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 File name: journal\_hi\_ajiria\_2020\_2.doc  
 File size: 488.5K  
 Page count: 13  
 Word count: 4,692  
 Character count: 31,610  
 Submission date: 23-Jul-2024 03:11PM (UTC-0700)  
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NIP. 198104172005012001

International Journal of International Studies, Vol. No. 1 (2024) ISSN: 2475-5823

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**ALASAN JERMAN MEMBUAT NEW CHINA STRATEGY TAHUN 2023**

Aji Ria Finola Ivanisari<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** The relationship with China as Germany's largest trading partner has entered a new phase. The release of Germany's New China Strategy in 2023 marks a change in the perception and definition of China as a partner, competitor and systemic rival for Germany. This study aims to explain the reasons behind the release of Germany's New China Strategy. As a member of the European Union, Germany highlights China's rise as the international market causing market imbalances and possible risks from China's protected unfair trade. In addition, differences in ideas and concepts between the two countries have also contributed to the change in relations. This study uses an explanatory method with qualitative analysis data techniques. The concept that supports the study is War of Position by Antonio Gramsci and Latin Brass. The results of this study show that Germany's action in releasing the New China Strategy is an effort to counter China's power and trade dominance in the European Union region. Over-dependence, especially in the field of rare minerals on China, has resulted in instability trade by the European Union and Germany. Also, China plans to start leading the region of global order which could mean that China is ready to lead and stabilize international institutions such as the UN. Germany's resistance is seen through the concept of War of Position to fight China's dominance in trade and politics by becoming a partner, competitor and systemic rival. Germany's shift is based on the changes taking place in the European Union and politics in China, as well as Germany's national agenda being an important factor, climate change.

**Keywords:** Germany, China, New China Strategy, European Union, War of Position.

**Pendahuluan**

Hubungan diplomatik Jerman dan Tiongkok telah terjalin sejak tahun 1972. Setelah hubungan diplomatik tersebut terjalin, hubungan antara Jerman dan Tiongkok menjadi dinamis dan *intense*. Selama periode itu, Jerman sebagai Jerman, maupun Jerman sebagai Uni Eropa menjalin hubungan sebagai mitra, kompetitor, maupun lawan sistem. Tiongkok. Terlepas dari dinamika hubungan kedua negara yang dimulai tahun 1972, Tiongkok merupakan mitra dagang terbesar Jerman sejak tahun 2016-2022 dengan total nilai perdagangan barang senilai €299,6 Milyar di tahun 2022 (Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), 2023).

Berk Jerman maupun Tiongkok terlibat dalam perdagangan yang saling menguntungkan. Tiongkok menjadikan Jerman sebagai mitra dagang terpentingnya di Eropa dengan melakukan perdagangan terutama di sektor otomotif, kendaraan, permainan dan elektronik, serta bahan kimia (Trading Economics, 2023). Sebaliknya, Jerman pun melakukan perdagangan yang meliputi peralatan listrik dan elektronik berupa laptop, telepon seluler, unit komputer main, raw material, produk kimia, prokik medis hingga barang-barang tekstil dan pakaian jadi (Sandhiyop, A. 2023).

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( 1 )