

**Analisis posisi dan strategi China dalam negosiasi liberalisasi jasa pendidikan tinggi di bawah Perjanjian General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) (2001-2005) = Analysis of China's position and strategy in the liberalization of higher educational service negotiation under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) (2001-2005)**

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Abstrak

Seiring dengan meningkatnya volume perdagangan jasa, maka terdapat kebutuhan akan sebuah perjanjian yang mengatur tentang perdagangan jasa internasional. Di bawah WTO, GATS disepakati pada tahun 1995 dan bertujuan untuk mendorong liberalisasi perdagangan jasa internasional. Pendidikan tinggi, yang selama ini dianggap sebagai barang publik, adalah salah satu dari subsektor yang diatur dalam GATS. China sebagai salah satu negara berkembang dengan kebutuhan pendidikan tinggi tertinggi dunia yang semakin meningkat memutuskan untuk meliberalisasi jasa pendidikan tinggi. Pendidikan tinggi di China dianggap sebagai pasar potensial bagi negara maju eksportir pendidikan tinggi. Hasil interaksi China, sebagai anggota baru WTO pada tahun 2001, dengan berbagai kepentingan negara maju, sesama negara berkembang, dan dengan WTO sebagai organisasi internasional turut memengaruhi alasan di balik strategi dan posisi yang diambil dalam negosiasi liberalisasi jasa pendidikan tinggi di bawah GATS.

.....The increasing volume of international trade in services promoted the urgency of an international agreement that regulates trade in services. Under the WTO, GATS agreement has been signed in 1995 and has a goal to further the liberalization phase in international trade in services. Higher education, a sector that has been considered as one of the public goods, also subjected and regulated under the GATS agreement. China, as a developing country With the highest demand on higher education, decided to give commitment on the liberalization of its higher education system. Chinese higher education has become a potential market for many developed countries, which also the main exporting countries for higher education. The interaction process between China, as a new member state of the WTO in 2001, and other member states (developed and developing countries), and also the WTO as an international organization, gives influence on the rationale behind China's decision to apply one particular strategy and position in the negotiation of higher education liberalization under the GATS agreement.