

# STRATEGY AND POLICY IN STABILITY OF THE RANAI TERRITORY IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA CONFLICT (CASE STUDY OF INDONESIA, CHINA AND UNITED STATES)

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## ABSTRACT

*The South China Sea conflict is a regional security issue that has not yet reached the point of completion, and is prone to disrupting regional stability in the future. This dispute was initiated by China's unilateral claim to expand its territorial waters based on the nine dashed-line theory. This triggered diplomatic protests by several countries that directly border the South China Sea, including Indonesia. Even more recently, this has attracted the attention of the United States to participate in wanting to control and have influence over the South China Sea area which is considered very strategic and brings enormous economic benefits to its country. To avoid conflict, a strategy and policy scenario from each country in this case is needed, namely Indonesia, China and the United States using Game Theory. The Game Theory method that is simulated in this study uses pessimistic and optimistic scenarios from each country. Furthermore, the output of this method is that a saddle point is obtained from the scenario carried out by the three players/countries so as to achieve Ranai Region Stability in the South China Sea Conflict.*

**Keywords:** Strategy, Policy, Regional Stability, and the South China Sea.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Natuna Islands are one of the Indonesian archipelagos whose sovereignty has been violated by China. The Natuna Islands are located in the Riau Islands Province and are in the middle of the South China Sea. The location of the Natuna islands which juts out to the north which is located in the southern part of the South China Sea causes the Natuna Islands to become one of the strategic islands after the Spratly Islands and the Paracel Islands. In addition to being a strategic route, the Natuna waters also store the largest reserves of oil and natural gas in the Asia Pacific region.

The wealth of Natuna waters is evidenced by the presence of natural gas in one of the D-Alpha gas fields located 225 km to the north of the Natuna archipelago which holds 112,356,680 barrels of total reserves with a volume of 222 trillion cubic feet (TCT). Coupled with oil reserves in the Natuna

Islands which are estimated at 14,386,470 barrels. The South China Sea is contested among others because it is a strategic area, surrounded by 10 countries. Then, the region is also rich in fishery resources, accounting for 10% of global fisheries. In addition, Natuna also has huge oil and gas potential, 11 billion barrels of oil reserves and 190 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Meanwhile, fishing vessels from other countries always target the Natuna area because there is a fishery potential of 504 thousand tons or a contributor to 21% of Indonesian fish catches.

In addition to natural wealth in the form of crops, the South China Sea is also a key route for world trade. Quoting from CSIS and the World Maritime Council, approximately 25% of the world's shipping flows pass through this sea with a valuation of goods reaching US\$ 5.3 trillion. Based on these facts, China fully relies on access to this waterway as the key to their exports. In 2016, 40% of their total exports were made through this route.



**Figure 1.** Ranai Region Map

The wealth of resources owned by Natuna is what eventually became an attraction for China, so that China made a unilateral claim to the Natuna islands. However, China's claim to the Natuna islands is not recognized by the United Nations. Through International Arbitration, the Nine imaginary lines formed by China do not have a strong enough basis to claim territory that is within the Nine imaginary lines. China's steps do not stop there, China has recently taken another step, namely by naming 80 islands and other geographical features in the South China Sea. This step is considered very brave considering that some of these islands are part of the sovereignty of the countries around the South China Sea.

The South China Sea conflict is a regional security issue that has not yet reached the point of completion, and is prone to disrupting regional stability in the future. This dispute was initiated by a unilateral claim by the Chinese state which expanded its territorial waters to reach the territorial waters of the Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, and Malaysia. If you look at the current development of the strategic environment in the South China Sea, then there are two major powers there, namely China and the United States. The rise of China and America's hegemony, especially in the Southeast Asian region, also presents new conditions for the current world movement. The rise of China signals a shift in the new balance of power in international relations.

The unipolar system which has been commanded by America, especially in Southeast Asia, is "threatened" by the presence of China in this region.

On the other hand, the United States' movement has been very real in countering China's actions in the South China Sea. The United States has long placed a joint combat command of its Armed Forces from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines operating around the Pacific or better known as USPACOM. This joint command is headquartered on O'ahu Island, Honolulu, Hawaii. Recently, the United States Navy has started doing a show of force against China's territorial claims, it routinely conducts what it calls "freedom of navigation" operations with its military vessels sailing close to disputed islands in the South China Sea. This activity was marked by the presence of US Coast Guard vessels carrying out law enforcement by conducting inspections on ships originating from or to China. China denounced the activities of the US vessels, saying they did not help advance regional peace or stability. It doesn't stop here; several NATO countries have also followed the actions of the United States by sending several warships to the waters of the South China Sea.

The increase in activity from China, the United States and friendly countries from the United States of course must be well anticipated by Indonesia. Despite Indonesia's status as a non-claimant and neutral in this conflict, however in the dynamics that occur in

the international system, especially in conflict situations, every country will do whatever it can to survive in the international world, including increasing the security of the country using the development of military power. Based on that, then Indonesia requires efforts in self-defense, namely the state requires military strength and its supporting instruments.

In this study, the author will use the SWOT analysis method, namely the analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to get the right conceptual policy strategies. Then in the next stage using Game Theory in describing interactions between countries or players (players) who have an interest in the South China Sea and also have an influence on political stability and security in the South China Sea, in this case Indonesia, China and the United States. In the Game Theory method that is simulated in this study, the three countries or players are assumed to have implemented policies or strategies in this game. Where is the game scenario between Indonesia, China, and the United States, using pessimistic and optimistic scenarios with responses from opposing players, namely in cooperative and non-cooperative forms. The steps taken are to create a table pay-off matrix from each country, then determine the amount of profit and loss based on the strategy of choice. So that the stability of the Ranai area in the South China Sea conflict can be simulated based on the calculation results pay-off matrix.

## **2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 South China Sea Conflict**

The South China Sea is a challenge for regional stability, including Indonesia. Conflict this poses a threat to Indonesian defense because the contested location is near the Indonesian border. This conflict has also become one of the political issues that have become a stumbling block in ASEAN. Therefore, Indonesia, both in its position as a country that fights for its interests and as a natural leader of ASEAN, seeks to resolve the dispute through peaceful means.

Indonesia, as one of the most vocal countries and has the strongest bargaining power in ASEAN, has sought various kinds of diplomacy to achieve conflict resolution in the South China Sea. For example, through its diplomatic efforts, the Indonesian government

participated in the preparation of the Declaration on the Conduct (DoC) of Parties in the South China Sea in 2002, carried out cooperative activities stated in the DoC while respecting the sovereignty and integrity of countries. others, and make concrete efforts to ensure the realization of a Code of Conduct (CoC) to be applied in the South China Sea.(Okayzone, 2017)

This conflict began when there was a statement from China that claimed almost the entire area of the South China Sea which was based on the nine dashed-line theory, where in reality this theory was incorrect because some points touched on the territorial waters of other countries, including Indonesia. This overlapping claim in the South China Sea really causes tension in relations between the navies of countries that have direct maritime borders with the South China Sea such as China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Indonesia. Even more recently, this has attracted the attention of the United States to participate in wanting to control and have influence over the South China Sea area which is considered very strategic and brings enormous economic benefits to its country.(Junef, 2018)

### **2.2 Geostrategy and Geopolitical Theory**

Every nation needs to have an understanding of geopolitics and geostrategy in order to maintain its existence to realize its national ideals and goals. (Suradinata, Geopolitics and Geostrategy in Realizing the Integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, 2001)He further explained, where geopolitics is the study of the relationship between geographic factors, strategy and politics of a country, while its implementation requires a national strategy. Indonesian geopolitics is translated as archipelago insight, while in its implementation an understanding has been developed called national resilience, namely from the formulation of geostrategy.

Geopolitics teaches that national unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia must always be created based on the spirit of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, namely equality, justice and togetherness as well as national interests. Furthermore, the basic conception of Indonesia's geostrategy is National Resilience which has an *Astagatra* dimension, meaning that a very complex

national life is mapped in a simple way, but can still reflect real national life. Geostrategy is essentially very dependent on the nation's ability to manage and utilize the natural Trigatra to increase the resilience of the Pancagatra.

### **2.3 Maritime Security Theory**

Maritime security has different meanings, depending on who uses the term or in what context it is being used. (Natalie Klein, 2010) From a military point of view, maritime security has traditionally focused on national security in the sense of protecting a country's particular territorial integrity from attacks by armed or other forces as well as establishing the interests of the state elsewhere.

### **2.4 Defense and Security Theory at Sea**

From a military point of view, maritime security has traditionally focused on national security in the sense of protecting a country's specific territorial integrity from attacks by armed or other forces and building the interests of the state elsewhere. The defense perspective on maritime security was then expanded to a larger scope of threats. Most of the indications of what is meant by security may be described in UNCLOS from the way in which "innocent passage" is treated and the identification of a series of activities that would be inconsistent with the truth and therefore detrimental to the peace, good order and security of the coastal state. (Kaye, 2006).

### **2.5 Strategy Management**

Strategic management can be defined as the art and science of formulating, implementing, and evaluating cross-functional decisions that enable an organization to achieve its goals. (Istiqomah, 2017) Historically, the main benefit of strategic management has been to help organizations formulate better strategies by using a more systematic, logical and rational approach to strategy choice.

Strategic management can be defined as the art and science of formulating, implementing, and evaluating cross-functional decisions that enable an organization to achieve its goals. This definition implies, strategic management focuses on integrating

management, marketing, finance/accounting, production/operations, research and development, and information systems to achieve organizational success. The term strategic management in this text is used synonymously with the term strategic planning.

### **2.6 SWOT analysis**

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in a project or a business speculation. (Wirata, 2008) These four factors make up the acronym SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats).

SWOT analysis can be applied by analyzing and sorting out various things that affect the four factors, then applying it in a SWOT matrix image, where the application is how strengths are able to take advantage of existing opportunities, how to overcome weaknesses (weaknesses) which prevent the advantages from existing opportunities, then how the strengths are able to deal with the existing threats, and finally how to overcome the weaknesses that are able to make the threats become real. or create a new threat.

### **2.7 Borda Metode method**

The Borda method is a weighting method that produces the final result in the form of a sequence of criteria from the most preferred to the least preferred. The Borda method was discovered by Jean-Charles de Borda in the 18th century. The method is used to analyze the diversity of the variables studied. The specialty of this method is that it overcomes the difficulty of other methods where people/things that are not in the first rank will be automatically eliminated.

The basic idea in the Borda method is to give weight to each of the first, second and so on ranking criteria. The assessment of the importance of the most important criteria is placed in sequence 1, and gives a ranking of the criteria that are considered less important in the next ranking, for example 2,3 and so on. The next step is the value of rank 1 is changed to a weighted rank of  $m-1$ , and rank 2 is changed to a weighted rank of  $m-2$ , where rank  $m$  becomes a weighted rank of  $m=0$ .

## 2.8 Game Theory

In everyday life, we often encounter competitive activities that are colored by competition or conflict. This competition or conflict can occur between two people (two parties) or a number of people (groups). Game theory (Game Theory) is a study of the problem of making decisions by several people or determining optimal strategies in competitive decision-making situations (in conflict). (Suharyo. S., 2017) Another definition states that the notion of game theory is a theory that uses a mathematical approach in formulating situations of competition and conflict between various interests. (Kartono, 1993).

The game consists of a set of rules that build a competitive situation from two to several people or groups by choosing a strategy that is built to maximize one's own win or to minimize the opponent's win. So, the game (game) is a form of competition between two people or parties or between two groups or groups facing each other and using rules that are known by both parties facing each other. This theory was developed to analyze the decision-making process of different competitive situations involving two or more interests. The assumption is that each player (individual or group) has the ability to make decisions freely and rationally.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODS

### 3.1 Research Procedure

The research hold that the author did in completing this research are:

- a. Define and formulate the problem.
- b. Doing library research.
- c. Determine the research design.
- d. Processing research data.
- e. Analyze and interpret.
- f. Results and conclusions

### 3.2 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was carried out to obtain the information needed in order to achieve the research objectives. In this study, data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews and documentation/literature studies. Primary data through observation and interviews (in-depth interview), namely data collected and processed by the researcher himself from the

subject or object of research. While secondary data through documentation/literature study is data obtained indirectly from the subject or object of research.

The data collection techniques used in this study were divided into two, namely:

- a. Primary data collection was obtained from sources who served at the Ranai TNI AL Base, Harbour Service Headquarters (Faslan Mabesal), TNI AL Command and Control Center (Puskodal), and Planning Staff Headquarters (Srena Mabesal). This data was obtained by conducting interviews and giving questionnaires to resource persons/experts about research problems, namely Ranai Area Stability Strategy and Policy in the South China Sea Conflict (Case Study of Indonesia, China and the United States).
- b. Secondary data collection was obtained from literature, articles, journals and compilations of regulations relating to the research conducted.

### 3.3 Technical Data Analysis

Data analysis is intended to find elements or parts that contain smaller categories of research data. In this study, researchers collaborated with resource persons to obtain patterns that were in accordance with the object under study. Based on the problems that exist in the research, the method in this study uses the SWOT method. This method is used to formulate the Ranai Area Stability Strategy and Policy in the South China Sea Conflict. In this case, the strategic priority is aimed at the development strategy of the Ranai Area as a leading location in the Conflict in the South China Sea.

The next stage of analysis is to use the Game Theory method. In Game Theory which is simulated in this study, namely between Indonesia, China and the United States where the three are assumed to have implemented policies or strategies in this game. The game scenario, namely between Indonesia, China, and the United States, used cooperative and non-cooperative forms. In general, the steps taken are to create a pay-off table for each country, then determine the value of the advantages and disadvantages of each country based on the strategy of choice.

#### 4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

##### 4.1 Condition of the Ranai Naval Base

Natuna Regency is located in the Riau Archipelago Province, which is one of the outermost islands in the northern region of Indonesia. The strategic role of Natuna Regency is as a gateway for trade with ASEAN countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Singapore. The Natuna region has strategic value from an economic, political and military perspective. This is very reasonable because Natuna is geographically included in the border area of the China Sea which is an area with various interests and various potentials of available natural resources. (Simangunsong & Hutasoit, 2018) said that Natuna historically has a long history of smuggling (involving drugs, people and weapons), maritime piracy, natural resource theft, and separatism. Threats to national sovereignty and security disturbances in national border areas are crucial national issues. The complexity of socio-economic interactions at national borders encourages the use of location factors, because of the influence of local resources on the economy.

Lanal Ranai oversees several Naval Posts (Posal) which function to support Lanal Ranai's main tasks. These posts are spread over several areas in Natuna Regency, namely:

- a. The article on Pulau Laut is located on Pulau Laut;
- b. Posal Sedanu, located on Sedanu Island;

- c. Posal Sabang Mawang, located on the island of Sabang Mawang;
- d. Posal Midai, located on Midai Island;
- e. Postal Penagi, is on Penagi Island.

##### 4.2 SWOT Data Collection and Processing

Respondents in primary data collection are experts and official officers who have competence in their fields and are equipped with service experience and have a strategic orientation of thinking about the Ranai Navy Base with all developments in it. The next stage of this research is data processing according to the SWOT research method. SWOT analysis is used to capture expert perceptions and assessments of internal and external factors at the Ranai Navy Base. Next, it is continued by carrying out Borda analysis used for weighting which will result in Strategic priorities Development of the Ranai Navy Base.

##### 4.3 SWOT Data Analysis

###### 4.3.1 Identification of Internal Factors (IFI)

The purpose of the analysis of the internal environment of an organization aims to identify the strengths and weaknesses that exist in a company or organization. A company or organization can be said to have strength if the resources and internal business processes have the capability to create distinctive competencies, so that an organization will gain an advantage.

**Table 1.** Factor *Strength*

No	Strength	Code
1	There is already an Advanced Operations Base (FOB/Forward Operation Base) in Natuna	S1
2	The existence of an Integrated Combat Control Center development program in Ranai	S2
3	The Strait of Lampa Pier has been built as the main wharf in Ranai	S3
4	A joint TNI exercise has been carried out in the waters of the Natuna Sea on a large scale	S4
5	There are already combined commando units in each exercise	S5
6	The TNI Sisdalops office (tactical level) has been established in Ranai	S6
7	A marine element patrol group has been formed based in Ranai	S7

**Table 2. Factor Weakness**

No	Weakness	Code
1	There is no integrated sensing, communication and coastal defense system in Lanal Ranai	W1
2	The logistical support for the base at Lanal Ranai has not been maximized yet	W2
3	The DSP for personnel in Lanal Ranai has not been fulfilled	W3
4	Most of the islands in the Natuna Islands are shallow	W4
5	There is no maintenance facility system in Lanal Ranai	W5
6	There is no pipeline system for refueling fuel and fresh water at the Selat Lampa Pier	W6
7	Uneven distribution of facilities and infrastructure owned by each post and base in Lanal Ranai	W7

**b. Identification of External Factors (IFE)**

External factors are factors outside the company or organization that can influence internal processes within the organization in determining strategy, direction and policy choices. External factors can be in the form of

opportunities and threats that affect development Ranai Naval Base. External identification aims to obtain information about opportunities and threats that can affect strategy development, not only limited to threats to implement the strategy but also opportunities that can be utilized to achieve goals.

**Table 3. Factor Opportunity**

No	Opportunity	Code
1	The South China Sea, becomes an opportunity in the campaign to increase military capabilities	O1
2	The existence of the TNI AL MEF program ( <i>Minimum Essential Froce</i> )	O2
3	Natuna waters store the largest oil and natural gas reserves in the Asia Pacific Region	O3
4	There is a government program that Indonesia is the world's maritime axis	O4
5	Natuna Sea waters account for 10% of global fisheries resources	O5
6	Natuna is located on one of the busiest sea trade traffic lanes in the world	O6
7	The strategic geographical location of the Natuna Islands and surrounded by 10 countries	O7

**Table 4. Factor Threat**

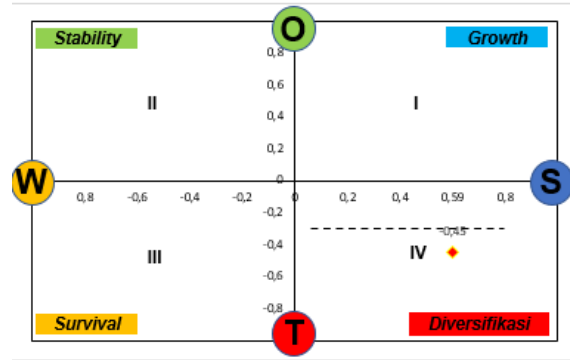
No	Threat	Code
1	The occurrence of conflicts of interest in several countries in the Natuna region, especially China and the United States	T1
2	The high frequency of joint military exercises by several countries in the waters of the South China Sea	T2
3	The formation of the AUKUS Defense Pact between 3 countries, namely, Australia, Britain and the United States	T3
4	Indonesia's attitude as a non-claimant country (neutral country)	T4
5	The occurrence of territorial claims by China over the territorial waters of the South China Sea	T5
6	Geographical Location of Lanal Ranai as the outermost unit in the South China Sea	T6
7	The occurrence of illegal fishing by foreign fishermen in Natuna waters	T7

#### 4.2.2 Indonesian Strategy Formulation

The SWOT Quadrant Matrix is used as a method to find the point of intersection of internal factors and analysis of external factors. By the intersection of the four line factors Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Ranai Area Stability Strategy and Policy in the South China Sea Conflict.

**Table 5.** SWOT Matrix Analysis

Skor				Sumbu X	Sumbu Y
S	W	O	T	(S - W)	(O - T)
3,30	2,71	2,82	3,27	0,59	-0,45



**Figure 2.** SWOT Quadrant Matrix

In accordance with the weighting calculation to generate strategic priorities, the following is the order of the strategies to be implemented:

**Table 6.** ST Strategy Priority

RANKING	WO STRATEGY	CODE
I	Accelerating the development program of integrated combat control in Ranai in anticipation of the high frequency of military exercises in several countries in the South China Sea	ST3
II	Increasing the Capability of the Advanced Operational Base (FOB) in Natuna in Preventing Conflicts due to conflicts of interest of several countries in Natuna	ST1
III	Improve the ability of the Strait of Lampa Pier as the Main Pier in Ranai in anticipation of the formation of AUKUS	ST2

#### 4.3 China's Interests in LCS

The beginning of the South China Sea conflict was in 1947 when China was still controlled by the Kuomintang Party led by Chiang Kai Sek. The party leadership has determined China's claim to the South China Sea by creating a demarcation line called the "eleven-dash line", so that China controls the Pratas Islands, Macclesfield Bank, Spratly and Parcel Islands. In 1953, China removed the Gulf of Tonkin region from the "eleven-dash line" map and simplified the previous map to a "nine-dash line". Until recently, the "nine-dash line" map was used as the historical basis for claiming the entire South China Sea.

#### 4.4 United States interests in the South China Sea

In conflicts that occur in the South China Sea, on average, the countries involved are ASEAN member countries except China. In an effort to maintain peace and stability in the

South China Sea, the foreign ministers in ASEAN issued the ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea which was signed in Manila on July 22, 1992. And then later on, China and ASEAN member countries issued a Declaration on Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) signed in Cambodia on November 4, 2002. The objectives of this declaration are, among others; encourage confidence-building measures, cooperation in the marine sector, prepare for discussion and determination of a formal and binding Code of Conduct.

Apart from countries bordering the South China Sea, there are also extra regional powers that have an interest in the South China Sea, such as the United States, Japan, and India. Not only countries directly bordering the South China Sea, but countries outside the region also have an interest in intervening in conflicts in the South China Sea region, including the superpower United States. The



United States feels it has an interest and an important role in what is happening in the South China Sea area. The United States desperately needs this region for its national interests, and supports the mobility of its military forces and its global dominance. Aside from that, The United States has high trade relations with countries in the South China Sea region. According to the United States, the waters of the South China Sea really need to be maintained for their security stability because they are international waterways.

#### 4.5. Strategy and Policy Scenarios of the Three Countries

Game Theory analysis is used to describe the interactions between stakeholders or players (agents) that affect political stability and security in the South China Sea. The stakeholders / players who play a major role in this problem are Indonesia, China and the United States. The reason why the three countries are stakeholders or players in this game is because the three countries are the 3 (three) countries that have the most interest in the South China Sea compared to other countries.

Some of the basic assumptions used in this study are as follows:

- a. Each country (player) has a strategy that is determined from the scenario based on the key parameters that affect Base Sustainability.
- b. Each country (player) is rational, that is, the country always tries to choose the strategy that gives the most optimal results for its interests, based on the pay-off (result) and the type of scenario being played.
- c. Cooperative games, where the state makes a binding commitment to improve player/country outcomes.
- d. Non-cooperative games, namely the state does not make non-binding commitments/negotiations to improve player outcomes.
- e. The type of game theory used in this game is the Non-Sum Zero Game using a mixed strategy and the results are up to pay-off matrix analysis.

The first step in data processing in game theory is to form a payoff matrix. To get the optimal solution for this type of game There are two kinds of strategies that can be used, namely pure strategy and pure strategy (*strategy*) and mixed strategy (mixed strategy). As for this game, there will be 3 players,

namely Indonesia with 3 strategies obtained from the Lanal Ranai Development strategy as the leading unit element in the Conflict in the South China Sea, then there is China which also has 3 strategies and finally there is the United States which also has 3 strategies. Specifically for China and the United States, the three strategies are obtained based on interviews/interviews with experts regarding the current state of the Conflict in the South China Sea accompanied by strategies that may be implemented by the two countries.

Furthermore, the general settlement procedure with Game Theory can be done through the following steps:

**a. Formulate game criteria**, with maximin and minimax criteria. The use of the maximin criterion by one country is to identify the lowest (minimum) profit for each of the main strategies used. After that, it is continued by choosing the highest profit (maximum) among the lowest values (criteria for maximin profit). The use of the minimax criteria, which is carried out for one country, is to identify the highest (maximum) loss for each of the strategies used, and then choose the lowest (minimum) loss among the highest values (minimax loss criteria).

**b. Determine the game strategy.** In this study, the analysis of the strategy chosen by the country shows that there is a solution that satisfies the country. For the state in the game to produce a single strategy as an optimal strategy that can satisfy the state, it means showing the existence of a pure strategy game that produces a saddle point solution. It is important to emphasize that, with the maximin and minimax criteria, an optimal solution can be obtained for each player in the game.

**c. Determine the value of the game (value of the game)**, is the expected result of the best game for players/countries against the best games of other countries in the form of a pay-off matrix.

#### 4.6 Pay-off Matrix Analysis

Based on the above steps, a Basic Pay-off Matrix is prepared. The following is a player/country pay-off matrix scheme based on the results of the pessimistic and optimistic scenarios that have been broken down in the scenario parameter table above:

**Table 7. Matrix Pay-off Indonesia in the first parameter**

Integrated Combat Control Development in Ranai		China		United States of America	
		Non-Cooperative	cooperative	Non-Cooperative	cooperative
Indonesia	pessimistic	2.78 ; 4.65	3.42 ; 5.85	2.25 ; 1.65	3.40 ; 6.35
	Optimistic	7.00 ; 6.71	<b>8.50 ; 7.71</b>	5.35 ; 4.25	<b>8.75 ; 7.95</b>

**Table 8. Matrix Pay-off China in the first parameter**

Building an Air Base on the Spratly Islands		Indonesia		United States of America	
		Non-Cooperative	cooperative	Non-Cooperative	cooperative
China	pessimistic	3.24 ; 2.50	5.65 ; 6.15	1.50 ; 1.89	5.40 ; 3.67
	Optimistic	7.50 ; 6.75	<b>7.80 ; 6.79</b>	5.60 ; 4.25	<b>8.25 ; 6.95</b>

**Table 9. Matrix Pay-off United States in the first parameter**

Forming the AUKUS Defense Pact		Indonesia		China	
		Non-Cooperative	cooperative	Non-Cooperative	cooperative
USA	pessimistic	5.60 ; 4.50	6.70 ; 7.10	2.93 ; 1.50	7.45 ; 5.30
	Optimistic	7.80 ; 5.85	<b>8.50 ; 7.45</b>	5.75 ; 3.50	<b>8.00 ; 7.00</b>

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on a series of data processing, scenario preparation and analysis of research results, some conclusions can be drawn as follows:

- a. Based on the results of the identification of influencing factors in formulating the Strategy and Policy for Stability of the Ranai Area in the South China Sea Conflict, 2 main factors have been obtained, consisting of internal factors (IFAS) which consist of 7 (seven) criteria and external factors (EFAS) which also consists of 7 (seven) criteria.
- b. Based on the results of data processing with SWOT analysis, the formulation of the Strength–Threat (ST) strategy was obtained with the following alternative strategies, namely Accelerate the development of an integrated combat control program in Ranai in anticipation of the high frequency of military exercises in several countries in the South China Sea, Increase the Capability of the Forward Operation Base (FOB) in Natuna in Preventing Conflicts due to conflicts of interest in several countries in Natuna, and Improve The ability of Selat Lampa Pier as the Main Pier in Ranai in anticipating the formation of AUKUS.
- c. There are strategic and policy scenarios in the form of a combination scenario for the three countries (Indonesia, China and the United States) in determining the Ranai Area Stability Strategy and Policy in the South China Sea

Conflict based on policies between players (Indonesia, China, and the United States) in a certain time dimension, which is carried out in 2 (two) types of scenarios, namely the pessimistic scenario (Non-Cooperative Player/intersect) and the optimistic scenario (Cooperative Player/mutual support), this aims to obtain Pay-off Value the compromise (saddle point) of each country (Player).

### 5.2 Suggestions

Based on the results of the research that the author has done, there are several inputs in improving and developing this research in the future, namely:

- a. For practitioners in the TNI and TNI AL, this research can provide scientific support in determining and reviewing the strategic and policy factors of the countries involved in the conflict in the South China Sea, namely Indonesia, China and the United States in realizing the stability of the Ranai Region. So, it is hoped that the results of this study can show situations and conditions that can be a mitigating opportunity for Indonesia in an effort to maintain the stability of the Ranai Region.
- b. For academics, this study discusses the interests of countries involved in the South China Sea conflict measured based on expert assessments, literature studies, news information, observations of trends in the South China Sea conflict based on the development of the strategic environment in the South China Sea. So it is very good if this research is adopted as a

reference in determining state threats in the future.

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