

ABSTRAK

Kawasan Asia Timur, khususnya Selat Taiwan, merupakan salah satu titik panas geopolitik dengan intensitas konflik tertinggi di dunia. Terpilihnya Tsai Ing-wen dari Partai Demokratik Progresif (DPP) pada tahun 2016 memicu eskalasi signifikan dalam dinamika hubungan lintas selat, mendorong Tiongkok mengintensifkan strategi pertahanannya melalui pendekatan non-konvensional. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis strategi pertahanan Tiongkok melalui penerapan taktik greyzone terhadap Taiwan pada periode 2016–2020. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif-analitis dan teknik pengumpulan data studi pustaka melalui sumber-sumber primer maupun sekunder yang relevan. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan kerangka teoritis realisme ofensif John J. Mearsheimer. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Tiongkok menerapkan taktik greyzone secara terintegrasi melalui empat instrumen utama: eskalasi militer berkelanjutan, isolasi diplomatik yang mengakibatkan Taiwan kehilangan tujuh sekutu diplomatik, koersi ekonomi melalui restriksi pariwisata dan penargetan perusahaan pro-kemerdekaan, serta operasi siber dan kampanye disinformasi yang mencapai sekitar 2.400 serangan per hari pada periode 2018–2019. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa taktik greyzone Tiongkok merupakan manifestasi logis dari realisme ofensif, yakni strategi rasional dan terukur untuk memaksimalkan kekuatan relatif secara akumulatif tanpa memicu respons militer langsung Amerika Serikat.

Kata Kunci: *Greyzone, Realisme Ofensif, Tiongkok, Taiwan, Strategi Pertahanan*

ABSTRACT

East Asia, particularly the Taiwan Strait, constitutes one of the world's most contested geopolitical flashpoints. The 2016 electoral victory of Tsai Ing-wen of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) triggered a significant escalation in cross-strait dynamics, prompting China to intensify its defense strategy through unconventional approaches. This study aimed to analyze China's defense strategy through the application of gray zone tactics against Taiwan during the 2016–2020 period. A qualitative approach with descriptive-analytical methods was employed, utilizing document analysis of primary and secondary sources. The analysis was conducted within the theoretical framework of John J. Mearsheimer's offensive realism. The findings revealed that China deployed greyzone tactics in an integrated manner through four primary instruments: sustained military escalation, systematic diplomatic isolation resulting in Taiwan losing seven diplomatic allies, economic coercion through tourism restrictions and targeting of pro-independence firms, and cyber operations alongside disinformation campaigns that reached approximately 2,400 attacks per day during 2018–2019. This study concluded that China's greyzone tactics represent a logical manifestation of offensive realism, a rational and calibrated strategy to cumulatively maximize relative power without triggering a direct military response from the United States.

Keywords: *Greyzone, Offensive Realism, China, Taiwan, Defense Strategy*