

ABSTRACT

Indonesian Diplomacy Strategy in Cambodia-Vietnam Conflict Settlement 1980-1989

The purpose of this study is to reconstruct the history of Indonesia's diplomacy in resolving the Cambodia-Vietnam conflict in 1980-1989. The topic was chosen because conflict resolution during the New Order era showed Indonesia as a country that had power and bargaining position in the Southeast Asian region. The main problem in this research is how Indonesia's diplomatic strategy in resolving the 1980-1989 Cambodia-Vietnam conflict.

The method used in this study is historical research. The sources used include ASEAN documents; newspapers and magazines at that time; and review relevant references.

This study found that; first, Indonesia implements a strategy of multi-track diplomacy and shuttle diplomacy in resolving the Cambodia-Vietnam conflict; second, the implementation of Indonesia's diplomatic strategy was able to open the door for dialogue between Vietnam, the Government of the Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), and the Cambodian Provisional Government Coalition Group (CGDK) to resolve conflicts which were previously difficult to achieve.

This thesis concludes that the diplomatic strategy was successful in resolving the Cambodia-Vietnam conflict because there are historical similarities between anti-colonialism and nationalism between Indonesia, Cambodia and Vietnam. Indonesia involves actors from interest groups such as the military and civil society in carrying out its diplomatic strategy.

Keywords: strategy, diplomacy, conflict, Cambodia, Vietnam