

Hubungan kerjasama energi Kazakhstan-Amerika Serikat (1994-2010): upaya Kazakhstan keluar dari monopoli energi Rusia = Kazakhstan-US energy cooperation (1994-2010): exiting Russia's energy monopoly towards Kazakhstan

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Abstrak

Kazakhstan merupakan negara Asia Tengah dengan cadangan energi terbesar yang menerapkan kebijakan luar negeri multi-vektor dalam menghadapi rivalitas Rusia dan Amerika Serikat (AS) dalam bidang kerjasama energi. Dengan Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) Rusia memiliki hak monopoli dalam rute ekstraksi energi Kazakhstan. Reluktansi ekspansi kapasitas CPC dari Rusia mengharuskan Kazakhstan bekerjasama dengan AS dalam keanggotaan pipa minyak Baku- Tbilisi-Ceyhan dan membentuk rancangan pipa minyak Trans-Kaspia. Dengan menggunakan konsep keamanan energi dan economic statecraft, pengaplikasian kebijakan luar negeri Kazakhstan diteliti dalam aspek Multi-Vektor dengan tujuan untuk memberikan posisi balancing Kazakhstan terhadap Rusia dan mengurangi monopoli Rusia terhadap ekstraksi energi Kazakhstan.

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Central Asia, an energy-rich region, is present in the middle of energy rivalry between Russia and United States. As the highest country with proven energy reserve, Kazakhstan holds important position and applying Multi-Vector foreign policy in responding Russia-US rivalry in energy sector. With the present of Caspian Pipeline Consortium, Russia exercised monopoly towards extraction route of Kazakhstan oil. Through Russia's reluctance in expanding CPC's capacity, Kazakhstan is obliged to cooperate with the US through Baku-Tbilisi- Ceyhan pipeline and the Trans-Caspia pipeline project. The application of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, regarded upon nation-building aspects, geopolitics and US-Russia interests in energy, is using multi-vector strategy to create balancing position towards Russia to decrease monopoly towards Kazakhstan's energy extraction route.