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Aukus (Australia-united kingdom-united states) threat to Indo-pacific security

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ABSTRACT

The introduction of nuclear-powered submarines by Australia under AUKUS presents a profound threat to the stability and security of the Indo-Pacific, challenging existing treaties like the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and potentially igniting an arms race. Understanding these dynamics is critical for shaping policies that can mitigate the risks of escalating military conflicts and ensure regional stability. The primary objective of this study is to critically analyze the security implications of the AUKUS alliance on the Indo-Pacific region, with a particular focus on how the introduction of nuclear-powered submarines by Australia could undermine regional treaties and provoke an arms race. This study employs a qualitative research approach, specifically using the method of a literature review. The data sources for this study consist of secondary data, including academic journal articles, books, governmental and non-governmental reports, and policy briefs. Data collection was conducted by systematically searching for relevant literature using keywords such as "AUKUS," "Indo-Pacific security," "military alliances," and "geopolitical threats." The literature was then reviewed and categorized based on its thematic relevance to the study. For data analysis, a thematic analysis method was used to identify and interpret patterns within the literature. The research results show: the impact of defense spending in the Indo-Pacific can be influenced by changes in regional dynamics caused by the AUKUS agreement. Countries can change their defense budgets based on their assessment of security threats in the region and changes in the balance of power. Countries can provide funding to enhance their cybersecurity capabilities, which could include investing in cyber defense measures to protect critical military infrastructure and networks. Investments in capital and technology and equipment are part of defense expenditure. CAUCUS can enhance economic cooperation and integration between participating countries and open new opportunities for trade, investment, and technology transfer in the Indo-Pacific region. This could impact the economic landscape resulting from defense partnerships.



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Introduction

Indonesia is the largest maritime country in the world, Indonesia is also dominated by waters in the form of sea. In addition to having geographical and geopolitical potential, Indonesia has a large potential maritime

threat (Gumantiara et al., 2024). However, as a maritime country Indonesia has not fulfilled the security of its sea area. The tools and number are not yet comparable to the area of Indonesia's sea area. The Indo-Pacific is the fastest-growing region in the world. The region covers 60 percent of the world economy (Suparman, 2024). The Indo-Pacific region is known for its bustling trade traffic. The idea of an Indo-Pacific is inseparable from military interests. The idea that power politics prioritizes one country over the interests of another is a very clear trait of the Indo-Pacific (Novita, 2022). The AUKUS Pact, which was originally created to reduce China's military power in the Indo-Pacific region, has become a threat to countries in Southeast Asia. The presence of eight nuclear-powered submarines in Australia would have a negative impact on Indo-Pacific security stability. Because the submarine has the potential to violate the Southeast Asia nuclear weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) treaty agreed by countries as a commitment to preserve a nuclear-free area and weapons of mass destruction to realize international peace and security (Batudoka, 2023). AUKUS is feared to increase tensions that could trigger nukes, which could cause enormous losses to the security of the Indo-Pacific region. The NPT states are committed to limiting the possession of nuclear weapons through nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and the use of nuclear materials for peaceful purposes.

Based on the most advanced technology ready to be loaned by the United States and Britain, the submarine has anti-detection that can go much faster than conventional submarines. According to Helen Clark and Jim Bolger, Australia has betrayed its neighbour by unilaterally creating a defence alliance that would clearly trigger an arms race in the Asia-Pacific. AUKUS does not consider that Indo-Pacific countries differ in interest from Europe towards China (Suharto et al., 2024). Meanwhile, senior Indonesian diplomat Abdur Kadir Jailani said AUKUS does not violate international norms and a deeper conversation about AUKUS will help mutual trust. The establishment of AUKUS, a trilateral security pact between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, has generated significant debate among scholars and policymakers regarding its implications for Indo-Pacific security. The AUKUS pact, particularly its provision for Australia to acquire nuclear-powered submarines, has been viewed as a strategic move to counterbalance China's growing influence in the region. However, this development has raised concerns about its potential to destabilize the region. The presence of nuclear-powered submarines is seen as a direct challenge to the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ), a treaty designed to ensure the region remains free of nuclear weapons and promotes international peace and security. Scholars argue that AUKUS could trigger a regional arms race, as neighboring countries might feel compelled to enhance their own military capabilities in response (Imannurdin et al., 2024).

Moreover, the introduction of advanced military technologies through AUKUS may exacerbate existing tensions and contribute to a security dilemma, where states increase their security measures, inadvertently provoking similar responses from others, thereby decreasing overall regional security (NAGATA, 2023). This is particularly concerning given the strategic importance of the Indo-Pacific, which accounts for a significant portion of global trade and economic activity. Critics of AUKUS, such as Helen Clark and Jim Bolger, argue that the pact disregards the diverse interests of Indo-Pacific nations, potentially alienating key regional players and undermining collective security efforts (Li, 2022). Conversely, proponents suggest that AUKUS is a necessary measure to deter aggression and maintain a balance of power in the region. However, this perspective is often challenged by the fear that the alliance could lead to increased militarization and heighten the risk of conflict in an already volatile region.

The Indo-Pacific region, as the fastest-growing and economically significant area in the world, is increasingly becoming a focal point of geopolitical tensions, particularly with the emergence of the AUKUS alliance. The introduction of nuclear-powered submarines by Australia under AUKUS presents a profound threat to the stability and security of the Indo-Pacific, challenging existing treaties like the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and potentially igniting an arms race. This development not only jeopardizes the peace and security of Southeast Asia but also undermines the broader efforts of nuclear non-proliferation as outlined by the NPT. Given Indonesia's vast maritime domain and strategic position within this region, the lack of adequate maritime security infrastructure exacerbates the vulnerability of the region, making it imperative to scrutinize the implications of AUKUS on Indo-Pacific security. Understanding these dynamics is critical for shaping policies that can mitigate the risks of escalating military conflicts and ensure regional stability.

The primary objective of this study is to critically analyze the security implications of the AUKUS alliance on the Indo-Pacific region, with a particular focus on how the introduction of nuclear-powered submarines by Australia could undermine regional treaties and provoke an arms race. This research aims to assess the potential threats posed by AUKUS to Indonesia's maritime security, examine the alignment or divergence of Indo-Pacific countries' interests with AUKUS, and explore the broader geopolitical consequences of this alliance on regional stability. Additionally, the study seeks to evaluate the perspectives of key stakeholders,

including Southeast Asian nations and global powers, to offer comprehensive insights into the challenges and opportunities for maintaining peace and security in the Indo-Pacific.

Method

This study employs a qualitative research approach, specifically using the method of a literature review, to analyze the potential threats posed by the AUKUS (Australia-United Kingdom-United States) alliance to Indo-Pacific security (Braun & Clarke, 2006). A literature review is chosen as the research method because it allows for a comprehensive analysis of existing scholarly work, official reports, and policy documents relevant to the topic. This approach enables the identification of patterns, gaps, and trends in the current discourse on AUKUS and its implications for regional security. The data sources for this study consist of secondary data, including academic journal articles, books, governmental and non-governmental reports, and policy briefs. These sources were selected from reputable academic databases such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, and institutional repositories to ensure the reliability and credibility of the information gathered. The selection criteria for these sources focused on their relevance to the topics of Indo-Pacific security, military alliances, geopolitical strategies, and the specific dynamics of the AUKUS partnership (Creswell & Creswell, 2017).

Data collection was conducted by systematically searching for relevant literature using keywords such as "AUKUS," "Indo-Pacific security," "military alliances," and "geopolitical threats." The literature was then reviewed and categorized based on its thematic relevance to the study. The collected data was organized into themes that address the different aspects of the AUKUS alliance, including its strategic objectives, potential threats to regional stability, and the responses from Indo-Pacific countries (Huberman, 2014). For data analysis, a thematic analysis method was used to identify and interpret patterns within the literature. This involved coding the data according to key themes such as military balance, regional power dynamics, and security dilemmas. The findings were then synthesized to provide a nuanced understanding of how AUKUS might threaten Indo-Pacific security and to identify the broader implications for regional geopolitical stability (Sugiyono, 2013). This method allows for a comprehensive and critical examination of the existing literature, contributing to a deeper understanding of the strategic challenges posed by AUKUS.

Results and Discussions

Regional Security Complex Theory is a theory proposed by Barry Buzan with reference to the pattern of friendship and hostility in the sub-global area geographically in the form of interdependence in the field of international security (Kennedy, 2022). The position and location of the RSCT is within the realm of the perspective of Regionalism. After the Cold War in the perspective of politics and security there are three perspectives, namely Neorealism, Globalism and Regionalism. Neorealism has a characteristic: it is state centric with an alternative to unilateral polarization and US hegemony as a super power or multi-polar in the sense that the distribution of power depends on the polarization of the international security political system (Hanggarini et al., 2023). Globalism is the antithesis of neorealism, rooted in culture, transnational relations, and the perspective of liberalism in international political economy.

Thus non-state actors are more prominent, the boundaries between states become vague, unclear, so that relations between states and the private sector are integrated in the international system of economic, political and security bail. Finally, Regionalism is a revision of neorealism and globalism. The first perspective only views territoriality as a part of the polarization of the system while in globalism it is also only seen as control. Regionalism still prioritizes state actors but adds regional or territorial urgency as a determinant in the polarization process, while globalism regionalism criticizes that the region determines the return of the role of the state in the international system.

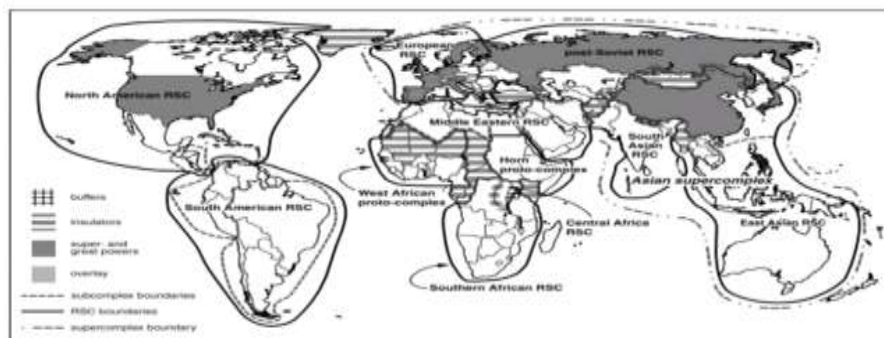
The segment of actors in this pattern consists of: Super Power, Major Power, Regional Actor, Local Actor both state and non-state actor. What is meant by Regional Actor here is a state actor with regional power level such as India, Pakistan in the South (Senarathna, 2023). The four essential structures that are prerequisites for the existence of RSCT according to him are: (1) Boundary lines, distinguishing the region from its neighbors. (2) Structures of an anarchic nature, the territory must consist of two or more autonomous units. (3) There is Polarity which includes the distribution of power between units. (4) Social construction, including patterns of friendship and hostility between units. Buzan further said that when there is a femonema (or problem) - seen as an action, action in the area, there will be immediate threatening impacts and cause various reaction actions – in the short term.

The pretext is because an impact will result in disintegration, merger, conquest, and so on . Furthermore, in the medium term it will result in 3 possible evolutions within the region, namely: (1) Maintenance of Status

Quo conditions. (2) Internal transformation, there is a shift in the structure of the daughter into polarity with unilateral, bipolar or multipolar alternatives. (3) External transformation, there is an expansion of boundaries that change the regional system, for example causing 2 RSCT regions to merge into one form of existence, for example Israel which is in the East RSCT is not intensively involved in the nuclear issue or India.

Indo Pacific as RSCT

The Indo Pacific region from the point of view of RSCT is a region, based on the conceptual definition put forward by Barry Buzan applies four essential structures as prerequisites for its existence: (1) The boundary line, listed in the figure below, unites and locks 3 regions into one region: East Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia, the Pacific into the "Indo Pacific." (2) The structure is anarchy, in the region there is a conflict over the South China Sea conflict over the existence of AUKUS. (3) Polarity, there is a distribution of power between China/East Asia as a great power, vis avis the United States as a super power, with allies United Kingdom and Australia, while ASEAN tends to be autonomous. (4) There is a pattern of friendship: the US, UK, Australia, with New Zealand, against China on the other hand trying to gain allies of several Southeast Asian and Pacific countries



Map 2: Patterns of Regional Security Post-Cold War

Cambridge Books Online © Cambridge University Press, 2009

*Source : Buzan, Barry and Olle Waever. 2003. Region and Power The Structure of International Security. New York : Cambridge University Press.

Roles and Functions of AUKUS

AUKUS is a defense alliance of three countries: Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The aim is to encourage deeper information exchange, technology transfer, and integration of security and defense-related sciences. There are two pillars of this partnership: managing Australia's nuclear submarine program and strengthening defense relationships to shape Indo-Pacific security. In addition, the aim is to foster technological innovation, enhance research and development for upcoming capabilities, and increase the presence of the three countries in the region (Louey, 2024). In addition, AUKUS will see Australia increasingly important in assisting US military operations in collective avoidance strategies.

Impact of AUKUS on Military Power in the Indo-Pacific

The aim of AUKUS is to enhance the security and defence capabilities of participating nations, particularly through the management of Australia's nuclear submarine programme. Thus, military capabilities in the Indo-Pacific region can be enhanced, which can result in a balance of power. AUKUS is committed to providing Australia with advanced military technology (Kumar, 2023). This could include the transfer of technology related to the construction and operation of nuclear-powered submarines. The Australian navy can get better and more sophisticated with this advanced technology. With greater endurance and longer range than nuclear-powered submarines, Australia has more strategic room to act. This suggests that Australia has the ability to defend its navy for longer periods and conduct operations at greater distances from the coast, allowing it to expand its dominance in the Indo-Pacific. By purchasing advanced military capabilities, especially submarines, Australia can protect itself from potential adversaries. This capability can serve as a strategic advantage to deter aggressive actions or threats at sea, as nuclear-powered submarines have sophisticated surveillance and intelligence capabilities.

To receive advanced military technology, defense infrastructure, including training facilities, maintenance capabilities, and supporting infrastructure, must be modernized. This will help the overall modernization of Australia's defence apparatus (Wilkins, 2023). In short, the AUKUS treaty allows Australia to enhance its military capabilities, especially in the maritime field. by acquiring advanced military technology, expanding

strategic reach, and enhancing interoperability with key allies. This assists Australia in addressing security issues in the Indo-Pacific region. AUKUS has the strategic objective of collaborating with allies to improve the military balance against China. This could change the Indo-Pacific, and countries like Australia, Japan and South Korea must change their defense strategies.

Defense companies such as Northrop Grumman and Thales will see opportunities in the next ten years. Due to the allocation of funds and investments made by countries in the Indo-Pacific region in response to strategic developments and changes brought about by the agreement, this could increase military presence and capabilities in the region. The AUKUS treaty, particularly the transfer of advanced military technology such as nuclear-powered submarines, might prompt Indo-Pacific nations to increase their defense budgets. This is happening because of current security challenges and the need for better military capabilities. Countries in the region could provide funding to update their military capabilities, which could include building better defense infrastructure.

The AUKUS treaty allows countries to provide funds to purchase advanced military capabilities, such as investments in missile defense systems, naval assets, cyber capabilities, and other advanced protection technologies. Countries can provide special funding to improve their naval capabilities. Countries might buy capabilities that aid in repression strategies, aimed at stopping enemy efforts. Defense spending in the Indo-Pacific could be affected by changes in regional dynamics caused by the AUKUS agreement. Countries can change their defense budgets based on their assessment of security threats in the region and changes in the balance of power (Parveen & Khan, 2022). Countries can provide funds to improve their cybersecurity capabilities, which could include investing in cyber defense measures to protect critical military infrastructure and networks. Investments in capital and technology and equipment are part of defense spending.

AUKUS's Impact on Economies in the Indo-Pacific

AUKUS has the ability to enhance economic cooperation and integration between participating countries and open up new opportunities for trade, investment, and technology transfer in the Indo-Pacific region. This could impact the economic landscape resulting from defense partnerships. Here are some important components related to economic impact. With the transfer of advanced military technology, the AUKUS agreement can improve the defense industry of participating countries. This includes the development and development of defense technology, which can drive economic growth in the sector. Greater spending on defense and the development of more sophisticated military capabilities could lead to more jobs and economic opportunities. This is especially true for industries related to defense manufacturing, research and development, and technology. It is possible that the technological cooperation element of AUKUS will allow participating countries to share advanced technologies. This transfer can drive progress and innovation in technology. This progress could spread to the non-defense sector and boost economic growth. Modernization of defense capabilities typically includes investment in infrastructure (Kuź & Jureńczyk, 2023). It includes the construction of facilities for research and development, production, and maintenance.

This type of infrastructure investment can benefit the economy of local communities. The AUKUS agreement could affect international supply chains, especially in the areas of technology and defense. Defense collaboration in AUKUS could affect trade relations between participating nations and other nations in the Indo-Pacific. In addition, changes in supply chain patterns could impact the economies of Indo-Pacific nations and beyond. Geographical phenomena used in the decision-making process can affect economic relations. The AUKUS treaty has caused diplomatic tensions, especially with the cancellation of an existing submarine treaty with France (CĂLUGĂRU, n.d.). These tensions could affect the economy, trade, and cooperation in other areas. Because of its influence on the economy, countries involved in AUKUS can attract or redirect investment to the technology and defense sectors. This could affect Indo-Pacific capital flows. If defense positions and geopolitical dynamics change as a result of the AUKUS agreement, this could affect economic stability in the area. As part of the economy, investors and businesses have the ability to evaluate the possible consequences on their investments and their operations. In addition, the broader global economic situation affects the economy of AUKUS.

Trade, economic and monetary policy policies can influence the regional impact of the deal. It is important to remember that the economic implications of the AUKUS agreement are diverse and related to various aspects of global geopolitics, security, and economy. The specific impact will depend on how the deal develops, the actions of other countries and the overall economic condition of the Indo-Pacific. Machine learning, artificial intelligence, and new technologies can drive economic growth and innovation. The AUKUS (Australia-UK-US) treaty addresses possible advances and innovations in advanced technologies, especially in terms of defence and security, in the Indo-Pacific region (Jennings, n.d.). Although defense technology is the main focus, advances can also have an impact on the non-defense sector. New applications for materials, communications, and other technologies may emerge in various areas of the economy, driving

the growth of other sectors. AUKUS has the capability to provide participating countries with a technological defense advantage. New technologies can transcend defense and impact the Indo-Pacific technology landscape. By redeploying troops and encouraging allies to bolster regional security, AUKUS demonstrates a shift in U.S. global strategy. In response to the AUKUS Agreement, countries in the Indo-Pacific may face diplomatic and strategic challenges as they navigate economic ties, security concerns and geopolitical dynamics. This can change the balance of resources and power in the region, which can have a good or bad impact on economic growth in the region. Governments and policymakers can conduct assessments to understand the economic impact of the AUKUS agreement.

Threats to the Indo-Pacific Region

Security Threats to the Indo-Pacific Region

The goal of the AUKUS Agreement is to transform the strategic position and alliance of nations in the Indo-Pacific region. The agreement has the potential to change the geopolitical landscape and encourage countries to reconsider their strategic relationship with a focus on defense cooperation and advanced military technology transfer. The AUKUS Convention can help Indo-Pacific nations reassess their existing alliances. Countries might reconsider their strength and collaboration in response to the defense dynamics posed by AUKUS (Townshend & Crabtree, 2022). These agreements can help build or strengthen current alliances. Countries in the region may seek to join countries that agree to address the evolving security landscape. AUKUS agreements can have an impact on current agreements and partnerships (Bromund, 2022). Countries previously close to Australia or cooperating on defence with it may have different relationships. Countries can express their concerns or support strategic changes based on how they see the AUKUS agreement as impacting stability and security in the region.

AUKUS has the ability to influence dynamics in the region. Contemporary military capabilities can change the public's perspective on military power and might, which can change the balance of power in the Indo-Pacific region as a whole. In reaction to threats or changing security conditions, countries in the region may change their strategic position (Saputra et al., 2024). The AUKUS treaty can affect the way countries plan and deal with issues. Even countries that are not directly involved in the AUKUS agreement can be affected by changes in strategic dynamics. As countries assess the impact of the AUKUS treaty on regional stability and security, geostrategic considerations such as control of key maritime routes and access to vital resources may emerge (McDougall, 2023). Overall, the Indo-Pacific's security architecture may change as a result of strategic adjustments. This can include changing the place of defense, military doctrine, and regional security systems. The AUKUS agreement and subsequent strategic adjustments affected regional stability. The collective actions and responses of Indo-Pacific nations will shape the overall security environment (Yusnita Sari & Oktavian, 2024). After the AUKUS agreement refers to the geopolitical changes and shifts in alliances and partnerships that can occur as Indo-Pacific nations respond to the dynamic defense changes brought about by the trilateral agreement.

The Chinese government reacted that AUKUS encourages an arms race, an attempt to counter militaries in the Indo-Pacific region, giving rise to conflicts that threaten stability in the Indo-Pacific region and regional security. The best solution is peaceful coexistence, trust and diplomatic settlement (Hardy, 2021). In addition, respecting the sovereignty of nations in the Indo-Pacific region as part of broader geopolitical dynamics. In addition, the existence of AUKUS according to Indonesia and ASEAN will threaten various regimes that have been agreed in this region such as the principles of peace, non-proliferation, and non-alignment. New Zealand also argues so, further stressing the country is a member of the South Pacific nuclear-free zone and actively supports nuclear non-proliferation.

AUKUS Threats to Indo-Pacific Economies

Geopolitical changes affect the balance of resources and power in the region, thus threatening the economic growth of the region. Potential threats include trade, investment, and economic cooperation. Countries in the Indo-Pacific are required to protect important industries and supply chains (Graham, 2021). They are beset by a choice between economic prosperity and national security due to the changing geopolitical landscape due to the AUKUS agreement. Countries seek to manage difficulties and opportunities that may arise from the agreement while maintaining a strategic balance in their diplomatic and economic commitments.

Trade, economic and monetary policy policies can influence the regional impact of the deal. It is important to remember that the economic implications of the AUKUS agreement are diverse and related to various aspects of global geopolitics, security, and economy (Kennedy, 2023). The specific impact will depend on how the deal develops, the actions of other countries and the overall economic condition of the Indo-Pacific. Machine learning, artificial intelligence, and new technologies can drive economic growth and innovation. The AUKUS (Australia-UK-US) treaty addresses possible advances and innovations in advanced technologies, especially in terms of defence and security, in the Indo-Pacific region (Sundararaman, 2023).

Although defense technology is the main focus, advances can also have an impact on the non-defense sector. New applications for materials, communications, and other technologies may emerge in various areas of the economy, driving the growth of other sectors. AUKUS has the capability to provide participating countries with a technological defense advantage (Spinck, 2022). New technologies can transcend defense and impact the Indo-Pacific technology landscape. Countries in the Indo-Pacific may face diplomatic and strategic challenges as they navigate economic ties, security concerns and geopolitical dynamics (Bisley, 2023).

Designing solutions to problems of trade, investment, and economic cooperation is an alternative in the face of these threats. By implementing economic security measures, governments can protect critical industries and supply chains. This can include policies aimed at maintaining major economic strengths in times of geopolitical uncertainty (Madzrib, 2023). To strike a balance between economic and security interests, the two must be adjusted. Countries can adopt policies that enhance economic prosperity and national security taking into account the changing geopolitical landscape to address the complex relationship between economic and security reasons in the AUKUS agreement. States are charged with managing difficulties and opportunities that may arise from agreements while maintaining a strategic balance in their diplomatic and economic commitments.

The research provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact of AUKUS within the framework of Barry Buzan's Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT), particularly focusing on the Indo-Pacific region. The key findings highlight that AUKUS significantly influences the regional security dynamics by enhancing military capabilities, particularly through Australia's acquisition of nuclear-powered submarines. This development challenges the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) and potentially triggers an arms race, altering the balance of power in the Indo-Pacific. The research further shows that AUKUS reinforces existing alliances among Western powers while simultaneously heightening tensions with China, which perceives the alliance as a direct threat, potentially destabilizing the region's security architecture.

The study also reveals that AUKUS impacts not only military power but also the economic landscape of the Indo-Pacific. The transfer of advanced military technology and the subsequent modernization of defense infrastructure could stimulate economic growth within the defense sector of participating countries. However, the geopolitical shifts caused by AUKUS might also threaten regional economic stability, particularly by complicating trade relations and supply chains. Countries in the Indo-Pacific face the challenge of balancing national security concerns with economic prosperity, a tension exacerbated by the changing geopolitical landscape influenced by AUKUS.

Overall, the research contributes to the existing body of knowledge by applying RSCT to understand the evolving security and economic dynamics in the Indo-Pacific region due to AUKUS. It underscores the critical role that regional alliances and power distributions play in shaping both the security environment and economic conditions in sub-global areas. The findings suggest that AUKUS could lead to both internal and external transformations within the region, as countries adjust their strategies in response to the new security realities. This research offers valuable insights into the implications of AUKUS for regional security, highlighting the need for careful management of military alliances and economic policies to maintain stability in the Indo-Pacific.

Conclusions

Bary Buzzan's approach to RSCT emphasizes the power of Super Power, Major Power, Regional Power and even local power will affect the security condition of the Indo-Pacific as a region, moreover the Indo Pacific is a combination of East Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand and several Pacific countries. The existence of AUKUS has a security impact, namely to increase the security and defense capabilities of participating countries, opportunities for transfer of military technology and weapons, but this actually becomes a threat, namely changing the place of defense, military doctrine, and regional security systems. The AUKUS agreement and subsequent strategic adjustments affected regional stability. Concrete steps that threaten include the AUKUS arms race also threaten the existence of Non-Proliferation regimes and Nuclear-Free Zones in the Indo Pacific. From an economic point of view, because AUKUS has an impact on geopolitics and geostrategy, it directly provides an impact in the economic field, especially economic growth, trade, investment and economic cooperation. Countries can adopt policies that enhance economic prosperity and national security taking into account the changing geopolitical landscape to address the complex relationship between economic and security reasons in the AUKUS agreement. States are charged with managing difficulties and opportunities that may arise from agreements while maintaining a strategic balance in their diplomatic and economic commitments.

This research makes significant contributions to the field of international security and regional studies by applying Barry Buzan's Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT) to analyze the impact of the AUKUS alliance on the Indo-Pacific region. The study highlights how the introduction of AUKUS alters the security landscape by enhancing the defense capabilities of its participating countries through the transfer of advanced military technology, while simultaneously posing threats to regional stability. Specifically, the research underscores the dual nature of AUKUS, where the potential for increased security and military preparedness is counterbalanced by the risks of an arms race, the undermining of non-proliferation regimes, and the erosion of nuclear-free zones in the Indo-Pacific. Moreover, the research extends the understanding of the interconnectedness between geopolitics, geostrategy, and economic outcomes. It demonstrates that shifts in regional security dynamics, prompted by AUKUS, have direct and far-reaching economic consequences, influencing trade, investment, and economic cooperation across the Indo-Pacific. This insight is crucial for policymakers, as it emphasizes the need for a balanced approach that integrates economic prosperity with national security considerations, ensuring that strategic adjustments do not destabilize the broader regional order. The broader implications of this research lie in its ability to inform future policy decisions and international relations strategies in the Indo-Pacific. By providing a nuanced understanding of how regional security arrangements like AUKUS can reshape power distributions and economic trajectories, the study offers a valuable framework for anticipating the long-term consequences of similar alliances. It also contributes to the ongoing discourse on the role of major powers in regional security complexes, highlighting the delicate balance required to maintain stability in a region as strategically vital and diverse as the Indo-Pacific. This research, therefore, enriches the literature on regional security and offers practical insights for maintaining peace and stability in increasingly interconnected global regions.

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