ABSTRAK

Transisi energi global menimbulkan tantangan serius bagi negara-negara produsen minyak, termasuk Uni Emirat Arab (UEA), yang selama beberapa dekade bergantung pada sektor minyak dan gas sebagai pilar utama ekonomi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana UEA merancang strategi diversifikasi ekonomi guna memitigasi risiko penurunan pendapatan minyak di tengah tekanan transisi energi global. Berlandaskan pada konsep diversifikasi ekonomi, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif melalui analisis dokumen kebijakan, laporan internasional, dan data ekonomi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa strategi diversifikasi UEA diwujudkan melalui pengembangan energi terbarukan, pariwisata, dan jasa keuangan, serta ekspansi pasar eksternal melalui perjanjian perdagangan komprehensif dengan India, Israel, dan Indonesia. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa transformasi UEA mencerminkan pergeseran dari ekonomi rente menuju ekonomi pasca-migas yang berbasis inovasi, investasi, dan keberlanjutan, meskipun masih menghadapi tantangan berupa ketergantungan pada tenaga kerja asing, ketimpangan antar-emirat, serta kerentanan terhadap dinamika ekonomi global. Dengan demikian, strategi diversifikasi UEA tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai instrumen ekonomi, tetapi juga sebagai mekanisme rekonstruksi ekonomi-politik dalam menghadapi era transisi energi global.

Kata kunci: Transisi Energi, Uni Emirat Arab, Diversifikasi, Ekonomi

ABSTRACT

The global energy transition presents a significant challenge for oil-producing countries, including the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which has long relied on the oil and gas sector as the backbone of its economy. This study aims to analyze how the UAE designs its economic diversification strategy to mitigate the risks of declining oil revenues amid increasing global pressure toward clean energy transition. Grounded in the theory of economic diversification, this research employs a qualitative approach through the analysis of policy documents, international reports, and economic data. The findings reveal that the UAE's diversification strategy is implemented through the development of renewable energy, tourism, and financial services, as well as the expansion of external markets via Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA) with India, Israel, and Indonesia. The results indicate that the UAE's transformation reflects a structural shift from a rentier economy toward a post-oil economy driven by innovation, investment, and sustainability, although it still faces challenges such as dependence on foreign labor, inter-emirate disparities, and vulnerability to global economic dynamics. Thus, the UAE's diversification strategy functions not only as an economic instrument but also as a mechanism for the political-economic reconstruction of the rentier state in response to the global energy transition era.

Keywords: Energy Transition, United Arab Emirates, Diversification, Economy