

Implementasi special and differential treatment atas Indonesia-Japan economic partnership agreement terhadap perdagangan barang di Indonesia = Implementation of special and differential treatment over the Indonesia-Japan economic partnership agreement on trade in goods in Indonesia

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tesis ini membahas mengenai implementasi special and differential treatment di dalam IJEPA sebagai sarana pembangunan dalam bentuk bantuan teknis dan kerjasama dari Jepang kepada Indonesia untuk mencapai tujuannya yaitu membangun melalui perdagangan internasional. Hal tersebut diberikan karena pada dasarnya Indonesia mengalami kerugian secara intrinsik akibat liberalisasi IJEPA. Bantuan tersebut berupa pengembangan manufaktur atau yang disebut dengan MIDEK. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan kajian normatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa implementasi MIDEK sebagai sebuah bentuk special and differential treatment di dalam IJEPA belum dilaksanakan secara maksimal. Hal tersebut dikarenakan lemahnya landasan hukum dalam segi pengaturan tanggung jawab pelaksana dan pengawasan organisasi MIDEK terhadap kegiatan MIDEK, pengaturan pembiayaan MIDEK, dan penetapan program/roadmap yang kurang terperinci.

Disisi lain, implementasi MIDEK selama 5 tahun memberikan pengaruh terhadap perdagangan barang di Indonesia, antara lain perbaikan standard kualitas produk manufaktur (elektronik, besi, otomotif), penurunan harga domestik produk manufaktur di Indonesia, dan meningkatkan nilai ekspor beberapa barang manufaktur dalam program MIDEK (seperti otomotif dan elektronik). Penelitian ini juga menyarankan agar Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dapat melakukan renegotiasi terkait hal tersebut di atas serta memanfaatkan program MIDEK secara maksimal bagi seluruh stakeholder di Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the implementation of special and differential treatment in the IJEPA as a means of development in the form of technical assistance and cooperation from Japan to Indonesia to achieve its goal of building through international trade. It is given because basically Indonesia experienced a loss due to liberalization IJEPA intrinsically. Assistance in the form of manufacturing or development called MIDEK. This study is a qualitative study using normative study. The results of this study indicate that the implementation MIDEK as a form of special and differential treatment in the IJEPA not yet fully implemented. This

is due to a weak legal basis in terms of regulation and oversight responsibilities of implementing the activities of MIDEK by the MIDEK organization, MIDEK financing arrangements, and the establishment of a program /roadmap that lack detail.

On other hand, the implementation MIDEK for 5 years to gave effect to trade goods in Indonesia, among others, improvement of standards of quality of manufactured products (electronics, steel, automotive), the decline in domestic prices of manufactured products in Indonesia, and increase the value of exports of manufactured goods in the program MIDEK (such as automotive and electronics). This study also suggested that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to renegotiate related to the above as well as maximally utilize MIDEK program for all stakeholders in Indonesia.