

ABSTRAK:

Penelitian ini menganalisis kepentingan geoekonomi Indonesia dalam finalisasi *Indonesia-European Union Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement* (IEU-CEPA) yang secara substantif disepakati pada tahun 2025 setelah proses negosiasi yang berlangsung hampir satu dekade. Latar belakang penelitian ini didorong oleh dinamika fragmentasi geoekonomi global serta kebutuhan Indonesia dan EU untuk saling mendiversifikasi hubungan ekonominya di tengah persaingan kekuatan besar dan tekanan regulasi lingkungan EU seperti EUDR dan CBAM. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor geoekonomi yang mendasari kepentingan Indonesia dalam finalisasi IEU-CEPA serta mengembangkan kerangka analisis mengenai peran perjanjian ekonomi internasional sebagai instrumen kepentingan nasional. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan desain deskriptif-analisis, memadukan data primer dari wawancara mendalam bersama pejabat Kementerian Perdagangan, Kementerian Luar Negeri, dan Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian dengan data sekunder dari dokumen resmi pemerintah dan literatur akademik, yang dianalisis melalui teknik reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan disertai triangulasi sumber. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepentingan geoekonomi Indonesia bersifat multidimensi dan berlapis. Pada dimensi hilirisasi dan nilai tambah komoditas, akses pasar, serta transfer teknologi dan investasi, IEU-CEPA memberikan keberhasilan formal berupa liberalisasi tarif yang luas, namun masih dibayangi kesenjangan kesiapan struktural domestik. Sementara dari perspektif Economic Realism, Indonesia berhasil mengonversi kepemilikan sumber daya strategis seperti nikel menjadi leverage bargaining power dan mengakumulasi keuntungan ekonomi relatif di tengah persaingan dengan negara pesaing seperti Vietnam.

Kata Kunci: Kepentingan Geoekonomi Indonesia, IEU-CEPA, Hilirisasi, Akses Pasar, Transfer Teknologi, *Economic Realism*, *Bargaining Power*

ABSTRACT:

This study analyzes Indonesia's geoeconomic interests in the substantive finalization of the Indonesia-European Union Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IEU-CEPA) in 2025, following nearly a decade of negotiations. The research is motivated by the fragmentation of global geoeconomics and the mutual need of Indonesia and the European Union to diversify their economic relations amid great-power competition and European Union environmental regulations such as the EUDR and CBAM. This study aims to identify the geoeconomic factors underlying Indonesia's interests in the finalization of IEU-CEPA and to develop an analytical framework on the role of international economic agreements as instruments of national interest. A qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical design was employed, combining primary data from in-depth interviews with officials from the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs with secondary data from official government documents and academic literature, analyzed through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing supported by source triangulation. The findings show that Indonesia's geoeconomic interests are multidimensional and layered. In the dimensions of downstreaming and value addition, market access, and technology transfer and investment, IEU-CEPA delivers formal success through extensive tariff liberalization, yet remains shadowed by domestic structural readiness gaps. Meanwhile, from an Economic Realism perspective, Indonesia has managed to convert its ownership of strategic resources such as nickel into bargaining-power leverage and to accumulate relative economic gains amid competition with rival exporters such as Vietnam.

Keywords: *Indonesia's Geoeconomic Interests, IEU-CEPA, Downstreaming, Market Access, Technology Transfer, Economic Realism, Bargaining Power*