

ABSTRAK

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KONTRADIKSI KEPENTINGAN INDONESIA DALAM *CAIRNS GROUP* DAN G-33 TERKAIT ISU PERTANIAN DI WTO

(xvi + 99 halaman: 5 gambar; 13 tabel; 4 grafik; 4 lampiran)

Kata kunci : *Cairns Group*, G-33, Koalisi, Liberalisasi Pertanian, Neoliberalisme

Bagi negara berkembang, sektor pertanian penting karena menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan dan berperan dalam ketahanan pangan. Dengan banyaknya jumlah anggota, negosiasi perundingan WTO sering dilakukan melalui koalisi. Mengenai sektor pertanian, Indonesia bergabung dalam tiga koalisi, yaitu *Cairns Group*, G-33 dan G-20. Keanggotaan Indonesia dalam *Cairns Group* dianggap bertolak belakang dengan kepentingan Indonesia karena Indonesia berusaha memperjuangkan penutupan pasar akibat banjir impor, sedangkan *Cairns Group* menginginkan perluasan akses pasar.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan perspektif neoliberalisme, menganalisis akibat dari liberalisasi pasar sektor pertanian di Indonesia hasil pemberlakuan hasil perundingan WTO. Konsep yang digunakan adalah perdagangan internasional, hambatan perdagangan, kepentingan nasional, koalisi dan diplomasi multilateral. Penelitian menggunakan data sekunder berupa data kuantitatif dan data kualitatif untuk membantu analisa terhadap sektor pertanian Indonesia paska liberalisasi diterapkan.

Fokus penelitian menganalisa dampak liberalisasi pertanian Indonesia. Hasil dari liberalisasi pertanian adalah Indonesia mengalami penurunan produktivitas dan produksi dalam komoditas pangan, sehingga Indonesia mengalami peningkatan impor yang berdampak pada ketahanan pangan dan ketergantungan impor yang tinggi. Oleh karena itu, Indonesia memperjuangkan konsep *Special Products* dan *Special Safeguard Mechanism* dalam usaha untuk melindungi pasar domestik. Sebaliknya, komoditas perkebunan mengalami peningkatan ekspor, sehingga keanggotaan Indonesia dalam *Cairns Group* diharapkan dapat membantu komoditas perkebunan, sedangkan melalui G-33 Indonesia dapat tetap melindungi petani komoditas pangan.

Referensi : 32 buku (1990-2010), 13 jurnal, 37 artikel, 22 situs web.

ABSTRACT

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CONTRADICTION OF INDONESIA'S INTEREST IN CAIRNS GROUP AND G-33 ABOUT AGRICULTURAL ISSUE IN WTO

(xvi + 99 pages: 5 drawings; 13 tables; 4 graphs; 4 appendices)

Key words : Cairns Group, G-33, Coalition, Agricultural Liberalization, Neoliberalism

For developing countries, agricultural sector is important because it creates jobs and contributes in food security. With a large number of members, the WTO negotiations are often held through coalition participation. Indonesia joined three coalitions regarding agricultural issue, namely Cairns Group, G-33 and G-20. But, Indonesia's membership in Cairns Group is considered contrary to the interests of Indonesia because Indonesia is trying for market closure due to flood of imports, while Cairns Group wants the expansion of market access.

This research uses neoliberalism perspective, to analyze the results of liberalization on agricultural markets as the implementation of WTO negotiations. The concepts used are international trade, trade barriers, national interest, coalition and multilateral diplomacy. Research used secondary data quantitative and qualitative data to deepen the analysis about Indonesia agricultural sector after liberalization applied.

The research analysis focus on the impact of agricultural liberalization in Indonesia. Agricultural liberalization resulted in decreasing productivity and production of food crops commodity which lead to Indonesia has increasing import which impact the food security and high import dependence. Therefore, Indonesia is struggling with Special Products and Special Safeguard Mechanism concepts in effort to protect domestic market. In contrast, plantation commodity is export increasing, so Indonesia's membership in Cairns Group is expected to help plantation commodity evermore, while with G-33 Indonesia is aiming to protect food crops farmers.

Reference : 32 books (1990-2010), 13 journals, 37 articles, 22 websites.