

ABSTRAK

Perang dagang antara Amerika Serikat dan China pada periode 2018–2025 telah meningkatkan ketidakpastian ekonomi global dan memengaruhi dinamika perdagangan internasional, termasuk terhadap stabilitas ekonomi politik Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis dampak perang dagang terhadap stabilitas ekonomi politik Indonesia serta mengkaji respons pemerintah melalui kebijakan ekonomi dan politik luar negeri. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif melalui studi kepustakaan (*library research*). Data diperoleh dari buku, jurnal ilmiah, laporan pemerintah, data statistik, dan publikasi organisasi internasional, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan model Miles, Huberman, dan Saldaña. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dampak perang dagang terhadap Indonesia bersifat tidak langsung, terutama melalui perubahan perdagangan, fluktuasi nilai tukar rupiah, pertumbuhan ekonomi, dan arus investasi asing (FDI). Meskipun menghadapi tekanan ekonomi global, Indonesia mampu mempertahankan kondisi ekonomi yang relatif stabil melalui peningkatan investasi, penguatan hilirisasi industri, diversifikasi pasar ekspor, serta koordinasi kebijakan fiskal dan moneter. Dari aspek politik, Indonesia tetap menjalankan prinsip politik luar negeri bebas dan aktif dengan menjaga keseimbangan hubungan strategis bersama Amerika Serikat dan China berdasarkan kepentingan nasional.

Kata kunci: Perang dagang, Amerika Serikat, China, stabilitas ekonomi politik, Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

The trade war between the United States and China during the 2018–2025 period heightened global economic uncertainty and influenced international trade dynamics, including Indonesia's political-economic stability. This study aims to analyze the trade war's impact on Indonesia's political-economic stability and examine the government's response through economic and foreign policy measures. A qualitative method with a descriptive approach was employed, utilizing library research. Data were gathered from books, scholarly journals, government reports, statistical data, and international organization publications, and subsequently analyzed using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña model. The findings indicate that the trade war's impact on Indonesia was indirect, manifesting primarily through changes in trade patterns, rupiah exchange rate fluctuations, economic growth, and foreign direct investment (FDI) flows. Despite facing global economic pressures, Indonesia managed to maintain relatively stable economic conditions by boosting investment, strengthening industrial downstreaming, diversifying export markets, and coordinating fiscal and monetary policies. From a political perspective, Indonesia upheld its "independent and active" foreign policy principle by maintaining a balance in strategic relations with both the United States and China, guided by national interests.

Keyword: Trade war, United States, China, political-economic stability, Indonesia.