

## ABSTRAK

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### **DAMPAK AKTIVITAS DIPLOMASI EKONOMI ARAB SAUDI DAN INDONESIA PADA TERCAPAINYA VISI ARAB SAUDI 2030**

(ix + 69 halaman; 5 gambar, 1 tabel, 3 lampiran)

Kata kunci: Diplomasi Ekonomi, Arab Saudi, Indonesia, Visi Arab Saudi 2030, Kerja Sama Ekonomi.

Indonesia dan Arab Saudi memiliki hubungan bilateral yang baik, ditandai dengan meningkatnya volume perdagangan antara kedua negara meningkat sampai dengan 20%, kunjungan wisatawan ke Arab Saudi meningkat hingga 30% dan juga jumlah pelajar Indonesia yang belajar di Arab Saudi meningkat 15% sejak 2015. Namun keduanya perlu melakukan evaluasi karena pertumbuhan perdagangan bilateral hanya mencapai 10% pada tahun 2023 (dari target 20%), dan proyek energi terbarukan yang terbengkalai. Hasil penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan bentuk aktivitas diplomasi ekonomi dalam rangka pencapaian visi Arab Saudi 2030, serta menjabarkan tantangan yang dihadapi. Kerangka berpikir dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori Neoliberalisme, termasuk konsep Diplomasi Ekonomi, dan Kerja Sama Internasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif, serta data yang digunakan diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan dan sumber daring. Kemudian, data dianalisis menggunakan teknik analisis naratif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diversifikasi ekonomi yang menjadi fokus visi Arab Saudi 2030 membawa perubahan signifikan pada pendapatan negara, terutama di sektor non-migas, melalui kerja sama dengan Indonesia. Bentuk kerja samanya adalah pembentukan *Joint Venture Development (JVD)* antara Pertamina (Indonesia) dan Saudi Aramco, yang berfokus pada revitalisasi kilang minyak di Cilacap, Tuban, dan Cirebon. Arab Saudi juga berupaya meningkatkan pendapatan negara di luar sektor minyak melalui bidang pendidikan, dengan menambah perguruan tinggi dan lembaga pendidikan di Indonesia. Pengiriman tenaga kerja Indonesia ke Arab Saudi dengan penerapan Sistem Penempatan Satu Kanal (SPSK). Pendapatan negara dari program Haji dan Umroh dimana Arab Saudi menargetkan peningkatan kuota Haji mencapai 95% dari total pemasukan pada 2030 (saat ini sudah mencapai 80%).

**Referensi:** 21 Buku (1984–2022) + 26 Artikel Jurnal + 26 Sumber Daring

## ABSTRACT

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### **THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY ACTIVITIES BETWEEN SAUDI ARABIA AND INDONESIA ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SAUDI VISION 2030**

(ix + 69 pages; 5 pictures, 1 table, 3 appendices)

**Keywords:** Economic Diplomacy, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Saudi Vision 2030, Economic Cooperation.

Indonesia and Saudi Arabia maintain a strong bilateral relationship, characterized by a 20% increase in trade volume between the two countries, a 30% rise in tourist visits to Saudi Arabia, and a 15% increase in the number of Indonesian students studying in Saudi Arabia since 2015. However, both countries need to conduct an evaluation, as bilateral trade growth only reached 10% in 2023, falling short of the 20% target, along with the stagnation of renewable energy projects. The objective of this research is to identify and describe the forms of economic diplomacy activities aimed at achieving Saudi Vision 2030, as well as to outline the challenges faced. The theoretical framework of this study employs Neoliberalism, including the concepts of Economic Diplomacy and International Cooperation. This research utilizes a qualitative approach with a descriptive method, and the data is obtained through literature review and online sources. The data is then analyzed using narrative analysis techniques. This research indicate that the economic diversification emphasized in Saudi Vision 2030 has led to significant changes in national revenue, particularly in the non-oil sector, through collaboration with Indonesia. One form of cooperation is the establishment of a Joint Venture Development (JVD) between Pertamina (Indonesia) and Saudi Aramco, focusing on the revitalization of oil refineries in Cilacap, Tuban, and Cirebon. Additionally, Saudi Arabia is striving to enhance its national revenue outside the oil sector through education by increasing the number of universities and educational institutions in Indonesia. The sending of Indonesian workers to Saudi Arabia is facilitated by the implementation of the One Channel Placement System (SPSK). Revenue from the Hajj and Umrah programs is also significant, with Saudi Arabia targeting an increase in the Hajj quota to reach 95% of total revenue by 2030, having already achieved 80%.

**Reference:** 21 Books (1984–2022) + 26 Journal Articles + 26 Online Sources