ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji peran *Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership* (CPTPP) dalam memfasilitasi investasi Singapura ke Vietnam pada sektor manufaktur berteknologi tinggi periode 2019–2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis, berdasarkan data primer dan sekunder yang dianalisis melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan, dengan kerangka teori Institusionalisme Neoliberal dan konsep *Foreign Direct Investment* (FDI). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa CPTPP berperan sebagai kerangka institusional yang mengubah arah investasi Singapura di Vietnam dari pola berbasis infrastruktur dan manufaktur padat karya menuju investasi berorientasi teknologi tinggi. Hal ini tercermin pada peningkatan nilai FDI Singapura ke Vietnam dari USD 4,50 miliar (2019) menjadi USD 10,21 miliar (2024), atau tumbuh 126,9 persen, yang didorong oleh ketentuan Chapter 9 CPTPP serta strategi ekspansi perusahaan Singapura seperti Sembcorp Development, Mapletree Investments, dan Ascendas di Vietnam. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa CPTPP berfungsi sebagai variabel kunci yang menjembatani potensi ekonomi Vietnam dengan realisasi investasi Singapura yang berkualitas lebih tinggi, meskipun efektivitasnya tetap bergantung pada faktor struktural domestik Vietnam.

Kata Kunci: CPTPP, Foreign Direct Investment, Investasi Singapura, Manufaktur Berteknologi Tinggi, Vietnam.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) in facilitating Singapore's investment in Vietnam in the high-tech manufacturing sector for the period 2019–2024. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical approach, based on primary and secondary data analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn, with the theoretical framework of Neoliberal Institutionalism and the concept of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The results show that the CPTPP acts as an enabling institutional framework that changes the direction of Singapore's investment in Vietnam from a labor-intensive infrastructure and manufacturing-based pattern to a high-tech oriented investment. This is reflected in the increase in the value of Singapore's FDI to Vietnam from USD 4.50 billion (2019) to USD 10.21 billion (2024), or a growth of 126.9 percent, driven by the provisions of Chapter 9 of the CPTPP as well as the expansion strategies of Singapore companies such as Sembcorp Development, Mapletree Investments, and Ascendas in Vietnam. The study concludes that the CPTPP serves as a key variable that bridges Vietnam's economic potential with the realization of higher-quality Singaporean investments, although its effectiveness remains dependent on domestic structural factors Vietnam's

Keywords: *CPTPP, Foreign Direct Investment, Singapore Investment, High-Tech Manufacturing, Vietnam.*