

# Kebijakan luar negeri Kuwait dalam krisis Teluk 2017 (studi kasus posisi Kuwait dalam konflik Arab Saudi-Qatar 2017-2019) = Kuwait's foreign policy in the Gulf crisis 2017 (case study of Kuwait's position in Saudi Arabia-Qatar conflict 2017-2019) / Moh. Iqbal Bulgini

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## Abstrak

<p>Abstrak</p><p>Embargo Arab Saudi, Uni Emirat Arab, Bahrain, dan Mesir terhadap Qatar pada 5 Juni 2017 telah merugikan pihak Qatar dan memecah stabilitas GCC<em>. </em>Terlibatnya Iran dan Turki di sisi Qatar membuat perpecahan GCC tidak dapat dihindari. Krisis ini sejatinya dipicu oleh anggapan Arab Saudi bahwa Qatar telah mendukung gerakan teroris yang membuat Arab Saudi mengundang seluruh negara GCC untuk memblokade Qatar, namun diantara negara-negara Teluk, Kuwait adalah satu-satunya negara yang menolak embargo tersebut dan memilih netral, bahkan memediasi krisis. Alasan penolakan Kuwait atas embargo Arab Saudi dan kepentingan Kuwait atas krisis akan dianalisis menggunakan teori neorealisme dan konsep hedging. Penulisan ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis deskriptif-analitis. Menurut neorealist, netralitas dan mediasi Kuwait dalam krisis Teluk 2017 karena Kuwait ingin &ldquo;survive&rdquo; di GCC dan kawasan, mengingat ketrelibatan Iran di sisi Qatar sedangkan Kuwait tidak ingin berkonflik dengan Iran. Berdasarkan strategi <em>hedging</em>, Kuwait melakukan <em>indirect balancing</em> terhadap Arab Saudi seperti menolak pakta keamanan GCC 1981, menolak mengirim pasukan ke Bahrain 2011, dan menantang Saudi mengembangkan zona ekonomi di lima pulau yang melibatkan kehadiran Iran. Kuwait juga melakukan <em>engagement</em> terhadap Qatar dengan memediasi krisis di Qatar pada 2014 dan 2017.&nbs;p;</p><p>&nbs;p;</p><p>&nbs;p;</p><p>&nbs;p;</p><hr/>

</p><p>Abstract</p><p>The Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Egypt embargoes against Qatar on June 5, 2017 have harmed the Qatari side and have broken the stability of the GCC. The involvement of Iran and Turkey on the Qatari side has made GCC fragments unavoidable. This crisis was actually triggered by Saudi Arabia's perception that Qatar had supported a terrorist movement that made Saudi Arabia invite all GCC countries to blockade Qatar, but among the Gulf countries, Kuwait is the only country that rejects the embargo and chooses neutral, even mediating the crisis. The reasons for Kuwait's rejection of the Saudi Arabian embargo and Kuwait's interest in the crisis will be analyzed using the theory of neorealism and hedging concepts. This writing uses a qualitative approach with descriptive-analytical analysis. The neorealist, neutrality and mediation of Kuwait in the 2017 Gulf crisis because Kuwait wants to "survive" in the GCC and the region, given Iran's involvement on the Qatar side while Kuwait does not want to conflict with Iran. Based on the hedging strategy, Kuwait undertakes indirect balancing of Saudi Arabia such as rejecting a security pact GCC 1981, refused to send troops to Bahrain 2011, and challenge the Saudis to develop economic zones on five islands involving Iran's presence. Kuwait also engaged Qatar with mediating the crisis in Qatar in 2014 and 2017.</p><p>&nbs;p;</p>