



POLITEA Jurnal Pemikiran Politik Islam

ISSN : 2621-0312

e-ISSN: 2657-1560

Vol. 2 No.1 Tahun 2019

Doi : 10.21043/politea.v2i1.5374

<http://journal.stainkudus.ac.id/index.php/politea>

Geopolitical Codes of The United States Policy to Relocate Its Embassy to Israel to Jerusalem

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Abstract

Geopolitical Codes of the United States Policy to Relocate Its Embassy to Israel to Jerusalem. Trump's policy to relocate the US embassy triggered Palestinian mass protests and wider political tension. Ten of thousands Palestinian took part in Gaza protests. Protests are also took place on The West Bank, where the focus was the embassy move. A mass protests turned violent, as Israeli troops responded with rifle fire. This policy raises strong reactions from world leaders. This paper aims to explain the geopolitical codes of The United States Policy : who are the allies or the supporter of the US policy in case of US embassy relocation and who are the enemies that against the US policy. We will find out whether this United States agenda will succeed in leading world opinion and influencing other countries' foreign policies and the consequences of what the United States will give to its supporters and opponents of its policies.

Keywords: Geopolitical Codes, Foreign Policy, Israeli-Palestina Conflict

Introduction

The United States administration officially relocated its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem on May 14, 2018, fulfilling one of Donald Trump's key promises during his election campaign. The day after the relocation was a Nakba Day to commemorate the annexation of Palestinian territories in 1948. Nakba is an Arab word for 'Catastrophe', it signals a mass eviction from the 1940s that created that created a refugee crisis. Today, there are more than 7 million Palestinian refugees, defined as people displaced in 1948 and their descendants. This declaration of Israel was opposed by Arab countries such as Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, triggering an Arab-Israeli war. After nine months war, in 1949, a ceasefire was reached between Israel and Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria. As a result of this war, Israel managed to control 78

percent of the Palestinian Mandate. After the Israeli occupation, around 750 thousand Palestinians who fled out of the territory that was part of Israel were not allowed to return to the area. Palestinian refugees who live in refugee camps in the West Bank (Jordan), Gaza Strip (Egypt) and Syria attempt to get back into Israeli territory but being caught and deported (Hardoko, 2012).

The relocation of the US embassy to Jerusalem is faster than the planned time-the end of 2019. This relocation also marks the commemoration of the 70th anniversary the formation of the State of Israel. During the 2016 election campaign, Donald Trump made a signature promise that he would recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and would relocate the US embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. There has long been pressure from pro-Israel politicians in Washington to relocate the Embassy to Jerusalem. Then the statement was realized after Trump won the election and served as the U.S. President. Speaking in the White House's Diplomatic Reception Room on December 6, 2017, Trump stated that Israel is a sovereign nation with the right like any other sovereign nation to determine its own capital and the relocation is a necessary condition for achieving peace. Trump also announced his plan to eventually relocate the US Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and begin the difficult logistical work of building a new diplomatic facility in the contested city (Williams & Wildman, 2017).

Trump described Jerusalem as the capital that the Jewish people established in ancient times. Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu stated that the US announcement was a "historic landmark" and that Mr Trump's decision was "courageous and just". Netanyahu said the Trump's speech was an important step towards peace, for there is no peace that doesn't include Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Israel. The city had been the capital of Israel for nearly 70 years ("Jerusalem: Trump move prompts negative world reaction," 2017).

Since Trump's announcement there have been Palestinian protests and wider political tension. Ten of thousands Palestinian took part in Gaza protests. Protests are also took place on The West Bank, where the focus was the embassy move. A mass protests turned violent, as Israeli troops responded with rifle fire. Monday, May 15 became the bloodiest day since the campaign of demonstrations began seven weeks ago to protest Israel's economic blockade of Gaza. Israeli troops and snipers used barrages of tear gas as well as live gunfire to keep protesters from entering Israeli territory. The Health Ministry of Palestina reported at least 58 people have been killed in the latest round of protest. More than 2.700 Palestinian demonstrators were injured with at least 1.350 wounded by gunfire along the border fence with Gaza. The mass protests began on March 30 and had already left dozens dead (Halbfinger, Kershner, & Walsh, 2018).

The Palestinian authority has strongly rejected the Trump administration's decision on Jerusalem. The status of Jerusalem goes to the core of Israel's conflict with the Palestinians. The city is the home to key religious sites sacred to Islam, Judaism and Christianity, especially in East Jerusalem. The Palestinians claim East Jerusalem as the capital of a future state, and according to 1993 Israel Palestinian peace accords, its final status is meant to be discussed in the latter stages peace talks. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas called it a "slap in the face" and said Washington could no longer be regarded as an honest broker in any peace talks with Israel. The leader of

Islamist movement Hamas, Ismail Haniya called for a new “intifada” or uprising. He stated that The Trump administration decision is an aggression and a declaration of war against Palestinian people (“Jerusalem: Trump move prompts negative world reaction,” 2017).

The Islam nations also rejected Trump administration decision. The Cairo-based Arab League, comprising 22 member states, urged the international community to oppose what it consider (*World leaders react to US embassy relocation to Jerusalem*, 2018). The Arab League called it a dangerous measure that would have repercussion across the region and also questioned the future role of the US as a trusted mediator in peace talks. Meanwhile, the international community also highlighted Trump administration decision. UK Prime Minister Theresa May said her government disagreed with the US decision which was unhelpful in terms of prospects for peace in the region. There are no plans to relocate The British Embassy to Israel that based in Tel Aviv as the US did. United Nation Secretary General said that Trump decision would jeopardise the prospect of peace for Israel and Palestina. China and Russia also expressed their concern that the move could lead to an escalation of tension in the region.

This study use a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is a research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects holistically, and by way of descriptions in the form of words and languages, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong, 2007). This type of research is descriptive research that is used to find out and investigate a social problem by presenting the final results through the presentation and analysis of phenomena in a clear theoretical framework(Silalahi, 2009).

The object of this descriptive qualitative research is the United States Foreign Policy with a specific issue on the relocation of United State Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. The level of analysis of this research is the state where the review is focused on the process of making decisions about international relations, that is a foreign policy, by a State as a whole. In this study is US foreign policy as analysis unit and the relocation of US Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem as an explanation unit. Technical analysis used is data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. To collect data, researchers used library research techniques by collecting data from books, literature, documents, articles, scientific journals and various sources related to this research.

Discussion

Geopolitical codes is the manner in which a country orientates itself toward the world. Each country in the world defines its geopolitical codes, consisting of five main calculations : 1) who are the current and political allies; 2) who are the current and potential enemies; 3) how can maintain the allies and nurture political allies; 4) how can counter the current enemies and emerging threat; 5) how a country justify the four calculations above to its public, and to the global community. Every country has a geopolitical code. For many countries their main, if not sole, concern is with their

immediate neighbors: are they friends or enemies, is increased trade or imminent invasion the issue? But some countries profess to develop a regional geopolitical code in which they have influence beyond their immediate neighbors. The world leaders are the primary agents in this role. A challenge to their authority anywhere on the globe requires a response, for their legitimacy is based upon their global reach. On the other hand, world leadership requires world “follow-ship.” Much diplomatic energy is spent to make sure countries are “on-board” the world leader’s agenda. Any attempt by another country to create a global geopolitical code is interpreted as a challenge to the world leader. Though we can distinguish the power and influence of a country through designating its geopolitical code as local, regional, or global, it is false to separate local geopolitical codes from the global geopolitical context. Though the range of geopolitical calculations may be local, the influence of the global geopolitical context remains (Flint, 2006). In this paper, it will be explained that the United States policy of relocating its embassy to Jerusalem will bring a response from the international community. Geopolitical codes are a tool to map the position of countries in the world towards this US policy, whether to be an alliance or to be a repellent. For both refusing and supporting countries, the United States will provide different treatment.

Foreign policy is General objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states. The development of foreign policy is influenced by domestic considerations, the policies or behaviour of other states, or plans to advance specific geopolitical designs. There are several objectives and considerations underlying a country making foreign policy, namely: 1) maintaining State integrity; 2) increasing economic interests; 3) guaranteeing national security; and 4) building power. US policy to relocate its embassy to Jerusalem is a step that is considered beneficial for the United States. Israel is a potential alliance for the United States. Increased cooperation with Israel will help secure interests and strengthen the supremacy of the United States in the Middle East Region.

The ties between Israel and the United States runs deep—shared values, economic partnership, strategic cooperation, humanitarian assistance and cultural ties. Only eleven minutes after Israel declared its independence in 1948, President Harry Truman recognized the new Jewish State. President Truman offered \$135 million in loans to help Israel cope with the arrival of thousands of refugees from the Holocaust. Within the first three years of Israel’s establishment, the number of immigrants more than doubled the Jewish population of the country. Mass immigrations have continued throughout Israeli history. Since 1989, Israel absorbed approximately one million Jews from the former Soviet Union. The United States worked with Israel to bring Jews from Arab countries, Ethiopia and the former Soviet Union to Israel, and has assisted in their absorption into Israeli society. Since this time, all the leaders of the United States have expressed their support for the State of Israel, and the people of both countries have continually nurtured, promoted and

developed their shared values and interests. The unique and special relationship between Israel and the United States is multifaceted, heartfelt and strong (Oren, 2008).

For decades, the United States and Israel have maintained strong bilateral relations based on a number of factors, including robust domestic U.S. support for Israel and its security; shared strategic goals in the Middle East; a mutual commitment to democratic values; and historical ties dating from U.S. support for the creation of Israel in 1948. U.S. foreign aid has been a major component in cementing and reinforcing these ties. Although successive Administrations have disapproved of some Israeli policies, including settlement construction in the West Bank, U.S. officials and many lawmakers have long considered Israel to be a vital partner in the region, and U.S. aid packages for Israel have reflected this calculation. Some observers, including opponents of U.S. aid to Israel, argue that U.S. assistance to Israel supports Israeli arms purchases without providing sufficient scrutiny of controversial Israeli military actions that—these observers assert—contravene various laws and international norms, particularly regarding treatment of Palestinians (Sharp, 2018).

Table I. Total U.S. Foreign Aid Obligations to Israel: 1946-2017

current, or noninflation-adjusted, dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	Military	Economic	Missile Defense	Total
1946-2016	91,617.786	34,265.675	5,104.874	130,988.340
2017	3,175.000	-	600.735	3,775.740
2018	-	-	-	-
2019 Request	3,300.000	-	500.000	3,800.000
Total	94,792.790	34,265.675	5,705.61	134,764.080

Sources: U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants (Greenbook) and the U.S. State Department.

Notes: The Greenbook figures do not include missile defense funding provided by the Department of Defense. As of February 2018, Congress has not appropriated FY2018 funds.

Various collaborations that have been born from US relations with Israel are the United States Israel Enhance Security Cooperation Act of 6 2012, the United States-Israel Missile Defense Cooperation Act of 2013, the United States of America Energy Cooperation Act, the United States Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2013, Iron Dome Support Act, Memorandum of Understanding. One of the theories that explains the underlying factors of US support for Israel according to Professors John Mearsheiner and Stephen Walt is the power of the pro-Israel lobby, particularly the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) (Priyatna, 2014). The policy of relocating the US Embassy to Tel Aviv will benefit and strengthen bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Both Israel and the United States are both democracies that hold liberty in the highest regard. Moreover, Israel is the sole democracy in the Middle East.

The US and Israel are involved in extensive strategic, political and military cooperation. This cooperation is broad and includes American assistance, intelligence sharing, joint military exercises, and a shared commitment to maintain democracy. American military assistance to Israel comes in various forms, including grants, special project allocations, and loans. About 75% of this assistance is spent in the United States, providing American jobs, sustaining the American defense industry, and generating economic growth. Israel was one of the first countries to work with the US Department of Homeland Security in developing initiatives to improve homeland security. Within this framework, there are many areas of partnership, including travel and trade preparedness and protection. American and Israeli law enforcement officials and Homeland Security officials meet regularly in both countries to learn anti-terrorism techniques and new ideas about intelligence gathering and prevention of threats (Oren, 2008).

The foundation of dynamic US-Israeli economic relations is the 1985 Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the first FTA ever signed by the United States. Over the past 20 years, FTAs have allowed a sevenfold expansion of bilateral trade. Israel has become one of the largest US trading partners in the Middle East and Israel's main export destination is the United States. The Israeli and American economies share a shared commitment to free markets, competitiveness, active support for international trade liberalization and the multilateral trading system. There is constant dialogue between the Israeli government and the United States to improve their economic relations and to ensure sustainable and prosperous partnerships (Oren, 2008).

There are various foundations dedicated to developing cooperation between Israel and the United States. Israel-U.S. The National Industrial Research and Development Foundation (BIRD), the US-Israel National Agricultural Research and Development Fund (BARD) and the US-Israel Binary Science Foundation (BSF) are three foundations that produce mutually beneficial cooperation in industrial research and development, technological innovation, agricultural and scientific research. Israel is one of only eight countries in the world to develop, produce and launch its own satellites. In addition, Israel has developed strong rockets and initiated important research related space projects. Israeli scientists have participated in NASA projects and both countries have benefited from cooperative research (Oren, 2008).

At the UN general assembly in December 2017, nine countries, including the US and Israel, voted against a resolution that, in effect, called on the US to withdraw its recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. That nine countries are the United States, Israel, Guatemala, Honduras, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau and Togo. Countries including the UK, China, France and Russia and countries in the Middle East including Egypt and Saudi Arabia voted in favour of the resolution (Realiy Check Team, 2018). Here are 32 countries that support and attend the declaration of the relocation of the US embassy (Hasan, 2018) :

Table 2. Allies Countries that Attend the Declaration of The Relocation of the US Embassy

No	Country	No	Country
1	Guatemala	17	Kenya
2	Albania	18	Macedonia
3	Angola	19	Burma
4	Austria	20	Nigeria
5	Cameroon	21	Panama
6	Congo	22	Peru
7	The Democratic Republic of the Congo	23	Philippines
8	Ivory Coast	24	Rwanda
9	Ukraine	25	Serbia
10	Czech Republic	26	South Sudan
11	Dominican Republic	27	Thailand
12	El Salvador	28	Ukraine
13	Ethiopia	29	Vietnam
14	Georgia	30	Paraguay
15	Honduras	31	Tanzania
16	Hungary	32	Zambia

The day after The Trump Administration relocate The U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, Guatemala moved its embassy to the Israeli city. Other countries including Paraguay and Romania are considering the move as well, in spite of the controversy surrounding such decisions. Paraguay's Foreign Ministry announced that its embassy will also relocate to Jerusalem, while the Czech Republic, Romania and Honduras reportedly considering the move. These smaller countries, especially those in Latin America, may be looking to cement good relations with the U.S. in hopes of preserving foreign aid and trading status. Some are also enhancing relationships with Israel, which has courted some of them with aid and even arms sales.

Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras which are known as the Northern Triangle are poor countries in Latin America that are very dependent on assistance from the United States. The country is experiencing an economic crisis, rampant corruption, low legal supremacy, high crime rates and a large number of communal violence that occur in this country so that many residents decide to leave the country for safety and try to seek asylum in the United States. For the United States, this assistance is one of the efforts to improve the economies of these countries so as to minimize the number of population migrations of these countries to the United States. Assistance from the United States for the northern triangle has flowed since the Bush administration. The Bush administration allocates hundreds of millions for economic growth, trade and state stability. Then President Barack Obama founded the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARVI), which provides more than 1 million USD to help help law enforcement, counternarcotics and justice systems in the region. On June 14, 2017, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) arranged a \$ 2.5 billion infrastructure project for the nations of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. IDB invested \$ 750 million, plus additional funding for another \$ 1.75 billion in public and private

sectors within the Northern Triangle (Ventura, 2017). Guatemala hosts the highest number of foreign NGOs out of any Central American country¹, and it is the third largest recipient of U.S. aid in all of Latin America and the Caribbean.

In March, President Trump threatened to stop helping the northern triangle. This is caused by the existence of several migrant caravans who are trying to enter the border area of the United States. President Donald Trump announced that the U.S. would begin "cutting off or substantially reducing" the "massive" foreign aid it delivered to Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, after the U.S. leader accused of the three countries failing to stop a caravan of Central American migrants making its way to the U.S. to claim asylum. If Trump does follow through with his threat, more than \$ 180 million in combined U.S. aid planned for Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador in fiscal year 2019 could be at risk. That number already represents a noticeable drop compared with amounts pledged in previous years, however (Da Silva, 2018).

Termination of assistance from the United States will have a negative impact on this northern triangle. For this reason they seek to improve relations with the United States and fulfill what is required by the United States. US policy to relocate its embassy to Jerusalem has become an important momentum for these countries to regain the attention and support of the United States. Guatemala responded quickly to this policy by immediately relocating its embassy to Jerusalem the day after the United States launched its new embassy in Jerusalem. With this step, northern triangle countries hope that the Trump Administration will reconsider its threat to revoke aid if the problem of the migrant caravan is not immediately resolved by this northern triangle.

Twenty of the 32 countries that attended and supported the policies of the United States are countries in the African continent. These countries have bilateral and multilateral relations with the United States. One of the multilateral cooperation institutions is the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). AGOA also aims to create a democratic government. AGOA stimulated an increase in the manufacturing sector to create jobs, reduce the amount of poverty, and encourage greater industrialization. Increasing Sub-Saharan exports and integration with the global economy are the main things in accelerating development and will strengthen cooperation between the United States and the Sub-Saharan region. AGOA promotes technical assistance to strengthen economic reforms, including assistance to strengthen relations between US companies and companies in African countries (Schneidmen & Lewis, 2012).

The United States Government involves several institutions in providing technical support and capacity building for Sub-Saharan countries, including the U.S Agency for International Development (USAID), Assistant U.S. Trade Representatives for Africa (AUSTRALIA), Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im), U.S and Foreign Commercial Service (USFCS), and Trade and Development Agency (TDA) ("Africa," 2017). In

AGOA, African countries have the opportunity to access the US market with duty and quota free for 1,835 types of products, and the addition of 4,600 types of products under the GSP (Generalized System of Preferences). AGOA also provides assistance to increase trade capacity so that eligible countries can take advantage and opportunities from trade cooperation (Chuta & Kimenyi, 2015). This prospective partnership makes the United States a promising trading partner for African countries so that they support US foreign policy, one of them is the relocation of US embassy. While other countries such as Albania, Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

In addition to the small countries above, Australia is also considering taking steps from the United States. Prime Minister Scott Morrison said that Australia was considering moving their embassy to Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Morrison said that Australia began to consider this decision because the peace process between Israel and Palestine was never over, with one of the main issues seizing Jerusalem as the capital. e also considered this consideration to be "reasonable" and "persuasive" so that it would continue to be discussed by the government. With this in mind, Morrison wanted to break down the notion that talks about the relocation of the embassy to Jerusalem were taboo ("PM Australia Pertimbangkan Pindah Kedubes ke Yerusalem," 2018).

In resolving territorial conflicts between Israel and Palestine, the United States often shows partiality towards Israel because of the closeness of the relations between the two countries, including the decision to move the US embassy to Israel to Jerusalem. The Islam nations rejected Trump administration decision. The Cairo-based Arab League, comprising 22 member states, urged the international community to oppose what it consider. The Arab League, Turkey, Jordan and Palestinian officials have warned the US against moving its embassy to Jerusalem, saying such a move would set back any future peace negotiations and could spark a new wave of violence in the strife-torn region.

The Arab League called it a dangerous measure that would have repercussion across the region and also questioned the future role of the US as a trusted mediator in peace talks. Sebelumnya liga Arab telah mengeluarkan resolusi terkait pengakuan Amerika Serikat atas Jerusalem sebagai ibukota Israel. It was backed by a number of US allies, including the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, who had already voiced their concern. The resolution said: 1) The US had "withdrawn itself as a sponsor and broker" of any possible Israeli-Palestinian peace process through its decision; 2) Mr Trump's move "deepens tension, ignites anger and threatens to plunge region into more violence and chaos"; 3) A request would be made for the UN Security Council to condemn the move. At an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council on Friday, the US found itself isolated, with the other 14 members all condemning Mr Trump's declaration ("Trump's Jerusalem move: Arab allies attack decision," 2017).

More than 70 countries have called on Israel and the Palestinians to reaffirm their commitment to peace settlement in a final statement at the end of the Middle East peace conference in Paris. The closing statement of the Paris summit urged both parties to "formally restate their commitment to the two-state solution" and distance themselves from the voices rejecting the solution. Countries also warned that they would not recognize the unilateral steps taken by both parties to compromise final negotiations on issues including borders, refugees and the status of Jerusalem. The resolution does not explicitly refer to US-elected President Donald Trump or his forthcoming government, but he said that a new conference will be held at the end of the year for interested parties. Trump had previously announced that the US planned to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and recognize the city which was officially divided as the capital of Israel. In this case, the United States has agreed to a unilateral agreement, does not provide solutions for two countries, and has not renewed support for the two-state solution.

To stem the influence of US policy, the Deputy Secretary General of the Arab League, Husam Zaki, stated that the Arab League would jointly work with the international community to stop 40 countries from relocating their embassies to Jerusalem. He considers that Palestine is not alone in its struggle against Israeli occupation because all Arab countries stand beside it. He noted that the European Union, Russia, China and the rest of the world have rejected it and the US cannot establish itself as the guardian of international law ("Arab League stopped 40 embassies moving to Jerusalem," 2019).

Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdogan condemned the move, saying it was "throwing the region into a ring of fire". Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia's King Salman told Mr Trump by telephone that the relocation of the embassy or recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital would constitute a flagrant provocation of Muslims, all over the world. Egypt's President Abdul Fattah al-Sisi views The US move represents a significant decline in efforts to push a peace process and is a violation of the historically neutral American position on Jerusalem. El Sisi warned against complicating the situation in the region by introducing measures that would undermine chances for peace in the Middle East. Jordan's King Abdullah called for joint efforts to deal with the ramifications of this decision and a Jordanian government spokesman said that Mr Trump was violating international law and the UN charter. Lebanon's President Michel Aoun said the peace process would be set back decades, while Qatar's Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdul Rahman Al Thani said the move was a death sentence for all who seek peace (*World leaders react to US embassy relocation to Jerusalem*, 2018).

Besides muslim countries, both China and Russia as The US' big challenger also expressed their concern that the move could lead to an escalation of tensions in the region. China firmly supports and advances the Middle East peace process. China supports the fair reason of the

Palestinian people to restore their legitimate national rights and stand behind Palestine in building a full and independent sovereign state throughout 1967 bordering East Jerusalem as its capital. China calls on all parties to remain committed to resolving disputes through negotiations and promoting regional peace and stability in accordance with relevant UN resolutions. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Geng Shuang told a regular news briefing that the status of Jerusalem was a complicated and sensitive issue and China was concerned the U.S. decision could sharpen regional conflict. He stated that all parties should do more for the peace and tranquillity of the region, behave cautiously, and avoid impacting the foundation for resolving the long-standing Palestine issue and initiating new hostility in the region. China has long maintained that Palestinians must be allowed to build an independent state, although it has traditionally played little role in Middle East conflicts or diplomacy, despite its reliance on the region for oil. The process of moving the U.S. embassy is expected to take three to four years, according to U.S. officials, though Trump will not set a timetable. The international community does not recognize Israeli sovereignty over the entire city, home to sites holy to the Muslim, Jewish and Christian religions (Martina, 2017).

Trump's latest decision seemed to have provided China a good chance to realize this goal. (Charlotte Gao, What's China's Stance on Trump's Jerusalem Decision? China reaffirms its support for East Jerusalem as the capital of a Palestinian state (Gao, 2017), China's position on the status of Jerusalem is clear and longstanding: it should be determined in a negotiated settlement between the Israelis and the Palestinians, and Jerusalem should ultimately be the shared capital of the Israeli and Palestinian states. In line with relevant [UN] Security Council Resolutions. China regard East Jerusalem as part of the Occupied Palestinian Territories (Martina, 2017).

Russia has also refused to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, despite previously recognising the west of the city as Israel's capital. The announcement was made by Russia's Ambassador to Israel, Anatoly Viktorov, through the TASS news outlet. He explained that the issue of relocationring the Russian Embassy to Jerusalem is off the agenda. Russia is committed to the international legal framework concerning Jerusalem, including corresponding United Nations Security Council resolutions. Jerusalem was declared to be a *corpus separatum*, to be run under an international administration, under the 1947 UN Partition Plan, but Jewish paramilitary groups still went ahead and took control of the west of the city in the 1948 "war of independence"; Israel then occupied the east during the Six Day War of 1967 ("Russia refuses to move embassy to Jerusalem," 2019). A top Russian diplomat has criticized US President Donald Trump's decision to move the US embassy to Jerusalem, saying it will further fuel tensions between Israel and the Palestinians. The US embassy is due to officially relocate to Jerusalem on Monday May 14, 2019 after Trump recognized it as the capital of Israel in December 2017. Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Bogdanov describes the relocation of the embassy as "shortsighted" ("Russia criticizes 'shortsighted' US Embassy move to Jerusalem," 2018). He blames the US for "a sharp escalation around Gaza" and

says the relocation of the US embassy “could spark large-scale confrontations between Palestinians and the Israelis and cause a rising number of casualties.”

Some of the closest allies of the United States turned against the relocation of the Israeli capital to Jerusalem. United Kingdom refused the relocation of the Israeli capital to Jerusalem for one reason, peace in the Middle East region. Despite being close to Israel and contributing to the establishment of the state of Israel, UK prioritizes ways that can generate peace in the Middle East region rather than supporting Israel but making protracted conflicts in the Middle East. The United States has not taken any action to change UK's decision to reject Jerusalem as the capital of Israel given the importance of UK as one of the closest US allies. UK Prime Minister Theresa May said her government disagreed with the US decision which was unhelpful in terms of prospects for peace in the region. There are no plans to relocate The British Embassy to Israel that based in Tel Aviv as the US did. United Nation Secretary General said that Trump decision would jeopardise the prospect of peace for Israel and Palestina.

French Foreign Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault added that the basis for negotiation was a return to the borders of 1967 and a recognition of major resolutions passed at the United Nations (“World powers warn Israel, Palestinians against ‘unilateral steps’ in Mideast,” n.d.). French President Emmanuel Macron said Mr Trump's decision to recognise Jerusalem as Israel's capital was "regrettable". He called efforts for avoid violence at all costs. German Chancellor Angela Merkel's spokesman said on Twitter that Berlin "does not support this position because the status of Jerusalem can only be negotiated within the framework of a two-state solution".

United Nations Secretary General António Guterres said President Trump's statement would jeopardise the prospect of peace for Israelis and Palestinians. Mr Guterres said Jerusalem was a final status issue that must be resolved through direct negotiations between the two parties. Such negotiations must take into account the legitimate concerns of both the Palestinians and the Israeli sides. The European Union called for the "resumption of a meaningful peace process towards a two-state solution" and said "a way must be found, through negotiations, to resolve the status of Jerusalem as the future capital of both states, so that the aspiration of both parties can be fulfilled". EU foreign policy chief Federica Mogherini said the announcement "has a very worrying potential impact." "It is a very fragile context and the announcement has the potential to send us backwards to even darker times than the ones we are already living in. The worst thing that could happen now is an escalation of tensions around the holy places and in the region because what happens in Jerusalem matters to the whole region and the entire world.

According to the analysis of the geopolitical code above, we see that only a few countries support the policy of the United States to relocate its embassy to Jerusalem. This policy actually invites negative responses from countries in the world, including developed countries which are

alliances from the United States. So far, the United States has played an active role in efforts to resolve the conflict between Israel and Palestine by initiating various peace agreements. However, the historical ties and closeness of US relations with Israel have made the United States tend to side with Israel, even from the time the State of Israel began. This non-neutrality that makes peace efforts involving the United States cannot provide a two-state solution. The Embassy's relocation policy actually worsened security conditions in Palestine. In general, the countries that support Trump's administration policy are small countries that are very dependent on US assistance. Behind its support, these small countries have an interest so that the United States continues to provide financial assistance. The country will suffer losses if the United States breaks aid because they do not provide support. While the United Nations, Muslim countries, developed countries, and other countries that are concerned about peace efforts in Palestine, expressly reject this policy. Trump's step was considered unilateral and did not consider a mutually agreed UN resolution related to the status of the City of Jerusalem. As a world leader, the United States should be able to act wiser towards sensitive issues in the Middle East region.

We can see that the supremacy of the United States in this case has declined, compared to the "war on terrorism" foreign policy that President George W. Bush launched in carrying out aggression in Iraq and Afghanistan. This issue seizes the world's attention and gets support from many parties, especially from allied countries of the United States. Unlike the "war on terrorism" policy, this policy of relocating the embassy to Jerusalem does not have enough influence on other countries' foreign policies. It can be said that the United States political agenda this time was not enough to successfully mobilize international support. The United States also cannot suppress these opposing countries because the United States has large political economic interests, including with Britain and Saudi Arabia. Although the United States issued a threat, but the US did not really realize the threat, because it would bring harm to the US itself.

Conclusion

As the world leader, the United States must be careful in making foreign policy. Errors in setting international agendas and determining foreign policy can make the supremacy of the United States in the eyes of the international world decline. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a complicated problem which until now still cannot be resolved. This conflict invites a lot of world attention to jointly strive for peace. Not only Islamic countries have the same identity, but also the United Nations, developed countries and other countries in the world. Almost every time there is a bloody conflict in this region and the number of refugees continues to increase. Countries in the world must have joint commitments and comply with UN resolutions so that existing conflicts do not escalate. Peace efforts should produce a two-state solution, not a decision that only benefits Israel

which gets a strong backing from the United States. Palestinian people have the right to get their territory back and live peacefully as before the annexation by Israel.

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