

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

4.1. Kesimpulan

Dalam penulisan penelitian ini penulis berniat menjawab pertanyaan penelitian berupa “**Mengapa Tiongkok melakukan tindakan koersi kepada Australia pada tahun 2019-2021?**” Pertama perlu diingat kembali bahwa penulis hanya berniat menjawab apa yang menjadi alasan pemicu *economic coercion* Tiongkok terhadap Australia. Penulis tidak mengkaji apakah kebijakan Tiongkok berupa sanksi ekonomi terhadap Australia efektif atau tidak dalam pelaksanaannya. Penulis berargumen bahwa Tiongkok menekankan *economic coercion* atas alasan politik.

Melihat bahwa sebelum penekanan *economic coercion* oleh Tiongkok, Australia banyak menahan Tiongkok dalam kepentingan politiknya. Dalam konflik-konflik seperti Laut Tiongkok Selatan, pelarangan Huawei serta penuntutan pelacakan penyebaran COVID-19 Australia selalu berdiri sebagai pihak yang menekan Tiongkok. Tidak lama setelah tuntutan Australia melacak penyebaran COVID-19 di Tiongkok, Australia dikenakan sanksi ekonomi. Sehingga dalam runtutan peristiwa ini, Penulis melihat bahwa Tiongkok mengenakan *economic coercion* terhadap Australia merupakan dampak dari perkembangan hubungan keduanya. Tiongkok mengenakan sanksi terhadap Australia bukanlah tanpa

penyebab seperti diklaim kebanyakan orang, tetapi melalui perkembangan hubungan dari beberapa fenomena internasional.

Sebuah negara akan selalu memperjuangkan kepentingannya, setiap negara juga akan bertindak apabila kepentingannya terancam. Dalam kasus ini seperti kerap kali disebutkan, meskipun Tiongkok berbagi hubungan dagang yang positif keduanya memiliki perbedaan prinsip dalam politik internasional. Australia selalu mengambil posisi yang menentang Tiongkok. Apa yang Tiongkok lakukan dapat dijustifikasi sebagai menjaga 'keamanan' ataupun kepentingan negaranya.

Amerika Serikat, meskipun bukan sebagai aktor utama dalam penelitian ini, merupakan faktor lain yang penting dalam penelitian ini. Pertama, Amerika Serikat memiliki posisi yang vital dalam fenomena yang dikaji. Di satu sisi Amerika Serikat merupakan rekan dekat Australia baik secara politik, keamanan dan ekonomi. Keduanya berbagi hubungan yang telah dibangun sejak lama. Di sisi lain, Amerika Serikat memiliki hubungan yang kurang harmonis dengan Tiongkok. Tiongkok merupakan kekuatan yang berusaha bangkit menjadi adidaya ekonomi. Kebangkitan ekonomi Tiongkok sangat pesat sehingga kehadirannya dalam percaturan dunia tidak bisa dihiraukan. Pihak Tiongkok memiliki kapabilitas untuk mengubah kondisi ekonomi internasional. Hubungan yang dimiliki oleh Amerika Serikat dan Tiongkok adalah rivalitas antara dua negara besar.

Berdasarkan teori transisi kekuatan, Tiongkok merupakan kekuatan baru yang mencoba bangkit dan mengubah struktur ekonomi internasional. Teori ini juga percaya bahwa apabila ada negara yang mencoba bangkit hegemoni lama akan

menahan kebangkitannya bersama dengan negara rekan-rekannya. Konsep geoekonomi juga memvalidasi bahwa memang suatu negara mampu bangkit dan menguasai suatu wilayah dengan kekuatannya, dimana ekonomi juga diakui sebagai *power*. *Economic coercion* memperdalam kajian ini dengan menjelaskan bahwa tindakan penekanan ekonomi kini seringkali dilakukan dan diakui menjadi salah satu instrumen untuk menekan pendirian politik sang oposisi.

Penulis menemukan bahwa hubungan Australia dan Tiongkok serta fenomena pengenalan *economic coercion* sebagai suatu isu yang kompleks. Kebijakan yang dikeluarkan Tiongkok bukanlah kebijakan yang semena-mena diakibatkan oleh kondisi dan pertimbangan ekonomi. Koersi dikeluarkan dengan pertimbangan politik dan kepentingan nasional, lebih tepatnya sebagai respons Tiongkok terhadap struktur internasional. Tiongkok menganggap Australia sebagai perpanjangan tangan Amerika Serikat dalam menekan pihaknya. Apa yang Tiongkok lakukan merupakan bentuk retaliasi terhadap apa yang dianggapnya sebagai tekanan eksternal.

Tentunya penelitian yang disampaikan penulis masih bersifat terbatas dan tidak secara menyeluruh mengkaji korsi ekonomi Tiongkok terhadap Australia. Masih banyak titik-titik yang belum penulis sentuh dari penelitian ini sehingga topik *economic coercion* Tiongkok terhadap Australia masih dapat dikembangkan dari sisi lain. Akhir kata, inilah jawaban yang dapat penulis sampaikan guna menjawab pertanyaan penelitian yang diajukan dalam tulisan penelitian “*Economic coercion* Tiongkok Terhadap Australia: 2019-2021”.

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