

## ABSTRAK

Arab Saudi, Uni Emirat Arab, Bahrain, dan Mesir menjatuhkan sanksi ekonomi komprehensif terhadap Qatar pada 5 Juni 2017 atas tuduhan bahwa Qatar telah mendukung kelompok-kelompok teroris. Keempat negara memberikan 13 tuntutan kepada Qatar untuk mengubah kebijakannya sebagai syarat diangkatnya sanksi. Sampai sanksi berakhir pada 5 Januari 2021, Qatar tidak memenuhi satupun tuntutan yang diminta maupun mengubah kebijakan sehingga sanksi ekonomi dianggap tidak efektif. Penelitian ini menganalisis ketidakefektifan sanksi terhadap Qatar selama periode 2017–2021 menggunakan *political theory of economic statecraft*. Berdasarkan teori tersebut, sanksi ekonomi terhadap Qatar tidak efektif sebab ancaman terhadap kepentingan strategis (*threat to strategic interests/TSI*) Qatar lebih tinggi jika memenuhi tuntutan sanksi. Selain itu, menurut indikator *stateness*, Qatar memiliki otonomi, kapasitas, dan legitimasi rezim yang tinggi sehingga kekuasaan Qatar cukup stabil hingga dapat menghadapi dampak sanksi menggunakan sumber daya yang dimiliki negara tanpa adanya perlawanan atau tekanan dari kelompok domestik.

**Kata kunci:** Qatar; sanksi ekonomi; *political theory of economic statecraft*; *threat to strategic interests*; otonomi; kapasitas; legitimasi

### Abstract

*Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Egypt imposed comprehensive economic sanctions on Qatar on June 5, 2017, accusing Qatar of supporting terrorist groups. These four countries presented 13 demands aimed to alter Qatar's policies as conditions for lifting the sanctions. However, until the sanctions were lifted on January 5, 2021, Qatar did not comply with any of the demands or alter its policies, rendering the economic sanctions ineffective. This research analyzes the ineffectiveness of the sanctions against Qatar during the period of 2017 to 2021 using the political theory of economic statecraft. According to this theory, the economic sanctions against Qatar were ineffective because of the threat to Qatar's strategic interests was higher if Qatar complied with the demands of the sanctions. Moreover, based on the stateness indicator, Qatar possessed high autonomy, capacity, and regime legitimacy, enabling the country's leadership to maintain stability and withstand the impact of the sanctions by utilizing its available resources without facing resistance or pressure from domestic groups.*

**Keywords:** Qatar; economic sanctions; *political theory of economic statecraft*; *threat to strategic interests*; autonomy; capacity; legitimacy