

**STRATEGI SWASEMBADA TEKNOLOGI NASIONAL TIONGKOK
MELALUI KEBIJAKAN MADE IN CHINA 2025 MENGHADAPI KERJA
SAMA TAIWAN-AMERIKA SERIKAT DALAM “SILICON SHIELD”
PERIODE 2018-2024**

ABSTRAK

Rivalitas antara Tiongkok dan Amerika Serikat pada kawasan Indo-Pasifik sepanjang periode 2018-2024 telah mengalami pergeseran strategis, menempatkan semikonduktor sebagai arena kompetisi geopolitik. Taiwan, melalui dominasi TSMC pada rantai pasok chip global melahirkan konsep Silicon Shield yang berfungsi sebagai instrumen deterensi non-militer terhadap agresivitas Tiongkok serta fondasi kerja sama dengan Amerika Serikat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi swasembada teknologi Tiongkok melalui kebijakan Made in China 2025 di tengah meningkatnya kerja sama Taiwan-AS dalam kerangka Silicon Shield pada periode 2018-2024. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif berbasis studi kasus dengan kerangka teori Power Transition, penelitian ini menganalisis Tiongkok sebagai kekuatan revisionis berupaya menantang dominasi Taiwan-AS dalam tatanan teknologi tinggi. Meskipun MIC 2025 berhasil memperluas kapasitas industri domestik dan mendekati ambang paritas kekuatan pada segmen tertentu, Tiongkok belum mampu mengeliminasi kesenjangan pada manufaktur chip *leading-edge*. Kebijakan Made in China 2025 dengan demikian dikategorikan sebagai upaya ketahanan industri dengan pencapaian swasembada parsial yang berpotensi membangun fondasi kemandirian teknologi Tiongkok dalam jangka panjang.

Kata Kunci: Made in China 2025, Silicon Shield, Power Transition Theory, Tiongkok, Taiwan, Amerika Serikat.

**CHINA’S NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY STRATEGY
THROUGH THE “MADE IN CHINA 2025” POLICY IN RESPONSE TO
THE TAIWAN-U.S. COOPERATION UNDER THE “SILICON SHIELD”
INITIATIVE, 2018–2024**

ABSTRACT

The rivalry between China and the United States in the Indo-Pacific region during the 2018–2024 period has undergone a strategic shift, positioning semiconductors as the arena of geopolitical competition. Taiwan, through TSMC’s dominance in the global chip supply chain, has established the Silicon Shield concept, which serves as a non-military instrument of deterrence against Chinese aggression and as the foundation for cooperation with the United States. This study aims to analyze China’s technology self-sufficiency strategy through the “Made in China 2025” policy amid the intensified Taiwan-US cooperation within the Silicon Shield framework during the 2018–2024 period. Using a descriptive qualitative approach based on case studies within the Power Transition theoretical framework, this study analyzes China as a revisionist power seeking to challenge Taiwan-U.S. dominance in the global high-tech order. Although MIC 2025 has succeeded in expanding domestic industrial capacity and approaching the threshold of parity in certain segments, China has not yet been able to close the gap in leading-edge chip manufacturing. The “Made in China 2025” policy is thus categorized as an industrial resilience effort with partial self-sufficiency achievements that have the potential to build the foundation for China’s technological independence in the long term.

Keywords: *Made in China 2025, Silicon Shield, Power Transition Theory, China, Taiwan, United States.*