Menghidupkan Kembali Komitmen ke Timur Tengah

Abstrak:

As a strategy or planned course of action developed by the decision makers of a state, foreign policy has to cope with the fast changing international situation. If the "developer" is constrained, whether by the lack of capability in anticipating the change, or by the dominant pattern of international politics, there will be a serious problem with the foreign policy. It will lag behind the contemporary international changes. Indonesian foreign policy is, therefore, must be kept with any recent and fast development of international politics, or else it will be an iconic remembrance of the golden past. While foreign policy of a state is the art to further a state's national interest, unfortunately the formulation of clear Indonesian national interests is still inexist. As a consequence the "course of action" seems to be more dependent on volatile situation that lingers around. When the pattern of dominance in international politics was dictated by the United States, it is widely known that the pendulum of Indonesian foreign policy was leaning to the West. The inclination was at the expense of Indonesian relations to the Middle East, a region where the historical political support for Indonesian independence first came. Until now, Indonesian foreign policy toward the Middle East has not yet radically changed to accommodate the growing significance of the Middle East to the world. The skyrocketing oil price was the perfect time for Indonesia to allure the investors from the oil rich region. However, since the foreign policy is not fully dedicated to serve the-not-yet-meticulously formulated, the chance missed when the most recent development plummeted the oil price. One finally may infer that the decision makers of Indonesian foreign policy should learn more about the future to be able to anticipate the changes that may take place.

Keyword:

foreign policy, Middle East, policy changes.