

## ABSTRAK

Studi ini mengkaji tentang proyeksi identitas dan kepentingan Cina dalam kebijakan luar negerinya, khususnya melalui strategi *quasi mediasi* dalam rekonsiliasi Arab Saudi dan Iran. Melalui pertanyaan tersebut, peneliti mengajukan hipotesis bahwa konstruksi *quasi mediasi* yang dilakukan Cina terhadap rekonsiliasi Arab Saudi dan Iran dibentuk melalui dua proses besar: pertama, proyeksi identitas melalui *Global Security Initiative* (GSI) yang menekankan lima poin penting Timur Tengah untuk memperkuat perannya sebagai negara damai. Kedua, konstruksi kepentingan dilakukan Cina melalui kemitraan energi proyek *Belt and Road Initiative* (BRI), keamanan dan politik berupa perluasan pengaruhnya Timur Tengah. Cina menerapkan strategi *quasi mediasi* sebagai instrumen untuk mengkonstruksi identitas dan kepentingan nasionalnya melalui kebijakan luar negeri yang berorientasi pada promosi dialog, negosiasi, dan kerja sama. Pendekatan *Multifaceted intervention* memungkinkan keterlibatan diplomatik yang paling intensif, yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan Arab Saudi dan Iran. Untuk menguji hipotesis tersebut, kajian ini mengadopsi metode kualitatif dengan fokus pada studi literatur. Analisis fokus pada bagaimana kepentingan dan proyeksi kebijakan luar negeri Cina membentuk strategi *quasi mediasi* dalam rekonsiliasi Arab Saudi-Iran. Pendekatan ini juga akan mengidentifikasi bagaimana strategi diplomasi Cina mampu meredakan ketegangan sekaligus dampaknya bagi pengaruh Cina di Timur Tengah. Temuan penelitian ini menemukan Cina memproyeksikan identitas damai melalui keterlibatannya dalam proses mediasi Arab Saudi-Iran, untuk memperluas kepentingan ekonomi, keamanan, dan energinya yang terganggu oleh rivalitas keduanya. Melalui strategi *quasi mediasi* non-intervensi, Cina mengutamakan stabilitas dan kerja sama, menggunakan pendekatan *Multifaceted Intervensi* untuk mencapai perjanjian trilateral pada Oktober 2022. Keberhasilan Cina dalam merekonsiliasi Arab Saudi dan Iran berimplikasi pada meningkatnya pengaruh Cina di Timur Tengah menggeser dominasi Amerika Serikat, dan menciptakan dinamika geopolitik baru.

**Kata Kunci** : proyeksi identitas dan kepentingan Cina, konstruksi kebijakan luar negeri Cina, Rekonsiliasi Arab Saudi, *Quasi Mediasi*, dan perubahan dinamika geopolitik.

## ABSTRACT

This study examines the projection of Chinese identity and interests in its foreign policy, particularly through the quasi-mediation strategy in the reconciliation of Saudi Arabia and Iran. Through this question, the researcher hypothesizes that China's construction of quasi-mediation in the reconciliation of Saudi Arabia and Iran is formed through two major processes: first, identity projection through the Global Security Initiative which emphasizes the five principles of the Middle East to strengthen its role as a peaceful country. Second, the construction of national interests is carried out by China through energy partnerships Belt and Road Initiative project, security and politics in the form of expanding its influence in the Middle East. China applies a quasi-mediation strategy as an instrument to construct its national identity and interests through a foreign policy oriented towards promoting dialogue, negotiation and cooperation. Through a multifaceted intervention approach that leads to the most intensive diplomatic engagement is in line with the approach needed by Saudi Arabia and Iran. To test this hypothesis, this study adopts a qualitative method with a focus on literature study. The analysis process focuses on how China's foreign policy interests and projections shape its quasi-mediation strategy in Saudi Arabia-Iran reconciliation. This approach will also identify how China's diplomatic strategy is able to ease tensions as well as the impact on China's influence in the Middle East. The findings of this study found that China projects a peaceful identity through its involvement in the Saudi Arabia-Iran mediation process, to expand its economic, security and energy interests that are disrupted by the rivalry between the two. Through a quasi mediation strategy of non-intervention, China prioritizes stability and cooperation, using a Multifaceted Intervention approach to reach a trilateral agreement by October 2022. China's success in reconciling Saudi Arabia and Iran has implications for China's increasing influence in the Middle East, shifting the dominance of the United States, and creating new geopolitical dynamics.

**Keywords:** projection of Chinese identity and interests, Chinese foreign policy construction, Saudi Arabian Reconciliation, Quasi Mediation, and changing geopolitical dynamics.