

Bab IV

Kesimpulan

Populasi dan pertumbuhan industri di Tiongkok yang tinggi membuat permintaan terhadap minyak terus bertambah setiap tahunnya. Kemampuan produksi dalam negeri Tiongkok yang sangat terbatas, memaksa mereka untuk mencari sumber pasokan dari luar negeri. Dalam prosesnya, pemerintah Tiongkok membuat perusahaan dalam negeri bernama *Chinese National Petroleum Company (CNPC)* yang ditugaskan untuk mencari pasokan luar negeri. Iran menjadi salah satu tujuan Tiongkok mengingat hubungan diplomatik dan sumber minyak yang melimpah. Penelitian ini berusaha untuk menjawab bagaimana strategi keamanan energi Tiongkok di Iran melalui *CNPC*?. Dalam menjawab pertanyaan penelitian, peneliti akan menggunakan konsep kepentingan nasional dan teori *energy security* dengan melihat 4 aspek yang terdiri dari *availability, affordability, reliability* dan *sustainability*.

Sejak Tiongkok tidak bisa memenuhi kebutuhan dalam negeri mereka dengan produksi domestik, mereka mulai mencari sumber pasokan energi dari luar negeri. Pada tahun 1995 volume impor minyak Tiongkok dari Iran meningkat jauh dari tahun sebelumnya dan peristiwa ini terus berlanjut sampai sekarang. Pemerintah Tiongkok memanfaatkan perusahaan dalam negeri mereka *CNPC* dengan memberikan kewenangan untuk mencari tujuan investasi yang tepat demi mencapai kepentingan energi mereka. *CNPC* memiliki kebebasan untuk mencari sumber minyak melalui investasi dan eksplorasi di luar negeri.

Dalam mendukung kepentingan nasional mereka untuk mengamankan pasokan yang cukup, pemerintah Tiongkok memanfaatkan kerjasama antar negara

serta investasi melalui CNPC. Tiongkok juga memanfaatkan jalur diplomasi melalui kunjungan tokoh negara serta membuat perjanjian bilateral di bidang energi. Di sisi lain, Tiongkok memanfaatkan perusahaan minyak nasional mereka yaitu CNPC. CNPC mendapatkan wewenang untuk melakukan eksplorasi melalui pengeboran sumur minyak serta pembangunan infrastruktur yang memadai di 4 proyek besar yang terdiri dari Masjid e Soleyman, Kuhdasht, South Pars dan ladang terbesar di Iran yaitu Azadegan. . Di lain sisi, CNPC juga memiliki tanggung jawab untuk memproduksi minyak sesuai perjanjian. Dari hasil investasi tersebut CNPC akan mendapatkan timbal balik dalam bentuk pengiriman minyak ke Tiongkok.

Melalui kerjasama dan investasi di Iran, Tiongkok mencoba untuk menjamin keempat aspek dalam *energy security*. Keterlibatan Tiongkok dalam proyek-proyek besar di Iran melalui CNPC membantu menjamin adanya pasokan yang cukup sehingga aspek *availability* bisa tercukupi. Aspek *affordability* juga dicapai oleh Tiongkok melalui investasi CNPC di proyek tersebut karena Tiongkok mendapatkan timbal balik dalam bentuk pengiriman minyak dan pemberian diskon terhadap harga minyak yang Tiongkok beli. Kemudian melalui kerjasama bilateral dan hubungan yang baik Tiongkok dapat menjamin aspek *reliability* karena, walaupun terdapat faktor eksternal dalam bentuk sanksi kepada Iran yang menghambat akses masuk untuk mendapatkan minyak, namun Tiongkok tetap berhasil untuk mendapatkan pasokan yang cukup tanpa terhalangi oleh faktor eksternal tersebut. Aspek *sustainability* juga diimplementasikan oleh Tiongkok melalui upaya transisi energi yang juga didukung oleh strategi CNPC.

Penulis melihat peran CNPC di bidang investasi dan eksplorasi di Iran sebagai bagian dari upaya Tiongkok mengamankan kepentingan nasional mereka di bidang energi minyak sangat besar, karena melalui CNPC Tiongkok bisa terlibat dalam pengembangan proyek ladang minyak yang pada akhirnya memberikan timbal balik dalam bentuk jaminan pasokan yang cukup. Namun penulis melihat Tiongkok harus lebih meningkatkan kinerja perusahaan CNPC karena dalam prosesnya kinerja CNPC yang dinilai lambat membuat Iran memutuskan untuk menyelesaikan kerjasama. Namun peneliti melihat upaya Tiongkok dalam menjaga hubungan diplomatik mereka menjadi poin penting dalam menjamin strategi ketahanan energi mereka di Iran bisa terus berjalan.

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