

Respon Uni Eropa terhadap Perubahan Jalur Pelayaran di Laut Merah Akibat Serangan Kelompok Houthi Periode November 2023 – Januari 2024

Achmad Ghifari Ansofa

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji Respon Uni Eropa terhadap perubahan jalur pelayaran di Laut Merah akibat serangan kelompok Houthi pada periode November 2023 hingga Januari 2024. Serangan tersebut menyebabkan gangguan signifikan terhadap stabilitas kawasan serta arus distribusi energi global, yang berdampak langsung terhadap kepentingan ekonomi dan keamanan Uni Eropa. Dalam menganalisis fenomena ini, penelitian menggunakan pendekatan teoritis Neoliberalisme Institusionalisme, yang menekankan peran institusi internasional dalam mendorong kerja sama dan stabilitas keamanan, serta memahami dinamika interdependensi kawasan, dan konsep Ketahanan Energi untuk menilai kerentanan pasokan energi Eropa terhadap gangguan eksternal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Uni Eropa merespons gangguan ini melalui kebijakan konkret seperti peluncuran Operation Aspides, yaitu misi maritim di bawah Kerangka Kerja Kebijakan Keamanan dan Pertahanan Bersama (CSDP), serta percepatan agenda transisi energi melalui REPowerEU Plan untuk mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap energi impor dari kawasan konflik. Analisis dalam penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa krisis di Laut Merah tidak hanya memperkuat urgensi kolaborasi keamanan regional tetapi juga mendorong transformasi strategis Eropa dalam memperkuat ketahanan energinya secara struktural. Dengan demikian, kerangka teoritis yang digunakan terbukti relevan dalam menjelaskan pergeseran respons kebijakan Uni Eropa sebagai aktor regional terhadap ancaman lintas kawasan.

Kata Kunci: Uni Eropa, Laut Merah, Houthi, Keamanan Maritim, Neoliberalisme Institusionalisme, Keamanan Energi

European Union's Response to the Disruption of Red Sea Shipping Routes Caused by Houthi Attacks: A Study of the Period from November 2023 to January 2024

Achmad Ghifari Ansofa

ABSTRACT

This research examines the European Union's response to the disruption of shipping routes in the Red Sea caused by Houthi attacks during the period of November 2023 to January 2024. These attacks significantly impacted the stability of the region and the flow of global energy trade, directly affecting the European Union's economic and security interests. The study employs the theoretical framework of Neoliberal Institutionalism, which emphasizes the role of international institutions in fostering cooperation and stability, as well as to understand regional interdependence dynamics, and the concept of Energy Security to assess Europe's vulnerability to external energy supply shocks.

The findings indicate that the European Union responded through concrete policies such as the deployment of Operation Aspides, a maritime mission under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), and the acceleration of its energy transition agenda through the REPowerEU Plan to reduce dependency on energy imports from conflict-prone areas. The analysis demonstrates that the Red Sea crisis not only reinforced the urgency of regional security collaboration but also pushed the EU to strategically transform its energy resilience. Accordingly, the theoretical framework applied in this study proves relevant in explaining the EU's policy shifts as a regional actor in addressing trans-regional security threats.

Keywords: European Union, Red Sea, Houthi, Maritime Security, Neoliberal Institutionalism, Energy Security