

Penanganan Perdagangan Senjata Kecil dan Ringan (Small Arms and Light Weapon) Ilegal di Asia Tenggara melalui ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) = Resolving the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapon through ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)

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Abstrak

Kajian ini menganalisis kerja sama negara-negara Asia Tenggara untuk menangani perdagangan ilegal senjata ringan (Small Arms and Light Weapon) di kawasan melalui kerangka ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC). Dengan menggunakan pendekatan formal rezim dan metode penelitian causal-process tracing, kajian ini menunjukkan bahwa komponen kontraktualisme dan strukturalisme-situasi dalam interest-based theories of regime serta leadership hegemon dalam power-based theories of regime tidak terpenuhi seutuhnya dalam rezim kerja sama penanganan perdagangan senjata ringan ASEAN. Analisis kajian ini menunjukkan upaya penanganan peredaran SALW ilegal oleh AMMTC berbenturan dengan kepentingan yang berasal dari faktor ekonomi, kebutuhan domestik, persinggungan isu sensitif, perbedaan prioritas, masalah bentuk kelembagaan dan tidak adanya ruang untuk leadership hegemon dalam mekanisme ASEAN. Dengan demikian upaya penanganan peredaran SALW ilegal di Asia Tenggara oleh AMMTC menjadi kurang optimal.

This study analyses the cooperation of Southeast Asia countries to resolving the illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapon in the region through the framework of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC). By using a formal regime theories and causal-process tracing on research method, this study shows that the components of contractualism and structuralism-situations in interest-based theories of regime as well as hegemon leadership in power-based theories of regimes are not fulfilled in the regime cooperation to resolving the illicit trade of Small Arms ASEAN. The analysis of this study shows that AMMTC's effort to resolving illegal circulation of SALW is in conflict with interests originating from economic factors, domestic needs, sensitive issues, priority differences, institutional forms and absences of hegemon leadership in the ASEAN mechanism. Thus AMMTC's efforts to resolving illegal circulation of SALW in Southeast Asia have become less optimal.