

ABSTRACT

Bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and South Korea in the development of electric vehicle (EV) batteries is part of Indonesia's strategy for energy transition and industrial development toward a low-carbon economy. Indonesia has a comparative advantage in nickel resources as the main raw material for EV batteries, while South Korea possesses advanced technological and industrial capabilities in the EV and battery sectors. This research aims to analyze the design and implementation of Indonesia–South Korea cooperation in EV battery development during the period 2019–2024 and to evaluate the achievements and limitations of this cooperation in supporting industrial development and energy transition. This study employs a qualitative research method with data collection techniques including literature review, official document analysis, and semi-structured interviews. Data analysis is conducted using theories of bilateral cooperation from the perspectives of liberalism and neoliberal institutionalism, as well as the concept of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The findings show that Indonesia–South Korea cooperation is institutionalized through government-to-government (G2G), government-to-business (G2B), and business-to-business (B2B) schemes, supported by national regulatory frameworks, the Indonesia–Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IK-CEPA), and South Korean corporate investments in Indonesia's EV battery sector. This cooperation contributes to the establishment of a national EV battery industry ecosystem and Indonesia's integration into the global production network. However, the study also identifies limitations in technology transfer, dependence on imported strategic components, and environmental governance challenges in nickel downstreaming activities.

Keywords: *Bilateral Cooperation, Indonesia–South Korea, Electric Vehicle Battery, Foreign Direct Investment, Energy Transition*

ABSTRAK

Kerjasama bilateral Indonesia dan Korea Selatan dalam pengembangan baterai mobil listrik (electric vehicle/EV) merupakan bagian dari strategi transisi energi dan industrialisasi nasional menuju ekonomi rendah karbon. Indonesia memiliki keunggulan komparatif berupa sumber daya nikel sebagai bahan baku utama baterai EV, sementara Korea Selatan memiliki kapabilitas teknologi dan industri yang maju dalam sektor baterai dan kendaraan listrik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis desain dan implementasi kerjasama Indonesia–Korea Selatan dalam pengembangan baterai mobil listrik periode 2019–2024 serta mengevaluasi capaian dan keterbatasan kerjasama tersebut dalam mendukung pembangunan industri dan transisi energi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa studi pustaka, analisis dokumen resmi, dan wawancara semi-terstruktur. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori kerjasama bilateral dalam perspektif liberalisme dan institusionalisme neoliberal serta konsep Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kerjasama Indonesia–Korea Selatan terlembagakan melalui skema government-to-government (G2G), government-to-business (G2B), dan business-to-business (B2B), yang didukung oleh kerangka regulasi nasional, Indonesia–Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IK-CEPA), serta investasi perusahaan Korea Selatan di sektor baterai kendaraan listrik Indonesia. Kerjasama ini berkontribusi terhadap pembentukan ekosistem industri baterai EV dan integrasi Indonesia dalam jaringan produksi global. Namun, penelitian ini juga menemukan keterbatasan dalam aspek transfer teknologi, ketergantungan pada impor komponen strategis, serta tantangan tata kelola lingkungan dalam aktivitas hilirisasi nikel.

Kata Kunci: Kerjasama Bilateral, Indonesia–Korea Selatan, Baterai Kendaraan Listrik, Foreign Direct Investment, Transisi Energi