

STRATEGI JERMAN DALAM MERESPONS EKSTRATERITORIALITAS FOREIGN DIRECT PRODUCT RULE (FDPR) AMERIKA SERIKAT PADA SEKTOR SEMIKONDUKTOR PADA MASA PEMERINTAHAN KANSELIR OLAF SCHOLZ

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji strategi kebijakan luar negeri Jerman dalam merespons tekanan ekstrateritorial *Foreign Direct Product Rule* (FDPR) Amerika Serikat di sektor semikonduktor periode 2022–2024, serta menganalisis bagaimana Jerman mengoperasionalkan *hedging* untuk menjaga kepentingan ekonomi nasionalnya di tengah rivalitas teknologi AS–Tiongkok. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus, didukung teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi kepustakaan dan studi dokumentasi yang mencakup dokumen resmi pemerintah, *policy brief* lembaga kajian strategis, laporan perusahaan, serta arsip media internasional. Hasil penelitian membuktikan bahwa Jerman merespons tekanan FDPR melalui strategi *hedging* yang beroperasi pada tiga komponen: netralitas aktif dalam formulasi kebijakan kontrol ekspor tanpa menyebut Tiongkok sebagai target eksplisit, diversifikasi inklusif melalui pembangunan kemitraan bahan baku strategis dan kapasitas manufaktur semikonduktor Eropa, serta kompensasi adaptif melalui *de-Americanization of supply chain* oleh perusahaan-perusahaan nasional. Seluruh strategi tersebut dikonsolidasikan melalui *EU Chips Act* sebagai platform *hedging* institusional kolektif yang memberikan legitimasi diplomatik bagi Jerman untuk menolak decoupling total tanpa harus menghadapi AS secara konfrontatif.

Kata Kunci: *Foreign Direct Product Rule* (FDPR), *hedging*, Semikonduktor, ekstrateritorialitas, Jerman

GERMANY'S STRATEGY IN RESPONDING TO THE EXTRATERRITORIAL APPLICATION OF THE U.S. FOREIGN DIRECT PRODUCT RULE (FDPR) IN THE SEMICONDUCTOR SECTOR DURING CHANCELLOR OLAF SCHOLZ'S ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine Germany's foreign policy strategy in responding to the extraterritorial pressure of the United States' Foreign Direct Product Rule (FDPR) in the semiconductor sector during the 2022–2024 period, and to analyze how Germany operationalizes hedging to safeguard its national economic interests amid the US–China technology rivalry. The study employs a qualitative method with a case study approach, supported by data collection techniques encompassing literature reviews and document analysis of official government documents, strategic think tank policy briefs, corporate annual reports, and international media archives. The findings demonstrate that Germany responded to FDPR pressure through a hedging mechanism comprising three components: active neutrality in formulating export control policies without explicitly naming China as a target, inclusive diversification through the development of strategic raw material partnerships and European semiconductor manufacturing capacity, and adaptive compensation through the de-Americanization of supply chains by national corporations. All components were consolidated through the EU Chips Act as a collective institutional hedging platform, providing Germany with the diplomatic legitimacy to reject total decoupling without engaging in direct bilateral confrontation with Washington.

Keywords: *Foreign Direct Product Rule (FDPR), hedging, semiconductors, extraterritoriality, Germany*