

ABSTRAK

Invasi Rusia ke Ukraina pada tahun 2022 mengubah lanskap energi global dan memaksa Uni Eropa (UE) untuk merespons ketergantungan jangka panjangnya terhadap pasokan gas Rusia yang sebelumnya mencapai hampir 40% dari total konsumsi kawasan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori keamanan energi sebagai pisau analisis untuk melihat bagaimana embargo gas Rusia berdampak terhadap lima dimensi utama keamanan energi, yaitu ketersediaan (*availability*), keterjangkauan (*affordability*), aksesibilitas (*accessibility*), keberlanjutan (*sustainability*) dan ketahanan (*resilience*). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana kebijakan embargo gas yang diberlakukan UE terhadap Rusia menjadi katalis perubahan kebijakan transisi energi UE menuju sumber energi yang lebih berkelanjutan, dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif berbasis studi kepustakaan atas data sekunder dari berbagai jurnal, website resmi, dan dokumen resmi UE. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa embargo gas merubah kebijakan energi negara-negara di UE yang terlihat dari percepatan diversifikasi energi melalui peningkatan impor LNG, intensifikasi pengembangan energi terbarukan seperti angin dan surya, serta reformasi regulasi melalui kebijakan *European Green Deal*, *REPowerEU*, *Renewable Energy Directive III* (RED III), dan *Energy Performance of Buildings Directive* (EPBD), sekaligus memperkuat keamanan energi kawasan dengan tujuan mengurangi kerentanan geopolitik. Dengan demikian, embargo tidak hanya merupakan respons politik terhadap agresi Rusia, tetapi juga berfungsi sebagai momentum strategis bagi Uni Eropa untuk mempercepat transformasi energi, meningkatkan kemandirian energi, serta memperkuat posisinya dalam dinamika ekonomi politik internasional.

Kata Kunci: Embargo energi, transisi energi, kebijakan energi, *REPowerEU*, *RED III*, *European Green Deal*

ABSTRACT

The 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine reshaped the global energy landscape and compelled the European Union (EU) to confront its long-standing dependence on Russian gas supplies, which previously accounted for nearly 40% of the region's total consumption. This study employs the framework of energy security theory as an analytical tool to assess how the EU's gas embargo against Russia affected five key dimensions of energy security: availability, affordability, accessibility, sustainability, and resilience. The research aims to analyze how the gas embargo policy implemented by the EU became a catalyst for major changes in the EU's energy transition policies toward more sustainable energy sources. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method based on literature review and secondary data from academic journals, official websites, and EU policy documents. The findings indicate that the embargo significantly reshaped the energy transition policies of EU member states, which is evident in the acceleration of energy diversification through increased LNG imports, intensified deployment of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar, and regulatory reforms through initiatives such as European Green Deal, REPowerEU, the Renewable Energy Directive III (RED III), and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). These developments simultaneously strengthened the region's overall energy security by reducing geopolitical vulnerabilities. Thus, the embargo functioned not only as a political response to Russian aggression but also as a strategic momentum for the EU to accelerate energy transformation, enhance energy autonomy, and reinforce its position within the dynamics of international political economy.

Keywords: *Energy embargo, energy transition, energy policies, REPowerEU, RED III, European Green Deal*