

STRATEGI DEDOLARISASI RUSIA MELALUI BRICS PASCA SANKSI EKONOMI TAHUN 2014-2024

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji strategi Rusia dalam proses dedolarisasi yang dilakukan melalui kerja sama BRICS sebagai upaya mengurangi kerentanan struktural terhadap dominasi dolar AS, terutama setelah diberlakukannya sanksi ekonomi Barat sejak 2014. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui teknik analisis dokumen berbagai sumber sekunder seperti jurnal ilmiah, laporan resmi lembaga internasional, dan dokumen kebijakan pemerintah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi Rusia dalam proses dedolarisasi melalui BRICS dijalankan melalui tiga jalur utama, yaitu penggunaan mata uang nasional dalam perdagangan, perdagangan energi, dan pemanfaatan infrastruktur keuangan BRICS. Temuan penelitian mengindikasikan bahwa terdapat capaian yang tidak merata antar instrumen yang digunakan. Strategi yang bersifat bilateral, seperti penggunaan mata uang nasional dalam perdagangan dan reorientasi ekspor energi ke Tiongkok serta India, menunjukkan hasil yang nyata dan terukur. Sebaliknya, instrumen kolektif melalui BRICS, seperti New Development Bank (NDB) dan *Contingent Reserve Arrangement* (CRA), masih menghadapi hambatan besar baik karena desain kelembagaan yang masih terkait dengan sistem keuangan lama maupun tekanan geopolitik pasca-2022 yang membatasi ruang operasional mereka.

Kata kunci: Rusia, BRICS, Dedolarisasi, Sanksi Ekonomi, Geoekonomi, Mata Uang Nasional

RUSSIA'S DE-DOLLARIZATION STRATEGY THROUGH BRICS POST-ECONOMIC SANCTIONS 2014-2024

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine Russia's de-dollarization strategy through BRICS cooperation as an effort to reduce structural vulnerability to US dollar dominance, particularly following the imposition of Western economic sanctions since 2014. The research method used is qualitative. Data were collected through document analysis techniques from various secondary sources such as scientific journals, official reports from international institutions, and government policy documents. The results show that Russia's de-dollarization strategy through BRICS is implemented through three main channels: the use of national currencies in trade, energy trade, and utilization of BRICS financial infrastructure. The research findings indicate that there are uneven achievements among the instruments used. Bilateral strategies, such as the use of national currencies in trade and the reorientation of energy exports to China and India, show tangible and measurable results. In contrast, collective instruments through BRICS, such as the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), still face significant obstacles due to both institutional designs still tied to the old financial system and post-2022 geopolitical pressures that limit their operational space.

Keywords: Russia, BRICS, De-dollarization, Economic Sanctions, Geoeconomics, National Currencies