

ABSTRAK

SAMSUNG DAN KEBIJAKAN PROTEKSIONISME KOREA SELATAN TAHUN 2015-2025

Oleh

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk dan relasi Samsung dalam kebijakan proteksionisme Korea Selatan periode 2015–2025 dalam kerangka *developmental state* kontemporer. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi literatur melalui analisis terhadap jurnal ilmiah, buku, laporan internasional, dan dokumen kebijakan terkait industri semikonduktor Korea Selatan. Analisis dilakukan secara tematik dan interpretatif untuk memahami dinamika hubungan antara negara dan korporasi dalam konteks globalisasi ekonomi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bentuk proteksionisme Korea Selatan mengalami transformasi dari proteksionisme konvensional menuju proteksionisme berbasis teknologi dan kapasitas industri. Negara tidak lagi mengandalkan tarif impor atau pembatasan perdagangan langsung, melainkan menggunakan instrumen seperti insentif pajak, subsidi *research and development (R&D)*, pembangunan infrastruktur semikonduktor, dan penguatan rantai pasok nasional melalui kebijakan *K-Semiconductor Strategy*. Kebijakan tersebut berhasil meningkatkan investasi, inovasi, dan daya saing global Samsung dalam industri semikonduktor.

Kata Kunci: Proteksionisme, Developmental State, Samsung, Korea Selatan, Semikonduktor.

ABSTRACT

SAMSUNG AND SOUTH KOREA’S PROTECTIONIST POLICIES (2015– 2025)

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This study aims to analyze Samsung’s role and relationship within South Korea’s protectionist policies during the 2015–2025 period from the perspective of the contemporary developmental state framework. The research employs a qualitative approach using a literature review method through the analysis of scholarly journals, books, international reports, and policy documents related to South Korea’s semiconductor industry. The data were analyzed thematically and interpretatively to understand the dynamics of state–corporate relations in the context of economic globalization. The findings reveal that South Korea’s protectionism has transformed from conventional protectionism into a form of protectionism based on technological advancement and industrial capacity development. Rather than relying on import tariffs or direct trade restrictions, the government has utilized policy instruments such as tax incentives, research and development (R&D) subsidies, semiconductor infrastructure development, and national supply chain strengthening through the K-Semiconductor Strategy. These policies have successfully enhanced Samsung’s investment capacity, innovation performance, and global competitiveness in the semiconductor industry.

Keywords: Protectionism, Developmental State, Samsung, South Korea, Semiconductor.