

ABSTRAK

KETERGANTUNGAN INDUSTRI MOBIL NASIONAL INDONESIA MELALUI PROGRAM ALIH TEKNOLOGI *INDONESIA-JAPAN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (IJEPA)*

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Kerja sama bilateral yang terjalin antara Indonesia dan Jepang dalam *Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA)* merupakan kerja sama yang mencakup berbagai bidang, bagian yang menjadi fokus kedua negara tersebut ialah bidang industri otomotif khususnya mobil. Sebagai kerja sama bilateral kerja sama ini harus saling menguntungkan kedua belah pihak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak kerja sama IJEPA terhadap ketergantungan industri mobil nasional Indonesia melalui program Alih Teknologi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe penelitian deskriptif. Indonesia memiliki beberapa sektor perindustrian diantaranya: industri, perikanan dan kelautan, kehutanan, otomotif dan pertambangan. Sektor otomotif menjadi bagian dari sepuluh komoditas ekspor unggulan Indonesia. Jepang sebagai bagian negara pelaku industri otomotif terbesar dunia tertarik menjalin kerja sama melalui hubungan bilateral yang tercipta dari IJEPA. Namun, implementasi dari isi perjanjian IJEPA tersebut belum sepenuhnya tercapai maksimal karena Indonesia masih belum dapat mencapai target. Kerja sama IJEPA dinilai mengalami kegagalan. Kegagalan tersebut diakibatkan oleh Jepang yang masih protektif terhadap proses transfer teknologi. Kerja sama IJEPA berdampak pada ketergantungan Indonesia terhadap Jepang. Ketergantungan tersebut ditunjukkan dengan adanya: tren impor dari Jepang mengalami peningkatan, rendahnya nilai ekspor Indonesia, investasi Jepang yang tinggi, dan meluasnya produk Toyota di Indonesia atau Indonesia yang malah menjadi *market share* Toyota

Kata kunci: IJEPA, Otomotif, Kerja sama Bilateral, Ketergantungan Indonesia terhadap Jepang, Alih Teknologi.

ABSTRACT

THE DEPENDENCE OF INDONESIAN NATIONAL CAR INDUSTRY THROUGH THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM ON INDONESIAN-JAPAN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (IJEPA)

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The bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Japan in the Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA) is a collaboration that encompasses several fields, with the main focus being on the country's automotive industries, particularly automobiles. As bilateral cooperation, it must be mutually beneficial to both parties. This research objective is to figure out the influence of the Indonesian national automotive industry through the technology transfer program on the IJEPA. Moreover, this research employed a qualitative descriptive approach. Additionally, Indonesia has several major industries, such as forestry, maritime, fisheries, automotive, and mining industries. Above all, the automotive industry has emerged as one of Indonesia's top ten leading export sectors. On the other hand, the Japanese automobile industry has long held the position of being one of the world's largest car-producing nations, having surpassed some other prominent countries. As a result, Japan is interested in cooperating through bilateral ties established by the IJEPA. Based on findings, the IJEPA program implementation target was not fully met. The failure is primarily caused by Japan's lack of transparency in the technology transfer process. Eventually, the IJEPA corporation has made Indonesia engender a very high economic dependency phase in the automotive sector towards Japan. The reliance was then revealed by the high dependence upon imports of automotive goods from Japan, followed by the decreasing value of Indonesian exports level and the increase in Japanese investment. Lastly, the dependence situation is further clarified by the condition where Toyota as a Japanese automobile manufacturer held a high percentage and dominated the Indonesian market yet it does not seem to change in the near future.

Key words: IJEPA, Automotive, Bilateral cooperation, Indonesia's dependence on Japan, Technology Transfer.