

**STRATEGI INDONESIA WITH G-33 FIGHTING FOR
SPECIAL PRODUCT (SP) STRATEGI INDONESIA BERSAMA
G-33 MEMPERJUANGKAN SPECIAL PRODUCT (SP) DAN
SPECIAL SAFEGUARD MECHANISM (SSM) DI WTO
UNTUK MELINDUNGI KOMODITAS STRATEGIS BERAS
PERIODE 2010-2014**

Andira Selva Kurnia

Abstrak

Pada penelitian ini, penulis melihat adanya Peningkatan dalam liberalisasi perdagangan bebas yang dilakukan WTO merambah pada sektor yang dianggap penting dan sensitive bagi negara berkembang yaitu sektor pertanian. Liberalisasi ditandai dengan pembukaan akses pasar melalui pengurangan hambatan berupa penurunan hambatan tariff dan hambatan non tariff. Hal ini mengakibatkan produk pertanian negara maju lebih mudah memasuki pasar internasional karena daya saing produk yang tinggi dan adanya bantuan domestic dari pemerintah. Akibatnya adalah kerugian bagi petani-petani negara berkembang dan terancamnya komoditas pertanian strategis seperti beras oleh banjir impor. Dengan demikian negara berkembang merasa perlu melindungi komoditas pertanian strategis dari ancaman liberalisasi melalui pembentukan G-33. Kelompok G-33 memperjuangkan *Special Product (SP)* dan *Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM)*. Perjuangan Indonesia bersama G-33 mendapatkan tantangan dari negara maju yang menganggap SP dan SSM sebagai hambatan pada pembukaan akses pasar. Oleh karena itu perlu strategi Indonesia bersama G-33 melalui perundingan dalam forum WTO.

Kata kunci :Perdagangan bebas, Produk strategis beras, SP dan SSM, Strategi Indonesia bersama G-33.

**STRATEGY INDONESIA WITH G-33 FIGHTING FOR
SPECIAL PRODUCT (SP) AND SPECIAL SAFEGUARD
MECHANISM (SSM) IN THE WTO TO PROTECT THE
STRATEGIC COMMODITY RICE
THE PERIOD 2010-2014**

Andira Selva Kurnia

Abstract

In this research, the authors see an increase in free trade liberalization in the WTO do venturing into sectors that are considered important and sensitive for developing countries, namely agriculture sector. Liberalization characterized by opening access to markets through the reduction of barriers in the form of a decline in barriers and non tariff barriers. This has resulted in agricultural products of developed countries more easily sign in the international market due to its high competitiveness and domestic support from the Government. A result is a loss for the farmers of developing countries and threatening the strategic agricultural commodities like rice by a flood of imports. Thus developing countries feel the need to protect the strategic agricultural commodities from the threat of liberalization through the creation of the G-33. The G-33 group fight for Special Product (SP) and Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM). Indonesia struggles along with the G-33 get challenges from developed countries who think SP and SSM as barriers at the opening of market access. Therefore it needs to be the strategy of the joint Indonesia G-33 through the negotiations in the WTO forum.

Key words :Free Trade, Market Access, Strategic Products, SP And SSM, The Strategy of the Joint Indonesia G-33.