associated with the rising tensions between major powers and contribute to a more stable and secure international environment.

1. Structure Scenario 2 – Economic Capability

The declining US economic capabilities compared to China can be attributed to Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap. The Thucydides Trap is a theory that states that when a country's economic and military power increases rapidly, conflict will occur with established powers. In this case, China has experienced very rapid economic growth in the last few decades, making it the main competitor of the United States in terms of global economic power (Zuniga, 2019).

One of the factors causing the decline in US economic capability is a shift in global economic power that benefits China. According to a study by Harvard University, China is expected to replace the US as the country with the largest economy in the world by 2026. This shows that China has succeeded in developing a strong and efficient economic strategy, while the US seems to be having difficulty maintaining its economy (Schweller, 2017).

Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap is important for maintaining regional stability and security in Southeast Asia. In this context, Indonesia can take a more active role in strengthening economic, political, and security relations with countries in the region. As the country with the largest economy in ASEAN, Indonesia can be an effective mediator between the US and China, as well as strengthen regional cooperation to reduce tensions that could arise due to power shifts.

The implications of this policy for Indonesia are significant in terms of regional stability and security. As the US economic capabilities declined compared to China, Indonesia's strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap became even more crucial. By actively taking a role in mediating between the US and China, Indonesia can help mitigate potential conflicts and tensions that may arise from the shifting global economic power dynamics.

Additionally, by strengthening economic, political, and security relations with other countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia can play a key role in maintaining regional stability. As the largest economy in ASEAN, Indonesia has the potential to lead regional cooperation efforts and promote peace and security in the region. In conclusion, Indonesia's strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap is essential for navigating the changing global economic landscape and ensuring regional stability. By actively engaging in mediation efforts and strengthening regional cooperation, Indonesia can help mitigate potential conflicts and contribute to peace and security in Southeast Asia.



2. Structure Scenario 3 – Defense Network

The US's increased network defense compared to China could be related to Indonesia's strategic leadership in confronting the Thucydides Trap. Thucydides Trap refers to a situation where the rise of a new power threatens the power of an established power and often leads to conflict. The US is an established power, while China is a power that has great potential to become its successor. In facing this situation, Indonesia is trying to take a role as a strategic leader in the Southeast Asia region to prevent conflict (Davis, 2015).

As part of Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership, handling the Thucydides Trap is carried out through a diplomatic approach and regional cooperation. Indonesia wants to maintain stability and peace in the Southeast Asia region by building good relations with its neighboring countries, including China and the US. In this case, Indonesia strives to be a mediator and facilitator in regional conflicts, as well as prioritizing dialogue and cooperation in resolving differences and advancing common interests.

The implications of Indonesia's strategic leadership in confronting the Thucydides Trap, particularly about the US's increased network defense, are significant for Indonesia. By taking on a role as a mediator and facilitator in regional conflicts and prioritizing dialogue and cooperation, Indonesia is positioning itself as a key player in maintaining stability and peace in the Southeast Asia region. This not only enhances Indonesia's diplomatic standing and influence in the region but also strengthens its relationships with neighboring countries, including China and the US.

Additionally, Indonesia's efforts to prevent conflict and promote cooperation contribute to a more secure and prosperous region, which ultimately benefits Indonesia in terms of economic growth, national security, and regional stability. By actively engaging in diplomatic initiatives and regional partnerships, Indonesia can navigate the complexities of the Thucydides Trap and contribute to building a more peaceful and cooperative environment in Southeast Asia.

3. Structure Scenario 4 – Economic Relationship

The increase in US network defense compared to China can be attributed to Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in confronting the Thucydides Trap. Thucydides Trap refers to the inevitable conflict between a rising power and an established power. In this case, China is a rising power while the US is an established power. Indonesia, as a regional power in Southeast Asia, aims to maintain a balance of power in this region and avoid conflicts that could trigger the Thucydides Trap (Irwanto, 2018).

First, increasing US network defense could become part of the United States government's power strategy in dealing with China. The US government is aware of China's increasing power and influence in the world, including in terms of technology and network security. Therefore, the US is taking steps to strengthen its network defenses to protect national interests and reduce the risk of cyber threats originating from China (Pranoto, 2020).

Second, Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership can play an important role in reducing tensions between the US and China and avoiding conflicts that could trigger the Thucydides Trap. Indonesia adheres to the principle of neutrality and the view that tensions between two major powers, such as the US and China, could cause instability in the Southeast Asian region. To deal with the Thucydides Trap, Indonesia can take a role as a mediator and facilitator of dialogue between the US and China, and emphasize the importance of regional cooperation in resolving disputes.

The implications of the increase in US network defense and Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in confronting the Thucydides Trap have significant implications for Indonesia. As a regional power in Southeast Asia, Indonesia's stance on maintaining a balance of power and promoting regional cooperation is crucial in avoiding conflicts between major powers like the US and China.

One implication is that Indonesia may face pressure from both the US and China to align with one side in their strategic rivalry. This could potentially strain Indonesia's relationships with both countries and disrupt its efforts to maintain neutrality and stability in the region.

Another implication is that Indonesia's role as a mediator and facilitator of dialogue between the US and China could enhance its diplomatic standing in the region and internationally. By promoting peaceful resolution of disputes and advocating for regional cooperation, Indonesia can



position itself as a key player in maintaining stability and security in Southeast Asia. Overall, the dynamics of the US-China rivalry and Indonesia's strategic leadership will have far-reaching implications for Indonesia's foreign policy and regional security.

4. Structure Scenario 5 – Diplomatic Influence

The diplomatic influence of the United States (US) compared to China can be attributed to Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap. The US has long been the dominant power and has strong diplomatic influence in many parts of the world. The US has a series of strategic alliances with countries in Asia such as Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines which strengthen their diplomatic position. Apart from that, the US also has a large economic influence through its multinational companies operating throughout the world (Harding, 2018).

In conducting diplomacy, the US often uses military power and a national security approach as one of its main instruments. This is reflected in the increasing US military presence in Southeast Asia through cooperation with regional countries and sending warships to the region. In this context, China also has the ambition to increase its presence in this region through the Belt and Road Initiative program and maritime claims in the South China Sea (Mahbubani, 2019).

However, Indonesia has the potential to be a diplomatic bridge between the US and China. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world and has significant economic and geopolitical potential. In Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership concept, this country seeks to maintain independence and pursue inclusive national interests, so that it can become an effective liaison between the US and China in facing the Thucydides Trap.

The implication of Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in serving as a diplomatic bridge between the US and China in facing the Thucydides Trap is significant for Indonesia's foreign policy. By positioning itself as an independent and inclusive actor in regional affairs, Indonesia can leverage its strategic location and diplomatic influence to mediate potential conflicts between the two major powers. This not only enhances Indonesia's role in regional diplomacy but also contributes to maintaining peace and stability in the region.

Furthermore, Indonesia's ability to navigate the rivalry between the US and China can also bring about economic benefits for the country. By maintaining good relations with both powers, Indonesia can attract investment and trade opportunities from both sides, thus promoting economic growth and development.

In conclusion, Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap has important implications for the country's foreign policy and diplomatic relations. By using its position as a diplomatic bridge between the US and China, Indonesia can not only enhance its regional influence but also benefit economically from its strategic neutrality.

5. Structure Scenario 6 – Cultural Influence

The cultural influence of the United States (US) compared to China has a significant role in the context of Indonesia's strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap. The US has long been a global cultural center, considered the country with the most cultural influence in the world, through pop culture, film, music, and English as a lingua franca. US pop culture has spread to all corners of the world, including Indonesia, through mass media and modern technology. In this context, Indonesia's strategic leadership can take advantage of US cultural influence to strengthen diplomacy and international cooperation (Anwar, 2011).

One example of US cultural influence is Hollywood films which dominate the global film industry. These films not only entertain but also convey US cultural values and ideas to audiences around the world, including Indonesia. For example, films such as Avengers and Star Wars have become global phenomena with fans in various countries, and this can be a means of cultural diplomacy for Indonesia to strengthen relations with the US and other countries.

Apart from that, English is also a very important international communication tool. This language has become a kind of 'global currency' in international relations and global trade. English is a sign of the strong influence of US culture in the world. Indonesia has realized the importance of English language skills to increase international cooperation, in the fields of politics, economics,



and diplomacy. One example is the Indonesian government's efforts to increase English language learning in schools and educational institutions.

The implication of utilizing US cultural influence for strategic leadership in Indonesia in facing the Thucydides Trap is significant. By leveraging US pop culture, particularly Hollywood films and the English language, Indonesia can enhance its diplomatic relations and international cooperation on the global stage. Hollywood films serve as a powerful tool for cultural diplomacy, allowing Indonesia to connect with the US and other countries through shared entertainment experiences. Additionally, the emphasis on English language proficiency in Indonesia reflects the recognition of its importance in facilitating international communication and collaboration in various sectors.

6. Structure Scenario 7 – Resilience

Resilience is the ability of a country or organization to survive and recover from shocks or disasters. US resilience in facing pressure and challenges from China is closely related to Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in avoiding the Thucydides trap and managing competition and conflict in the region.

The US has favorable economic, military, and technological advantages in competition with China. However, China has shown extraordinary resilience by adopting "The China Dream" strategy which aims to transform China into an economically and militarily powerful country. US resilience in this case is its ability to remain relevant and innovate in various fields, such as technology, energy, and defense. As a concrete example, increasing innovation in the energy sector with the development of renewable energy sources could give the US an edge in reducing dependence on energy imports, while strengthening its energy security (Griffin, 2017). Indonesia's strategic leadership 5.0 can contribute to overcoming the Thucydides trap and managing competition with China. This strategic leadership involves strengthening bilateral relations with various major countries, including the US and China, as well as encouraging mutually beneficial collaboration in various sectors. By maintaining balance and establishing strong relations with these two countries, Indonesia can avoid being trapped in the conflict between the US and China, and encourage economic and political cooperation that is beneficial for both parties. A concrete example of Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership is a foreign policy that focuses on South-South Cooperation, which aims to strengthen cooperation with Developing and Emerging countries (Matahom et al., 2021). Overall, Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap and managing competition with China has important relevance in building regional resilience and stability. In the face of competition between the US and China, US resilience is key for them to remain thriving and relevant. Meanwhile, Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership involves efforts to maintain balanced relations with the two countries and encourage mutually beneficial cooperation.

The implications of the policy stated above for Indonesia are significant in terms of maintaining regional stability and avoiding being caught in the crossfire of the US-China competition. By implementing strategic leadership 5.0, Indonesia can position itself as a key player in managing conflicts and promoting cooperation in the region. Through strengthening relations with both the US and China, Indonesia can play a crucial role in mediating disputes and fostering mutually beneficial collaborations.

Furthermore, Indonesia's focus on South-South Cooperation can enhance its influence and networks with developing and emerging countries, providing more options for partnerships and alliances in the face of growing geopolitical tensions. By aligning its foreign policy with principles of mutual respect and cooperation, Indonesia can navigate the turbulent waters of great power competition while safeguarding its interests and sovereignty.

In conclusion, Indonesia's adoption of strategic leadership 5.0 and its emphasis on South-South Cooperation can contribute to regional resilience and stability amidst the US-China competition. By maintaining a balanced approach and fostering positive relations with major powers, Indonesia can play a critical role in shaping the future of the region.

7. Structure Scenario 8 – Future Resources



Future Resource AS is a company based in Norway and focuses on the renewable energy sector. They have expertise in producing clean and environmentally friendly energy, such as wind energy, solar energy, and water energy. On the other hand, China is a country that has advantages in large human resources and a strong manufacturing industry. This country also has a high commitment to the development of renewable energy. These two countries have great potential in the renewable energy sector and can collaborate to develop it (Wang, 2018).

Indonesia's strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap is an important key in facing competition and increasing cooperation between the two countries. The Thucydides Trap is a concept that describes competition or conflict between a rising kingdom and an established kingdom. In this case, China can be considered a rising country while the United States is an established country. Indonesia can play a key role in avoiding this trap by becoming a connecting country and expanding cooperation between the two countries.

In facing the Thucydides Trap, Indonesia can be an effective mediator and promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Future Resources US and China. Indonesia's image as a neutral country and having a large market share will be an attraction for the two countries to collaborate. Apart from that, Indonesia also acts as a country with abundant natural resources, both fossil energy resources and renewable energy such as geothermal energy. By utilizing its geopolitical advantages and natural resources, Indonesia can become a key player in facing the Thucydides Trap by upholding cooperation and balancing the interests of the two countries.

The implication of Indonesia's strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap and promoting cooperation between countries like Norway and China in the renewable energy sector is significant for Indonesia. By positioning itself as a mediator and facilitator of collaboration between these two countries, Indonesia can enhance its diplomatic standing and foster economic growth through increased investment and technology transfer in the renewable energy sector.

Indonesia's role as a connecting country can help mitigate tensions between rising and established powers, such as China and the United States, and promote a more harmonious international environment. Furthermore, Indonesia's abundant natural resources, including fossil and renewable energy sources, can attract further investment and cooperation from countries like Norway and China, leading to technological advancements and sustainable development in the energy sector.

By leveraging its geopolitical advantages, neutrality, and market potential, Indonesia can become a key player in promoting collaboration and balancing interests in the renewable energy industry, ultimately contributing to global efforts toward sustainable development and environmental protection.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is Indonesia has a strategic position in the rivalry between these two countries. Indonesia has a great opportunity to maximize strategic leadership in the 5.0 era, both from economic and other sectoral aspects. In facing the Thucydides trap, Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership is realized in the form of

Indonesia's military capability can act as a mediator and facilitator in maintaining regional stability and promoting peace between the US and China. Several steps that Indonesia can take in Strategic Leadership 5.0 are increasing multilateral diplomacy and dialogue, promoting regional economic and security cooperation, and playing an active role in international forums such as ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and the G20. The implication is In the context of the declining US military capabilities compared to China by 2040, the implications of this shift in power dynamics are significant for global security and geopolitical stability.

Economic capabilities. Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap is important for maintaining regional stability and security in Southeast Asia. In this context, Indonesia can take a more active role in strengthening economic, political, and security relations with countries in the region. The implications of this policy for Indonesia are significant in terms

of regional stability and security. As the US economic capabilities declined compared to China, Indonesia's strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap became even more crucial.

Defense Network. Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership, handling the Thucydides Trap is carried out through a diplomatic approach and regional cooperation. Indonesia wants to maintain stability and peace in the Southeast Asia region by building good relations with its neighboring countries, including China and the US. The implications of Indonesia's strategic leadership in confronting the Thucydides Trap, particularly about the US's increased network defense, are significant for Indonesia. By taking on a role as a mediator and facilitator in regional conflicts and prioritizing dialogue and cooperation, Indonesia is positioning itself as a key player in maintaining stability and peace in the Southeast Asia region.

Economic relationship strategic leadership 5.0 Indonesia can play an important role in reducing tensions between the US and China and avoiding conflicts that could trigger the Thucydides Trap. Indonesia adheres to the principle of neutrality and the view that tensions between two major powers, such as the US and China, could cause instability in the Southeast Asian region. The implications of the increase in US network defense and Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in confronting the Thucydides Trap have significant implications for Indonesia. As a regional power in Southeast Asia, Indonesia's stance on maintaining a balance of power and promoting regional cooperation is crucial in avoiding conflicts between major powers like the US and China.

Diplomatic Influence Indonesia has the potential to provide a diplomatic bridge between the US and China. Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world and has significant economic and geopolitical potential. In Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership concept, this country seeks to maintain independence and pursue inclusive national interests. The implication of Indonesia's 5.0 strategic leadership in serving as a diplomatic bridge between the US and China in facing the Thucydides Trap is significant for Indonesia's foreign policy. By positioning itself as an independent and inclusive actor in regional affairs, Indonesia can leverage its strategic location and diplomatic influence to mediate potential conflicts between the two major powers. This not only enhances Indonesia's role in regional diplomacy but also contributes to maintaining peace and stability in the region.

Cultural Influence. In this context, Indonesia's strategic leadership can utilize US cultural influence to strengthen diplomacy and international cooperation. The implication of utilizing US cultural influence for strategic leadership in Indonesia in facing the Thucydides Trap is significant. By leveraging US pop culture, particularly Hollywood films and the English language, Indonesia can enhance its diplomatic relations and international cooperation on the global stage. Hollywood films serve as a powerful tool for cultural diplomacy, allowing Indonesia to connect with the US and other countries through shared entertainment experiences.

Resilience. Indonesia's strategic leadership 5.0 is a foreign policy that focuses on South-South Cooperation, which aims to strengthen cooperation with Developing and Emerging. The implications of the policy stated above for Indonesia are significant in terms of maintaining regional stability and avoiding being caught in the crossfire of the US-China competition. By implementing strategic leadership 5.0, Indonesia can position itself as a key player in managing conflicts and promoting cooperation in the region. Through strengthening relations with both the US and China, Indonesia can play a crucial role in mediating disputes and fostering mutually beneficial collaborations.

Future Resource countries. In facing the Thucydides Trap, Indonesia can be an effective mediator and promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Future Resources US and China. Indonesia's image as a neutral country and having a large market share will be an attraction for the two countries to collaborate. The implication of Indonesia's strategic leadership in facing the Thucydides Trap and promoting cooperation between countries like Norway and China in the renewable energy sector is significant for Indonesia. By positioning itself as a mediator and facilitator of collaboration between these two countries, Indonesia can enhance its diplomatic standing and foster economic growth through increased investment and technology transfer in the renewable energy sector.



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