

# Analisis ketidakefektifan sanksi ekonomi AS terhadap Iran dalam program Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act (CISADA) tahun 2010-2012 = The analysis of U.S. economic sanctions in Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act (CISADA) year 2010-2012

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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis tentang penyebab inefektivitas implementasi Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act (CISADA) pada periode Pemerintahan Obama I. CISADA secara signifikan mengatur tentang pembatasan transaksi finansial dan perdagangan energi dengan Iran, transfer teknologi, dan aktivitas yang berhubungan dengan usaha pengembangan nuklir. CISADA bersifat lebih ekspansif dari sanksi-sanksi sebelumnya karena kebijakan unilateral AS ini memberi wewenang kepada Departemen Keuangan AS untuk memberi sanksi kepada individu, perusahaan, atau institusi keuangan negara lain yang diindikasikan terlibat dalam transaksi finansial di sektor energi Iran. Target akhir dari kebijakan sanksi ekonomi AS ini adalah untuk menekan rezim Iran agar bersedia menghentikan pengembangan proyek nuklirnya. Meskipun implementasi CISADA telah menekan perekonomian Iran, terbukti Pemerintah Iran konsisten menjalankan program pengayaan uraniumnya hingga sekarang. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa implementasi CISADA tidak efektif selama Pemerintahan Obama I. Setelah melakukan studi literatur dan in depth interview yang berdasarkan kerangka pemikiran economic sanction, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa inefektivitas CISADA disebabkan oleh dua faktor. Pertama, Pemerintah Iran memiliki resistensi yang tinggi terhadap kebijakan AS yang menentang kebijakan nuklirnya. Kedua, munculnya Cina sebagai mitra perdagangan alternatif Iran selama masa sanksi. Kedua faktor ini membuat Iran tidak bersedia menghentikan program nuklirnya. Kesulitan ekonomi selama sanksi terbantu oleh kerjasama ekonomi bilateral Iran dengan Cina.

This research aims to identify the causes of Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act (CISADA) ineffectiveness during Obama's first term. CISADA significantly regulates the limits of financial and trade transaction in energy sector with Iran, technology transfers, or any other related activities that supports Iran's nuclear development program. CISADA is more expansive compared with the previous U.S. economic sanctions to Iran; it enables US Treasury Department to sanction foreign individual, companies, financial institution, or any states that are indicated being involved in energy transactions with Iran. The main goal of CISADA is to halt Iran's nuclear development program. Though CISADA has prompted pressure on Iran's economy, Iran is still consistent on its nuclear program and is doing uranium enrichment up until now. This signifies the ineffectiveness of CISADA during Obama first term. Based on literature studies and in depth interview with using "economic sanction" concept, this research has discovered the two factors that cause this ineffectiveness. The first factor is the high resistance of Iran toward U.S. policies in stopping Iran's nuclear program. The second factor is China's involvement as Iran's alternative trade partner during the sanction. These two factors have strengthened Iran's reluctance to stop its nuclear program. In addition, Iran's economic difficulty during the sanction has been solved by its bilateral economic cooperation with China.