

## ABSTRAK

### KERJA SAMA INDUSTRI PERTAHANAN INDONESIA-PRANCIS DALAM MODERNISASI ALUTSISTA, 2021–2025

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Indonesia menghadapi urgensi modernisasi alat utama sistem senjata di tengah meningkatnya kompleksitas lingkungan keamanan kawasan Indo-Pasifik, sementara program *Minimum Essential Force* (MEF) baru mencapai 65% dari target dan kapasitas industri pertahanan domestik belum mampu memenuhi kebutuhan tersebut secara mandiri. Kondisi ini mendorong Indonesia menjadikan kerja sama industri pertahanan sebagai instrumen kebijakan strategis, dengan Prancis dipilih sebagai mitra utama karena risiko sanksi CAATSA. Berdasarkan permasalahan tersebut, penelitian ini mengajukan pertanyaan: "*Bagaimana bentuk kerja sama industri pertahanan Indonesia-Prancis dalam modernisasi alutsista tahun 2021–2025?*"

Penelitian menggunakan konsep *defence industry cooperation* Bitzinger yang mencakup lima mekanisme, yaitu *offset*, *transfer of technology*, *co-production*, *licensed production*, dan *research and development*. Menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan studi literatur berbasis data sekunder.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kelima mekanisme tercantum dalam dokumen bilateral, namun tingkat implementasinya sangat timpang antarmatra, terutama pada matra udara di mana nilai kontrak Rafale yang besar tidak menghasilkan partisipasi industri nasional yang substansial. Kemudian, PT PAL dan PT Pindad berhasil memanfaatkan *co-production* dan *licensed production* yang aktual, sementara PTDI gagal mengonversi nilai kontrak Rafale menjadi partisipasi produksi nyata. Selanjutnya, kerja sama bersifat inkremental bukan transformatif, meski program Scorpene Evolved paling maju dengan mengintegrasikan kelima mekanisme, tetapi *design authority* seluruh platform tetap berada di tangan Prancis.

**Kata kunci:** kerja sama industri pertahanan, modernisasi alutsista, Indonesia-Prancis

**ABSTRACT****INDONESIA-FRANCE DEFENSE INDUSTRY COOPERATION IN  
WEAPONS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION, 2021 – 2025****By****PUTRI ISMA AGUSTIN**

Indonesia faces an urgent need to modernize its defense equipment amid the growing complexity of the Indo-Pacific security environment, while the Minimum Essential Force (MEF) program has achieved only 65% of its target and the domestic defense industry remains unable to independently fulfill these requirements. This situation has encouraged Indonesia to utilize defense industry cooperation as a strategic policy instrument, with France selected as a key partner due to concerns over the risk of CAATSA sanctions. Based on this context, this study addresses the following research question: “What are the forms of defense industry cooperation between Indonesia and France in the modernization of defense equipment from 2021 to 2025?” The research employs Bitzinger’s concept of defense industry cooperation, which encompasses five mechanisms: offset, transfer of technology, co-production, licensed production, and research and development. A descriptive qualitative method was applied using a literature study based on secondary data. The findings reveal that all five mechanisms are formally included in bilateral agreements; however, their implementation remains highly uneven across military branches, particularly in the air domain, where the substantial value of the Rafale contract has not generated significant participation by the national defense industry. In contrast, PT PAL and PT Pindad have successfully utilized co-production and licensed production arrangements, whereas PTDI has been unable to convert the Rafale procurement into meaningful production participation. Furthermore, the cooperation has been incremental rather than transformative. Although the Scorpene Evolved program represents the most advanced case by integrating all five mechanisms, the design authority of all major platforms remains under French control.

**Keywords:** defence industry cooperation, military modernization, Indonesia-France