

**STRATEGI DIPLOMASI TIONGKOK BRI (Belt and Road Initiative)
DALAM MENANGANI EKSISTENSI INFRASTRUKTUR TRANSPORTASI
YANG KURANG MEMADAI DI MESIR (STUDI KASUS : PROYEK LIGHT
RAIL TRANSIT (LRT) CAIRO 10th OF RAMADHAN TAHUN 2019 - 2022)**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis strategi diplomasi China melalui Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) dalam mengatasi keterbatasan infrastruktur transportasi Mesir. BRI dipandang sebagai instrumen diplomasi ekonomi yang memperkuat kerja sama bilateral sekaligus memperluas pengaruh global China. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif melalui studi literatur dan analisis teori, khususnya konsep relative gains dan diplomasi ekonomi, untuk memahami dinamika hubungan Mesir–China. Strategi China menitikberatkan pada investasi, pembangunan infrastruktur, dan transfer teknologi. Studi kasus utama adalah proyek Light Rail Transit (LRT) Kairo 10 Ramadhan yang dirancang untuk mengurangi ketergantungan Mesir pada jaringan kereta tua yang rawan kecelakaan. Proyek ini melibatkan investasi besar dari China serta menyerap tenaga kerja lokal. Hasilnya menunjukkan peningkatan aksesibilitas transportasi, modernisasi infrastruktur, dan munculnya dinamika sosial-ekonomi baru. Namun, ketergantungan Mesir pada modal dan teknologi China berpotensi menimbulkan risiko jangka panjang. Secara keseluruhan, diplomasi BRI di Mesir mencerminkan strategi China dalam mengatasi tantangan infrastruktur sekaligus memperkuat posisi globalnya.

Kata kunci : Strategi Diplomasi; Tiongkok; Belt and Road Initiative (BRI); Infrastruktur Transportasi; Mesir; Diplomasi Ekonomi,

**STRATEGY OF DIPLOMACY OF CHINA BRI (Belt and Road Initiative)
IN HANDLING THE EXISTENCE OF LACKING TRANSPORTATION
INFRASTRUCTURE IN MESIR (CASE STUDY: CAIRO 10th OF
RAMADHAN LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT (LRT) PROJECT 2019 – 2022)**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the diplomatic strategy implemented by China through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) project in addressing the problem of inadequate transportation infrastructure in Egypt. The focus is on how the BRI functions as an instrument of economic diplomacy to strengthen bilateral cooperation while expanding China's global influence. The research employs a qualitative approach with literature study and theoretical analysis, particularly the concepts of relative gains and economic diplomacy, to gain a deeper understanding of Egypt–China relations. China's diplomatic strategy emphasizes economic diplomacy, namely the provision of investment, infrastructure development, and technology transfer. Through the BRI, China seeks to improve cross-border connectivity, while for Egypt this cooperation creates opportunities to modernize its long-neglected transportation sector. A central case study is the Cairo 10th of Ramadhan Light Rail Transit (LRT) project. This initiative was undertaken to reduce Egypt's reliance on its aging and accident-prone railway network, involving major Chinese investment while also employing local workers. The project has delivered significant impacts, including better transportation accessibility, modernization of infrastructure, and the rise of new socio-economic dynamics. Nevertheless, Egypt's dependence on Chinese capital and technology poses potential long-term risks. Overall, China's BRI diplomacy in Egypt represents a strategic effort that addresses infrastructure challenges while consolidating China's global standing.

Keywords : Diplomacy Strategy; China; Belt and Road Initiative (BRI); Transport Infrastructure; Egypt; Economic Diplomacy