

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Penelitian ini telah memaparkan analisis, faktor-faktor dan proses yang menjelaskan bagaimana aksi Cina yang mengedepankan kepentingan nasionalnya menjadi penghambat upaya penyelesaian krisis kemanusiaan dalam konflik di Darfur, Sudan. Sebagai salah satu negara dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi tercepat di dunia dan dengan lebih dari satu miliar orang untuk diberi makan dan jutaan industri untuk dibiayai, sudah mustahil bagi Cina untuk memenuhi seluruh kebutuhan negaranya secara internal. Dengan opsi ekonomi terbatas, Cina pun harus melirik ke negara lain untuk memenuhi sumber daya yang dibutuhkannya agar dapat memenuhi tuntutan ekonominya yang besar. Solusi pun datang dalam bentuk kemitraan dengan rezim Khartoum, di mana sumber daya Sudan, terutama minyak, adalah hal utama yang menjadi kepentingan nasional Cina di Sudan.

Sejak Cina memulai impor minyak dari Sudan, tak bisa diungkiri lagi bahwa Cina memiliki andil dalam konflik di Darfur. Hal ini terbukti dengan seajarnya peningkatan impor minyak ke Cina, dengan jumlah persenjataan yang diperoleh oleh Khartoum. Persenjataan dari Cina dan perangkat keras militer lainnya mulai memasuki wilayah Sudan untuk digunakan oleh rezim pemerintah dalam berperang melawan kelompok pemberontak dan rakyat Darfur. Akibatnya, ribuan rakyat terbunuh, rumah-rumah hancur, dan anak-anak serta perempuan menjadi korban kekerasan atau kejahatan seksual, lalu harus pindah ke kamp-kamp pengungsi. Namun, untuk mempertahankan kepentingan nasionalnya di Sudan, dengan argumen untuk menjaga kedaulatan Sudan serta mematuhi paham non-intervensi yang termasuk dalam *Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence*, Cina seakan-akan tutup mata akan konflik di Darfur dan bersikeras bahwa bisnis adalah bisnis. Dengan penerapan non-intervensi, Cina

memastikan bahwa kepentingan nasional Cina menjadi yang utama dan terpenuhi terlebih dahulu, tanpa melihat isu-isu lain yang. Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa seluruh bantuan luar negeri maupun pinjaman luar negeri yang diberikan Cina, terutama penjualan persenjataan militer, adalah salah satu strategi Cina untuk memenuhi kepentingan nasional Cina di Sudan, yaitu sumber daya alam dan energi.

Selain itu, demi melindungi kepentingan nasionalnya, Cina yang memiliki peran besar sebagai salah satu anggota Dewan Keamanan PBB pun kerap kali menghambat langkah PBB dalam mengambil keputusan untuk mengakhiri konflik di Darfur. Masih dengan menggunakan prinsip non-intervensi dan menjaga kedaulatan Sudan, Cina sering kali abstain dalam pemungutan suara, bahkan mengancam akan memveto langkah lebih lanjut yang ingin menjatuhkan sanksi pada Sudan. Terlebih lagi, saat perusahaan minyak dari negara-negara lain berhenti berbisnis dengan pemerintah Khartoum karena menyadari bahwa bisnis tersebut membantu rezim penindas, Cina justru sebaliknya. Perusahaan minyak terbesar Cina, CNPC, dan pemerintah Cina justru menyetujui akan kerjasama bisnis minyak dengan pemerintah Sudan.

Pada akhir penelitian ini, tersimpulkanlah bahwa Cina memang benar-benar ada andil dalam konflik di Darfur, dan juga telah menghambat penyelesaian konflik di Sudan ini. Demi melindungi kepentingan nasionalnya di Sudan dan dengan menerapkan kebijakan non-intervensi, Cina telah tutup mata akan ribuan korban tak bersalah yang berguguran di Darfur. Demi memenuhi kepentingan nasionalnya, Cina telah memainkan perannya sebagai salah satu aktor besar yang menghambat upaya penyelesaian krisis kemanusiaan dalam konflik di Darfur, Sudan.

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