



# **Quadrilateral Security Dialogue in Balancing China's Belt and Road Initiative**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**Submitted as one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Sosial**

**By**

**Puan Maharani Putri**

**Admoko ID No. 016201900029**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDY PROGRAM**

**CIKARANG**

**February, 2023**

## Thesis Puan Maharani

### ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

8%

STUDENT PAPERS

### MATCH ALL SOURCES (ONLY SELECTED SOURCE PRINTED)

4%

★ Submitted to Open University Malaysia

Student Paper

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

**Average Perplexity Score: 310.957**



A document's perplexity is a measurement of the randomness of the text

**Burstiness Score: 286.497**



A document's burstiness is a measurement of the variation in perplexity

**Your text is likely to be  
written entirely by a  
human**

The nature of AI-generated content is changing constantly. While we build more robust models for GPTZero, we recommend that educators take these results as one of many pieces in a holistic assessment of student work.

Quadrilateral Security Dialogue in Balancing China's Belt and Road Initiative By Puan Maharani  
Putri Admoko ID No.

016201900029 A Thesis presented to the Faculty of Humanities President University in Partial  
Fulfillment of the requirements of a Bachelor's Degree in International Relations Major in  
Diplomacy Studies January 2023 i THESIS ADVISER RECOMMENDATION LETTER This thesis  
entitled "QSD's Relevance Toward China's National Interest," prepared and submitted by Puan  
Maharani Putri Admoko in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor in  
the Faculty of Humanities has been reviewed and found to have satisfied the requirements for a  
thesis to be examined

## ABSTRACT

**Puan Maharani Putri Admoko, International Relations 2019, President University**

**Thesis Title:** *"QSD's Relevance Toward China's National Interest"*

This study is conducted to observe and find the knowledge and understanding of and a presupposition on the outcome of tensions between QSD and China relations. Whether QSD affects any decision-making by China or President Xi Jin Ping in their national interest, particularly the current ongoing project Belt Road Initiative (BRI). The necessity for the research arose due to the re-emergence of QSD in 2017 and QSD's view toward China and the Indo-Pacific and how it shall impact China's national interest and the political balance in the Indo-Pacific. The significance also analyses the conduct or any activities and movements made by QSD and how it impacts any member relations with China. This research will address any issue raised by QSD that can hinder the BRI project, China's current national interest. The Research Method used in this research is the qualitative method. The limitation of this study is that the time frame for this study will be from the QSD's resurgence, which began in 2015, when the forum started to emphasize China more and positioned itself as the protector of the Indo-Pacific region, through the start of numerous joint military drills by The United States and multiple QSD members, and into the year 2022 when the study is conducted. As a conclusion for the study, it is found that QSD is focusing on many issues other than China and that While the members of QSD are offering an alternative project that is deemed safer by QSD, the number of the investment money is far from what the BRI project is offering. Such nd that QSD did not give any effect towards the BRI proven by the number of the country joining BRI is not diminishing.

**Keywords:** China, QSD (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue), BRI (Belt Road Initiatives), Xi Jin Ping, Australia, India, Japan, The United States of America.

## ABSTRAK

**Puan Maharani Putri Admoko, International Relations 2019, President University**

**Thesis Title:** *“QSD's Relevance Toward China's National Interest”*

Kajian ini dilakukan untuk mengamati dan menemukan pengetahuan dan pemahaman serta praduga atas akibat dari ketegangan antara QSD dan hubungan China. Pemahaman tentang apakah QSD memengaruhi pengambilan keputusan apa pun oleh China atau Presiden Xi Jin Ping untuk kepentingan nasional mereka, khususnya proyek Belt Road Initiative (BRI) yang sedang berlangsung saat ini. Kebutuhan akan penelitian muncul karena kemunculan kembali QSD pada tahun 2017 dan pandangan QSD terhadap China dan Indo-Pasifik serta bagaimana hal tersebut akan berdampak pada kepentingan nasional China dan keseimbangan politik di Indo-Pasifik.

Signifikansi juga menganalisis perilaku atau aktivitas dan gerakan apa pun yang dilakukan oleh QSD dan bagaimana hal itu memengaruhi hubungan anggota dengan Tiongkok. Penelitian ini akan membahas masalah apa pun yang diangkat oleh QSD yang mungkin dapat menghambat proyek BRI, kepentingan nasional China saat ini. Metode Penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode Kualitatif. Keterbatasan kajian ini adalah kerangka waktu kajian ini akan dimulai dari kebangkitan QSD yang dimulai pada tahun 2015, ketika forum tersebut mulai lebih menekankan China dan memposisikan diri sebagai pelindung kawasan Indo-Pasifik, melalui dimulainya banyak latihan militer gabungan oleh Amerika Serikat dan banyak anggota QSD, dan hingga tahun 2022, saat penelitian dilakukan. Sebagai Kesimpulan untuk penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa QSD berfokus pada banyak isu selain China dan bahwa Sementara anggota QSD menawarkan proyek alternatif yang dianggap lebih aman oleh QSD, jumlah uang investasi jauh dari yang ditawarkan oleh proyek BRI Karena itulah jumlah negara yang bergabung dengan BRI tidak berkurang.

**Kata Kunci:** China, QSD (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue), BRI (Belt Road Initiatives), Xi Jin Ping, Australia, India, Jepang, Amerika Serikat.

## Table of Contents

|                                                                              |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>PANEL OF EXAMINER APPROVAL SHEET</b>                                      | <b>i</b>    |
| <b>DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY</b>                                            | <b>ii</b>   |
| <b>ABSTRACT</b>                                                              | <b>iii</b>  |
| <b>ABSTRAK</b>                                                               | <b>iv</b>   |
| <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>                                                       | <b>v</b>    |
| <b>List Of Figures</b>                                                       | <b>vii</b>  |
| <b>List Of Tables</b>                                                        | <b>viii</b> |
| <b>Chapter I</b>                                                             | <b>1</b>    |
| <b>Introduction</b>                                                          | <b>1</b>    |
| <b>I.1 Background of the study</b>                                           | <b>1</b>    |
| <b>I.2. Problem Identified</b>                                               | <b>2</b>    |
| <b>I.3. Research Question</b>                                                | <b>3</b>    |
| <b>I.4. Research Objectives</b>                                              | <b>4</b>    |
| <b>I.5. Significance of the Study</b>                                        | <b>4</b>    |
| <b>1.6. Theoretical Framework</b>                                            | <b>5</b>    |
| <b>1.6.1 Balance of Threat Theory</b>                                        | <b>5</b>    |
| <b>I.7 Scope and Limitations</b>                                             | <b>7</b>    |
| <b>I.8. Assumptions</b>                                                      | <b>7</b>    |
| <b>I.9. Research Methodology</b>                                             | <b>7</b>    |
| <b>I.10. Characterization</b>                                                | <b>9</b>    |
| <b>Chapter II Studies of QSD and China's National Interest</b>               | <b>10</b>   |
| <b>II.1. The Rebirth of QSD And What Will It Bringsto China</b>              | <b>10</b>   |
| <b>II.2. Studies on China's National Interest (BRI)</b>                      | <b>16</b>   |
| <b>Chapter III Analyzing QSD Through Balance of Threat Theory</b>            | <b>21</b>   |
| <b>III.1. QSD In the Balance Of Threat Towards China's National Interest</b> | <b>21</b>   |
| <b>Chapter IV Outcome and Conclusion</b>                                     | <b>42</b>   |
| <b>IV.1. Outcome Of The Research</b>                                         | <b>42</b>   |
| <b>IV.2. Conclusion</b>                                                      | <b>51</b>   |
| <b>Bibliography</b>                                                          | <b>53</b>   |

## **List Of Figures**

|                                                                     |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1 Most Influential Economic Power In Southeast Asia in 2021  | 15 |
| Figure 2 Countries of the Belt and Road Initiative as of March 2022 | 19 |
| Figure 3 China's GDP from 2016-2021                                 | 24 |
| Figure 4 Japan and India Close Proximity with China                 | 30 |

## **List Of Tables**

|                                                        |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 1 China's Military Budget from 2016-2021         | 26 |
| Table 2 The USA's Military Budget from 2016-2021       | 26 |
| Table 3 India's Military Budget                        | 27 |
| Table 4 Australia's Military Budget                    | 27 |
| Table 5 Japan's Military Budget from 2016-2021         | 28 |
| Table 6 List of countries that joined the BRI project. | 33 |
| Table 7 List of Country clients of AIIB                |    |