

## Kerjasama G-20 dan kontribusi penanganan krisis subprime mortgage dan krisis subprime mortgage dan krisis finansial

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### Abstrak

Tujuan dari Tesis ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana kontribusi G-20 dalam proses penanganan krisis finansial global 2008-2009 dan dominasi peran negara terhadap sektor perekonomian (sektor finansial).

Proses penanganan krisis finansial global pada periode itu diwarnai oleh berbagai aktivitas ekonomi-politik internasional dan melibatkan institusi internasional lain di luar negara.

Respons negara-negara perekonomian utama dunia terhadap ancaman krisis finansial global ini melibatkan lembaga-lembaga keuangan internasional seperti International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Financial Stability Board, dan lain-lain. Hal itu tercermin dari tiga komunikasi KTT G-20 yang diadakan secara terpisah, tapi dengan agenda yang berkesinambungan dan saling menunjang. Dalam prosesnya, beberapa implementasi komitmen G-20 tercermin, mulai dari ekspansi kebijakan ekonomi negara-negara G-20, framework-framework baru, penguatan dan/atau penciptaan rezim / institusi keuangan internasional baru, hingga peniadaan praktik tax havens. Dengan menempatkan pola dari perspektif neorealisme, penelitian ini membuktikan munculnya variabel-variabel dalam regime as intervening variable, yakni Egoistic self-interest, Political power, Norms and Principles, Usage and Custom, dan Knowledge dalam mencapai tujuan pemulihan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi global, seperti yang digambarkan melalui indikator makroekonomi global.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksplanasi dengan berkaca pada sistem moneter internasional, kebijakan ekonomi domestik, dan interkoneksi kapital global. Selain itu, penggunaan Historical Perspective-Research juga digunakan untuk membantu melakukan analisis dan kritik, serta menyatukan urutan kejadian atau proses respons negara terhadap ancaman krisis finansial global.

The aim of this Theses is to find-out how the G-20 tackle the financial crisis that took place within 2008-2009 period and the dominant role of the state(s) within economic sector (financial sector). The process to tackle the crisis within the given period was marked by various international economic-politic activities and involved other international actors beside states.

The response of world's major economies on how to tackle the crisis involved various financial international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Financial Stability Board et cetera, as reflected by three separate yet supporting each others, the G-20 Summit communiqués. In the process, the G-20 commitments were reflected and implemented on various issues such as the concerted G-20 economic expansion policies, new frameworks, efforts in enforcing/strengthening existing IFIs and creating new ones, up to eliminating the so-called tax-havens. Through the pattern of neorealism perspective, this research proved five variables in 'regime as intervening variable', Egoistic self-interest, Political power, Norms and Principles, Usage and Custom, and Knowledge in efforts to restore global economic recovery, as indicated by global macroeconomic indicators.

This research used explanation method which captured the international monetary system, domestic economy policies and the global capital interconnectivity issues. This Theses is also using Historical

Perspective-Research to conduct its analysis and critics, as well as to unite the puzzle of historical background and chronological events on the financial crisis threats.