

ABSTRAK

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Bagi Indonesia, IJEPA merupakan kebijakan perdagangan bebas bilateral pertama yang diambil Indonesia dalam rangka memenuhi kepentingan nasional bidang ekonomi khususnya perluasan akses pasar produk ekspor di pasar Jepang, mengembalikan investasi Jepang yang menurun dalam beberapa waktu terakhir dan juga sebagai kerangka bagi alih teknologi industri manufaktur Indonesia. Secara politis IJEPA memberikan Indonesia kedudukan setara dengan negara lain yang telah terlebih dahulu menjalin kerjasama perdagangan bebas dengan Jepang. Sedangkan bagi Jepang, IJEPA merupakan kebijakan diplomasi perdagangan internasional yang merupakan komplementer dari kebijakan perdagangan internasional Jepang sebelumnya yang hanya menganut multilateralisme melalui WTO. Situasi global dengan semakin meningkatnya perjanjian perdagangan bebas regional/bilateral di berbagai kawasan mendorong Jepang untuk mengamankan pasarnya dan memenuhi kepentingannya khususnya di Asia Tenggara. Secara khusus IJEPA bagi Jepang merupakan upaya untuk memenuhi kepentingan ekonomi antara lain perluasan akses pasar produk Jepang, mengamankan investasi, serta mengamankan pasokan energi dan sumber daya mineral sebagai kebutuhan utama bagi industrinya. Secara politis IJEPA pun memberikan Jepang peluang untuk tetap menjadi negara penjamin stabilitas ekonomi dan politik kawasan.

Dengan semua asumsi dan hipotesis yang ditawarkan, tesis ini menyimpulkan bahwa IJEPA adalah suatu kebijakan luar negeri yang dibentuk atas dasar kepentingan ekonomi dan politik kedua negara.

Kata Kunci : Kepentingan Nasional dalam Kebijakan Luar Negeri, *Free Trade Agreement, Economic Partnership Agreement*

ABSTRACT

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Title : ***Analysis on Both Economical and Political Interest Between Indonesia and Japan Within The 2007 Indonesian-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA) Framework.***

As for Indonesia, The 2007 IJEPA was the first bilateral free-trade policy which was issued to meet its several domestic economical interests, particularly in regard to the economic expansion of market access for all Indonesia's exported goods to Japan, restoring the Japan's investment which has been declining for the last few years, and also as a technology transfer framework within Indonesia's manufacturing industry as well. The 2007 IJEPA politically put Indonesia at the same and equivalent position to other countries that have formed earlier free-trade partnership with Japan.

While for Japan, The 2007 IJEPA was a kind of international trade diplomacy that also become a complementary to its international trade policy which previously only follow multilateralism through WTO. The situation inside the global world which provides an increase of either bilateral or regional free-trade agreement at various areas also encourages Japan to secure its market and economical interest, especially within the South-East Asian region.

Specifically for Japan, The 2007 IJEPA is sort of effort to meet its economical goal, among others, market expansion for products of Japan, to secure the investment, and also to secure the supplies of energy and mineral resource for its industry consumption. In the other hand, The 2007 IJEPA also politically gives Japan more opportunity to remain become one of the economic and political stabilizer countries within the region.

Through all the hypothesis and assumptions presented in this thesis, it can be obviously concluded that The 2007 IJEPA is a kind of international policy that is established based on both economical and political interest between the two countries.

Keywords: *Free Trade Agreement, Economic Partnership Agreement, National Interest in Foreign Policy*