

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas dinamika kerja sama antara Indonesia dan Korea Selatan dalam pengembangan pesawat tempur KF-21 Boramae pada periode 2018–April 2026. Proyek ini merupakan bagian dari upaya strategis kedua negara dalam memperkuat kemampuan pertahanan dan meningkatkan kemandirian industri pertahanan nasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan Teori Kerja Sama Pertahanan dan Teori Interdependensi sebagai landasan analisis. Teori Interdependensi yang dikembangkan oleh Harold Kelley dan John Thibaut menjelaskan bahwa hasil (*outcomes*) yang diperoleh suatu pihak bergantung pada keputusan dan perilaku pihak lain sehingga hubungan yang terjalin bersifat timbal balik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proyek KF-21 merupakan bentuk nyata kerja sama pertahanan Indonesia dan Korea Selatan melalui mekanisme *joint development*, transfer teknologi, pengembangan sumber daya manusia, serta kolaborasi industri pertahanan. Ditinjau dari Teori Interdependensi, kerja sama ini mencerminkan hubungan saling ketergantungan (*mutual dependence*), di mana Indonesia membutuhkan akses terhadap teknologi dan peningkatan kapasitas industri pertahanan, sedangkan Korea Selatan memerlukan dukungan pembiayaan, perluasan pasar, dan penguatan posisi industri pertahanannya di tingkat global. Meskipun dihadapkan pada tantangan berupa keterlambatan pendanaan dan keterbatasan transfer teknologi, kedua negara tetap mempertahankan kerja sama melalui diplomasi pertahanan dan koordinasi antarpemerintah, militer, serta industri pertahanan. Proyek KF-21 menjadi representasi integrasi kepentingan politik, ekonomi, dan industri sekaligus menunjukkan bahwa hubungan interdependensi dapat mendorong keberlanjutan kerja sama pertahanan modern di kawasan Asia-Pasifik.

Kata Kunci: Kerja sama Pertahanan, industri pertahanan, KF-21 Boramae, Teori Interdependensi, Indonesia–Korea Selatan.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the dynamics of defense cooperation between Indonesia and South Korea in the development of the KF-21 Boramae fighter aircraft during the period of 2018–April 2026. The project represents a strategic effort by both countries to strengthen their defense capabilities and enhance the independence of their national defense industries. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach using Defense Cooperation Theory and Interdependence Theory as its analytical framework. Interdependence Theory, developed by Harold Kelley and John Thibaut, explains that the outcomes achieved by one party depend on the decisions and actions of the other, making their relationship inherently reciprocal. The findings indicate that the KF-21 project constitutes a tangible form of defense cooperation between Indonesia and South Korea through joint development, technology transfer, human resource development, and collaboration in the defense industry. From the perspective of Interdependence Theory, this cooperation reflects a relationship of mutual dependence, in which Indonesia seeks access to advanced technology and the enhancement of its defense industrial capabilities, while South Korea benefits from Indonesia's financial contribution, market expansion opportunities, and the strengthening of its global defense industry position. Despite challenges such as delays in funding and limitations in technology transfer, both countries have maintained the partnership through defense diplomacy and close coordination among their governments, military institutions, and defense industries. The KF-21 project represents the integration of political, economic, and industrial interests while demonstrating that interdependent relationships can sustain modern defense cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Keywords: *Defence cooperation, defense industry, KF-21 Boramae, Interdependence Theory, Indonesia–South Korea.*