

**KEBIJAKAN IRAN DALAM MEMPERTAHANKAN
PERDAGANGAN MINYAK PASCA *SHIP ACT (STOP
HARBORING IRANIAN PETROLEUM ACT)* AMERIKA**

SERIKAT TAHUN 2024-2025

SKRIPSI

Diajukan kepada Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya untuk
memenuhi salah satu persyaratan memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Ilmu Sosial (S.Sos.)

Dalam bidang Hubungan Internasional



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ABSTRACT

Safina Rachmadini. *“Iran’s Policy in Maintaining Oil Trade After the United States SHIP Act (Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act) 2024–2025”* Sunan Ampel State Islamic University Surabaya, 2026.

This study aims to analyze Iran's policy in maintaining its oil trade following the implementation of the United States' Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act (SHIP Act) during the 2024–2025 period. The SHIP Act is a U.S. sanctions policy designed to strengthen oversight of Iran's oil trade and distribution activities by imposing sanctions on ports, shipping companies, tanker owners, financial institutions, and foreign entities involved in Iran's oil supply chain. Despite these pressures, Iran has continued to maintain its oil trade by preserving access to international markets, particularly China as its principal trading partner. This study employs a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. Primary data were obtained through interviews with staff members of the Cultural Consulate of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Indonesia, while secondary data were collected through document analysis of scholarly literature, official government documents, reports issued by international organizations, and other relevant publications. The analysis is based on Gideon Rose's Neoclassical Realism, which argues that foreign policy is the product of the interaction between systemic pressure and domestic variables, particularly elite perceptions and state capacity, ultimately producing a foreign policy output. The findings reveal that Iran's policy to sustain its oil trade has been implemented through maintaining oil production capacity, utilizing alternative distribution routes, employing a shadow fleet and shadow trade network, conducting ship-to-ship transfers, adopting non-dollar payment mechanisms and oil-for-goods barter arrangements, offering discounted oil prices, and strengthening economic and political cooperation with non-Western countries, particularly China and Russia. The study further finds that although the SHIP Act has intensified pressure on Iran's energy sector, it has not succeeded in halting Iran's oil trade. This is attributed to the state's ability to mobilize its domestic capacity and to the perceptions of political elites, who regard the oil sector as a strategic national interest. Consequently, external pressure has been translated into an adaptive foreign policy aimed at preserving oil trade as a fundamental pillar of Iran's national economy

Keywords: *Iran, SHIP Act, Neoclassical Realism, oil trade, foreign policy.*

ABSTRAK

Safina Rachmadini. “Kebijakan Iran dalam Mempertahankan Perdagangan Minyak Pasca SHIP Act (*Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act*) Amerika Serikat Tahun 2024–2025” Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2026.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kebijakan Iran dalam mempertahankan perdagangan minyak pasca *penerapan Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act (SHIP Act)* Amerika Serikat pada tahun 2024–2025. SHIP Act merupakan kebijakan sanksi Amerika Serikat yang dirancang untuk memperketat pengawasan terhadap aktivitas perdagangan dan distribusi minyak Iran melalui pemberian sanksi kepada pelabuhan, perusahaan pelayaran, pemilik kapal tanker, lembaga keuangan, serta berbagai pihak asing yang terlibat dalam rantai perdagangan minyak Iran. Meskipun menghadapi tekanan tersebut, Iran tetap mampu mempertahankan perdagangan minyaknya dengan menjaga akses ke pasar internasional, khususnya Tiongkok sebagai mitra dagang utama. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan staf Konsulat Kebudayaan Kedutaan Besar Republik Islam Iran di Indonesia, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh melalui studi dokumentasi terhadap literatur ilmiah, dokumen resmi pemerintah, laporan organisasi internasional, serta publikasi lembaga terkait. Analisis penelitian menggunakan perspektif *Neoclassical Realism* yang dikemukakan oleh Gideon Rose, yang menjelaskan bahwa kebijakan luar negeri merupakan hasil interaksi antara tekanan sistem internasional (*systemic pressure*) dengan faktor-faktor domestik (*domestic variables*), khususnya persepsi elite politik dan kapasitas negara, yang kemudian menghasilkan respons kebijakan luar negeri (*foreign policy output*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan Iran dalam mempertahankan perdagangan minyak diwujudkan melalui pemeliharaan kapasitas produksi minyak, pemanfaatan jalur distribusi alternatif, penggunaan shadow fleet dan shadow trade network, pelaksanaan *ship-to-ship transfer*, penerapan mekanisme pembayaran non-dolar dan barter (*oil-for-goods*), pemberian diskon harga minyak, serta penguatan kerja sama ekonomi dan politik dengan negara-negara non-Barat, terutama Tiongkok dan Rusia. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa SHIP Act meningkatkan tekanan terhadap sektor energi Iran, namun belum mampu menghentikan perdagangan minyak Iran. Hal tersebut disebabkan oleh kemampuan negara dalam memobilisasi kapasitas domestik serta persepsi elite politik yang memandang sektor minyak sebagai kepentingan strategis, sehingga tekanan eksternal diterjemahkan ke dalam kebijakan luar negeri yang adaptif untuk mempertahankan perdagangan minyak sebagai penopang utama perekonomian nasional.

Kata kunci: Iran, SHIP Act, *Neoclassical Realism*, perdagangan minyak, kebijakan luar negeri.

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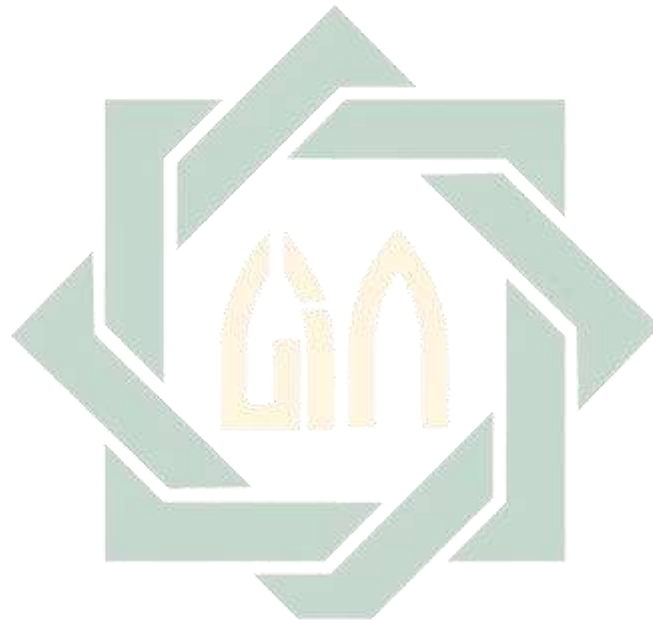
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AIS	: <i>Automatic Identification System</i>
BRI	: <i>Belt and Road Initiative</i>
BRICS	: <i>Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa</i>
CSIS	: <i>Center for Strategic and International Studies</i>
EAEU	: <i>Eurasian Economic Union</i>
GDP	: <i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
IEA	: <i>International Energy Agency</i>
IRICA	: <i>Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration</i>
JCPOA	: <i>Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action</i>
NIOC	: <i>National Iranian Oil Company</i>
OFAC	: <i>Office of Foreign Assets Control</i>
OPEC	: <i>Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries</i>
SCO	: <i>Shanghai Cooperation Organisation</i>
SDN	: <i>Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List</i>
SHIP Act	: <i>Stop Harboring Iranian Petroleum Act</i>
SWIFT	: <i>Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication</i>
UEA	: <i>Uni Emirat Arab</i>

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