

ABSTRAK

***Russian Pivot To East Strategy* dalam Merespons Dinamika Keamanan di Kawasan Laut Tiongkok Selatan, 2016-2020**

Oleh

NANDA DIYANUSI ZAFIRA PADO

Russian Pivot to East diartikan sebagai representasi dari kesadaran Rusia akan pentingnya mencari kekuatan alternatif di Timur guna menghadapi tantangan di Barat. Meskipun Rusia telah lama menjalin hubungan strategis dengan sejumlah negara di Asia seperti Tiongkok dan Vietnam, kemunculan sengketa di kawasan Laut Tiongkok Selatan (LTS) kini telah menjadi pintu terbuka bagi Rusia untuk memasuki Timur lebih jauh.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas eksistensi Rusia di tengah konflik LTS sebagai pemain ekstra regional, termasuk hubungannya dengan negara-negara terkait konflik serta memahami motif di balik keterlibatan Rusia dalam konflik LTS. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dalam mendeskripsikan aspek-aspek yang berkaitan dengan eksistensi, aktivitas dan motif Rusia dalam kawasan LTS. Pengumpulan data akan menggunakan teknik kajian pustaka yang berasal dari dokumen-dokumen resmi, buku, jurnal, website resmi atau pun artikel yang secara umum membahas mengenai aktivitas Rusia di LTS. Penelitian ini akan dijelaskan menggunakan *Heart Land Theory of Mackinder* serta konsep *Russian Pivot to East*.

Penelitian ini menemukan keterlibatan Rusia di kawasan LTS merupakan praktik dari *Russian Pivot to East Strategy* yang bertujuan untuk mencapai cita-cita ekonomi nasional Rusia, tetapi dalam implementasinya strategi ini kemudian dipengaruhi oleh kebutuhan geopolitik Rusia. Selain bertujuan untuk membuka pasar baru di kawasan Asia, *Russian Pivot to East* juga digunakan untuk mencapai cita-cita politik Kremlin sebagai arsitek politik dalam tatanan internasional dengan menjadikan Timur sebagai gerbang pertamanya.

Kata kunci: *Russian Pivot to East*, Laut Tiongkok Selatan, kerja sama bilateral, ekspor-impor

ABSTRACT

Russian Pivot To East Strategy in Responding to the Security Dynamics in South China Sea, 2016-2020

By

NANDA DIYANUSI ZAFIRA PADO

Russia has been facing power threats in the West since long before its involvement in Ukraine conflict. Currently, the conflict with Ukraine has become the main trigger for the weakening of its influence and power in the West. Russian Pivot to East is defined as the representation of Russia's awareness of the importance of seeking alternative powers in Asia as an attempt to face challenges in the West. Although Russia has long established strategic relations with some of countries in Asia such as China and Vietnam, today, the emergence of dispute in the South China Sea (SCS) region has become an open door for Russia to get into Asia further. This study aimed to discuss the existence of Russia in the midst of the SCS conflict as an extra-regional player, including its relationship with countries that related to the conflict and to understand the motives behind Russia's involvement in the SCS conflict. This study used qualitative methods to describe the aspects that related to the existence, activities and motives of Russia in the SCS region. The data collection technique used in this study is literature through official documents, books, journals, official websites or articles which informed the Russia's activities in the South China Sea. This study is explained by using the Heart Land Theory of Mackinder and the concept of Russian Pivot to East. This study found that Russia's involvement in the SCS region is a practice of the Russian Pivot to East Strategy which aims to achieve Russia's national economic interest, but in practice this strategy is then influenced by Russia's geopolitical interest. Apart from aiming to open up new markets in the Asian region, the Russian Pivot to East is also used to achieve the Kremlin's political ideals as a political architect in the international order by making the East as the first gate.

Keywords: Russian Pivot to East, South China Sea, bilateral cooperation, export-import