

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis upaya Korea Selatan dan Indonesia dalam mengatasi tantangan implementasi prinsip *prosperity* dari *New Southern Policy* (NSP) Korea Selatan melalui Indonesia-Korea *Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement* (IK-CEPA), dengan fokus pada proyek investasi Hyundai EV Battery Plant (HLI Green Power) periode 2023–2025. Teori Interdependensi dan konsep CEPA digunakan sebagai instrumen analisis untuk menggambarkan hubungan saling ketergantungan dua negara dalam tantangan dan upaya mengatasi tantangan dalam kerangka kerja sama ekonomi strategis. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi literatur dan wawancara terbatas, serta analisis data berdasarkan model Miles & Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat tantangan dan upaya dalam mengatasinya. Terdapat dua tantangan utama: Pertama, kompleksitas regulasi Indonesia, seperti tumpang tindih kewenangan antar lembaga, keterlambatan perizinan OSS, dan fragmentasi institusional; kedua, fluktuasi pasar dan industri EV global, termasuk ketidakstabilan harga nikel dan fenomena *EV chasm*. Sebagai upaya untuk mengatasi dua tantangan utama tersebut, kedua negara melakukan sejumlah upaya seperti koordinasi lintas kementerian melalui forum teknis bilateral Indonesia dengan Korea Selatan disertai visitasi sekaligus pengecekan operasional secara bersama antara dua pihak, keterlibatan aktif dalam KADIN dan KOCHAM, persingkatan proses perizinan, diversifikasi pasokan dan fleksibilitas operasional, perluasan insentif fiskal (misalnya *tax holiday*, pembebasan bea masuk komponen sel baterai, dan lainnya).

**Kata kunci:** NSP, IK-CEPA, Hyundai EV Battery Plant, FDI, Interdependensi Kompleks

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study examines how South Korea and Indonesia address the challenges of implementing the prosperity pillar of South Korea's New Southern Policy (NSP) through IK-CEPA, focusing on Hyundai's EV Battery Plant (HLI Green Power) for the 2023–2025 period. The Complex Interdependence Theory and the CEPA concept are used as analytical instruments to describe the interdependent relationship between two countries in efforts to overcome obstacles within the framework of strategic economic cooperation. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, supported by literature review and limited interviews. The research follows the Miles & Huberman analytical model. The research results show that there are obstacles and efforts to overcome them. There are two main obstacles: first is the complexity of Indonesia's regulatory, such as overlapping institutional authority and licensing delays, second is global EV market volatility, including nickel price fluctuations and the EV chasm. In an effort to overcome these two main challenges, the two countries have undertaken a number of efforts, such as cross-ministerial coordination through a bilateral technical forum between Indonesia and South Korea, accompanied by visits and joint operational checks between the two parties, active involvement in KADIN and KOCHAM, shortening the licensing process, diversifying supply and operational flexibility, expanding fiscal incentives (e.g., tax holidays, exemption from import duties on battery cell components, and others).*

**Keywords:** *NSP, IK-CEPA, Hyundai EV Battery Factory, FDI, Complex Interdependence*