

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis proses sekuritisasi Amerika Serikat terhadap Kartel Sinaloa pada periode kedua pemerintahan Donald Trump tahun 2025. Pada 20 Januari 2025, Trump menandatangani Executive Order 14157 yang menetapkan kartel narkoba sebagai Foreign Terrorist Organizations dan Specially Designated Global Terrorists, menandai pergeseran kategori Kartel Sinaloa dari organisasi kriminal transnasional menjadi ancaman keamanan nasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan membedah bagaimana isu kartel narkoba yang semula berada dalam ranah penegakan hukum dikonstruksi secara diskursif menjadi isu keamanan eksistensial. Kerangka teori yang digunakan adalah teori sekuritisasi Copenhagen School yang dioperasionalkan melalui empat proses sekuritisasi berdasarkan teori ilokusioner, yaitu *agenda setting*, *legitimizing future acts*, *deterrence*, dan *control*. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik studi literatur dan analisis dokumen terhadap sumber-sumber sekunder seperti dokumen resmi pemerintah, pernyataan pejabat, dan laporan lembaga. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keempat proses tersebut terartikulasi secara simultan dan saling melengkapi dalam mentransformasi status Kartel Sinaloa menjadi ancaman keamanan nasional, yang memindahkan penanganannya dari ranah normal politics ke ranah *extraordinary measures*. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa sekuritisasi terhadap Kartel Sinaloa merupakan strategi politik dan keamanan yang menandai pergeseran paradigma dalam kebijakan keamanan Amerika Serikat terhadap aktor non-negara transnasional.

Kata kunci: Sekuritisasi, Kartel Sinaloa, *Transnational Organized Crime*, Donald Trump

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the United States' securitization of the Sinaloa Cartel during Donald Trump's second administration in 2025. On 20 January 2025, Trump signed Executive Order 14157, designating drug cartels as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists, marking a shift in the categorization of the Sinaloa Cartel from a transnational organized crime group into a national security threat. This research aims to examine how the issue of drug cartels, previously situated within the domain of law enforcement, was discursively constructed into an existential security issue. The study employs the Copenhagen School's securitization theory, operationalized through four securitization processes derived from illocutionary theory, consisting of agenda setting, legitimizing future acts, deterrence, and control. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with literature study and document analysis of secondary sources, including official government documents, official statements, and institutional reports. The findings show that these four processes were articulated simultaneously and complementarily in transforming the status of the Sinaloa Cartel into a national security threat, shifting its handling from the realm of normal politics into that of extraordinary measures, including the involvement of military instruments. This study underscores that the securitization of the Sinaloa Cartel constitutes a political and security strategy that signals a paradigm shift in U.S. security policy toward transnational non-state actors.

Keywords: Securitization, Sinaloa Cartel, Transnational Organized Crime, Donald Trump