

Debat Liberalisasi Jasa Keuangan dalam Kerangka GATS: Perspektif Negara Maju dan Negara Berkembang = The Debate on the Liberalization of Financial Services in the GATS Framework: Perspective of Developed Countries and Developing Countries

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Abstrak

Peraturan multilateral mengenai perdagangan jasa keuangan diatur oleh World Trade Organization (WTO) dalam General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) semenjak berakhirnya Uruguay Round pada tahun 1995. TKA ini bertujuan untuk memetakan perkembangan debat liberalisasi jasa keuangan yang diatur oleh GATS dalam perspektif negara maju dan berkembang, yang sering kali memiliki kepentingan berbeda. Adapun periode yang digunakan yaitu semenjak dimulainya negosiasi liberalisasi jasa keuangan pada Putaran Uruguay tahun 1993 hingga tahun 2016. Pengelompokan literatur ini dilakukan melalui metode kronologi yang dibagi menjadi tiga periode yakni Periode I (Negotiation Period, 1993-1997), Periode II (Adaptation Period, 1998-2008), dan Periode III (Development Period, 2009-2016). Dengan metode taksonomi, penulis mengklasifikasikan 6 isu yang muncul dalam literatur, yaitu tata kelola GATS, kesiapan negara, komitmen negara, pandangan negara, kepentingan negara, dan perubahan pada GATS. Dari keenam isu tersebut, isu komitmen negara dan kepentingan negara merupakan isu dominan di setiap periode. Debat terkait komitmen negara menunjukkan bahwa upaya meningkatkan komitmen negara berdasarkan ketentuan GATS menjadi debat yang terus muncul terutama dalam 15 tahun sejak awal negosiasi GATS (1993-2008). Sementara terkait isu kepentingan negara didasari oleh ketatnya negosiasi dalam hal tata kelola GATS atas dasar kepentingan negara maju dan berkembang. Pada intinya, negara berkembang mendukung prinsip-prinsip GATS dengan komitmen yang minim dan tetap mengutamakan regulasi domestik, sementara negara maju mendukung prinsip liberalisasi di GATS dengan minim regulasi.

.....The multilateral regulation on financial trade is regulated by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) since the end of the Uruguay Round in 1995. This paper aims to map the development of the financial services liberalization debate provided by GATS in the perspective of developed and developing countries which often have different interests. The period used is since the commencement of financial service liberalization negotiations in the Uruguay Round of 1993 to 2016. This grouping of literature is done through chronological methods which are divided into three periods which are Period I (Negotiation Period, 1993-1997), Period II (Adaptation Period, 1998-2008), and Period III (Development Period, 2009-2016). With the taxonomy method, the author classifies 6 issues that appear in the literatures, namely GATS governance, state readiness, state commitment, state views, state interests, and changes to GATS. Of the six issues, the issue of state commitment and state interests are the dominant issues in each period. Debates related to state commitment show that efforts to increase state commitment based on GATS provisions have become debates that continue to emerge, especially in the 15 years since the beginning of the GATS negotiations (1993-2008). While the issue of state interests is based on the thickness of negotiations in terms of GATS governance on the basis of the interests of developed and

developing countries. In essence, developing countries support the GATS principles with minimal commitment and continue to prioritize domestic regulations, while developed countries support the principle of liberalization at GATS with minimal regulation.