

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kebijakan *Belt and Road Initiative* (BRI) Cina untuk terhubung dengan seluruh dunia melalui pembangunan infrastruktur rute perdagangan, Afghanistan menjadi salah satu negara yang tergabung dalam BRI. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kesesuaian asumsi dalam teori dependensi dengan implementasi *Belt and Road Initiative* di Afghanistan dari tahun 2016-2020 kemudian dianalisis timbulnya ketergantungan ekonomi Afghanistan terhadap Cina. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan unit analisis negara-bangsa

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi BRI Cina di Afghanistan dari tahun 2016-2020 berdasarkan persepektif dependensi Cardoso menimbulkan ketergantungan positif antara Afghanistan dengan Cina yang dilihat dari faktor historis, faktor internal dan eksternal serta adanya pengalihan modal Afghanistan ke Cina. Dari faktor historis Cina pernah melakukan imperialisme terhadap Afghanistan kemudian berlanjut di era modern kedua negara terlibat kerja sama strategis. Ketergantungan yang tercipta antara Afghanistan dengan Cina selaras dengan pembangunan sehingga tidak bersifat negatif. Melalui proyek BRI Cina berupa pembangunan infrastruktur di Afghanistan mampu meningkatkan fasilitas layanan publik di Afghanistan dan kegiatan perdagangan sumber daya alam dari Afghanistan ke Cina sehingga hubungan kedua negara dinamis. Terakhir terjadinya aliran modal Cina dan Afghanistan yang saling timbal balik, baik itu melalui proyek dari Cina maupun ekspor sumber daya alam dari Afghanistan.

Kata Kunci: *Belt and Road Initiative*, Cina dan Afghanistan, ketergantungan ekonomi, dependensi Cardoso

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) policy, which aims to connect with the entire world through the development of trade route infrastructure. Afghanistan is one of the countries participating in the BRI. The purpose of this study is to assess the alignment of assumptions in dependency theory with the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative in Afghanistan from 2016 to 2020, and subsequently analyze the emergence of Afghanistan's economic dependence on China. The research employs a qualitative method with the nation-state as the unit of analysis.

The research findings indicate that China's BRI implementation in Afghanistan from 2016 to 2020, based on Cardoso's perspective of dependency, resulted in a positive dependence between Afghanistan and China. This dependence is observed through historical factors, internal and external considerations, as well as the diversion of capital from Afghanistan to China. Historically, China engaged in imperialism with Afghanistan, which continued into the modern era with strategic cooperation between the two nations. The created dependence aligns with development and is not inherently negative. Through BRI projects, such as infrastructure development in Afghanistan, China has improved public service facilities in Afghanistan and facilitated the trade of natural resources from Afghanistan to China, fostering dynamic relations between the two countries. Lastly, there is reciprocal capital flow between China and Afghanistan, both through Chinese projects and the export of natural resources from Afghanistan.

Keywords: *Belt and Road Initiative, China and Afghanistan, Economic Dependence, Cardoso Dependencies*