

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini menganalisis persoalan Aliansi Militer Arab Saudi dan Pakistan terkait pengembangan nuklir. Hubungan Arab Saudi dan Pakistan yang telah terjalin selama beberapa dekade kemudian diresmikan sebagai pakta pertahanan *Strategic Mutual Defense Agreement* (SMDA) pada 17 September 2025. Pembentukan SMDA didorong oleh sejumlah faktor eksternal, khususnya persepsi ancaman terhadap keamanan regional, di antaranya ancaman nuklir Iran, ketidakpastian jaminan keamanan Amerika Serikat, dan agresivitas Israel. Kerangka teori yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yakni teori aliansi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif dengan mengumpulkan data melalui studi pustaka yang bersumber dari jurnal, artikel, dan berita yang kredibel, serta laporan dari lembaga internasional terkait hubungan Arab Saudi dan Pakistan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah hubungan strategis keduanya membuka ruang kerja sama dalam dimensi nuklir, seperti jaminan keamanan, dan potensi perlindungan strategis. Keberadaan kapabilitas nuklir Pakistan berkontribusi pada peningkatan efek penangkal Arab Saudi. Lebih lanjut penelitian ini menemukan bahwa SMDA merupakan aliansi militer yang sah secara hukum dan memenuhi kriteria serta memiliki dasar institusional yang kuat, meskipun dalam praktiknya belum mencapai tingkat integrasi seperti NATO. SMDA juga menandai babak baru dalam arsitektur keamanan kawasan Teluk dengan menawarkan alternatif kerja sama pertahanan di luar ketergantungan terhadap kekuatan Barat.

Kata kunci: Aliansi Militer, Arab Saudi dan Pakistan, *Strategic Mutual Defense Agreement* (SMDA), Keamanan regional, Nuklir

ABSTRACT

This thesis analyzes the Saudi Arabia and Pakistan military alliance in relation to nuclear development. The relationship between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, which has evolved over several decades, was formally institutionalized through the Strategic Mutual Defense Agreement (SMDA) on 17 September 2025. The establishment of the SMDA was driven by several external factors, particularly perceived threats to regional security, including Iran's nuclear ambitions, uncertainty surrounding the United States' security commitments, and Israel's aggressive posture. This study employs alliance theory as its analytical framework. It adopts a qualitative descriptive method, drawing on library research that includes credible academic journals, articles, news sources, and reports from international institutions relevant to Saudi Pakistan relations. The findings indicate that their strategic partnership creates space for cooperation in the nuclear dimension, particularly in the form of security assurances and potential strategic protection, Pakistan's nuclear capability contributes to enhancing Saudi Arabia's deterrence posture. Furthermore, this research finds that the SMDA constitutes a legally valid military alliance with clear criteria and a solid institutional foundation, although in practice it has not yet reached the level of integration seen in alliances such as NATO. The SMDA also marks a new phase in the Gulf security architecture by offering an alternative model of defense cooperation beyond reliance on Western powers.

Keywords: Military Alliance, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, Strategic Mutual Defense Agreement (SMDA), Regional Security, Nuclear