

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

ChAFTA merupakan salah satu perjanjian tingkat tinggi yang dilakukan oleh Tiongkok dan Australia. Pembicaraan mengenai pembentukan ChAFTA telah diinisiasikan oleh Australia sejak tahun 2003. Baru kemudian pada tahun 2005, Australia dan Tiongkok memulai negosiasi terkait dengan perjanjian ChAFTA. ChAFTA menjadi perjanjian yang penting dikarenakan Tiongkok merupakan negara tujuan ekspor utama bagi Australia, sementara itu Tiongkok berusaha untuk menjalin hubungan ekonomi yang lebih dekat dengan Australia yang memiliki peran penting di kawasan Asia Pasifik. Setelah melewati berbagai tekanan dalam negeri, perbedaan budaya dan sistem ekonomi dan lain sebagainya, pada akhirnya ChAFTA ditandatangani pada tahun 2015, sepuluh tahun sejak Australia dan Tiongkok melakukan negosiasinya.

Hubungan kerjasama antara Australia dan Tiongkok sesungguhnya telah terjalin jauh sebelum ChAFTA di inisiasikan. Hubungan kerjasama kedua negara telah terjalin mulai dari tahun 1900-an. Bentuk kerjasama yang dilakukan oleh kedua negara sangat beragam mulai dari politik, militer, dan salah satunya adalah ekonomi. Kerjasama ekonomi antara Australia dan Tiongkok mulai meningkat sejak tahun 1972. Melihat hubungan ekonomi antar kedua negara yang semakin meningkat, maka ide dilakukannya ChAFTA untuk mempererat hubungan ekonomi kedua negara muncul. Kedua negara memiliki potensi masing-masing yang mampu menjadi pertimbangan bagi kedua negara untuk melakukan

perjanjian perdagangan ini. Australia memiliki potensi sumber daya alam yang tinggi dimana sumber daya alam tersebut sangat dibutuhkan oleh Tiongkok. Disisi lain, Tiongkok memiliki potensi ekonomi berupa FDI dan pasar yang sangat besar dimana hal tersebut mampu mendorong perekonomian Australia.

Akhirnya pada tanggal 17 Juni 2015, ChAFTA disetujui dan ditandatangani oleh kedua negara. Terdapat faktor pendorong yang menyebabkan kedua negara akhirnya menyetujui perjanjian setelah 1 dekade lamanya. Pertama adalah faktor kepentingan nasional, Australia memiliki beberapa kepentingan nasional yang dapat dicapai apabila ChAFTA disetujui yakni untuk melanjutkan peran ekonomi serta memperluas pengaruh yang dimiliki oleh negara khususnya di kawasan Asia. Sementara itu, dengan terwujudnya ChAFTA, Tiongkok mampu memenuhi kepentingan nasionalnya yakni untuk mengamankan pasokan sumber daya alam serta pengakuan terhadap akses pasar Tiongkok. Selain itu, keinginan kedua negara untuk meliberalisasi pasar guna mendapatkan sumber daya yang relatif lebih murah dibandingkan dengan sumber daya dalam negeri pun ikut menjadi faktor pendorong Australia dan Tiongkok menandatangani ChAFTA.

Disetujuinya ChAFTA juga didorong oleh *politically motivated* dan *economically motivated driven*. Hubungan kerjasama suatu negara tidak lepas dari faktor politik. Dalam melakukan kerjasama kedua negara memiliki maksud politik tertentu didalamnya seperti Tiongkok yang berusaha untuk meningkatkan citranya sebagai negara kekuatan baru dan Australia yang berusaha untuk memenuhi agenda politik negaranya serta memperoleh keuntungan strategis bagi negaranya. Dalam sisi ekonomi, terlihat secara jelas bahwa Australia berusaha untuk

melakukan *sector expanding* terhadap Tiongkok yang merupakan negara tujuan ekspor utama bagi negara terutama dalam sektor agrikultur yang sulit untuk mencapai kesepakatan pada tingkat multilateral. Sementara itu, Tiongkok tentunya menginginkan untuk melakukan liberalisasi pasar dengan Australia, namun *sector expanding* bukan menjadi faktor pendorong Tiongkok dalam melakukan FTA bersama dengan Australia dikarenakan Tiongkok tidak memiliki masalah untuk mencapai kesepakatan dalam level multilateral. Situasi kemudian bertukar dalam *sector excluding*. Tiongkok melakukan *sector excluding* terhadap beberapa produk impor Australia sementara itu, Australia tidak melakukan *sector excluding* terhadap produk impor Tiongkok.

Faktor selanjutnya dalam ChAFTA adalah *market access*. Motivasi Australia untuk menandatangani ChAFTA adalah untuk melakukan *market restoring* dimana Australia ingin mengamankan pasar yang dimilikinya di Tiongkok ketika Tiongkok tergabung dalam APTA. Namun, *market restoring* tampaknya bukan merupakan faktor pendorong bagi Tiongkok untuk melakukan kerjasama dengan Australia dikarenakan Australia bukan merupakan negara utama bagi Tiongkok untuk melakukan FDI maupun perdagangan. *Market creating* tentunya menjadi faktor pendorong bagi kedua negara untuk ChAFTA. Hal ini dikarenakan sebelum disetujuinya ChAFTA, tarif masuk barang impor baik ke Australia maupun Tiongkok relatif tinggi serta terdapat hambatan non tarif yang disebabkan oleh perbedaan standar baik protokol maupun kesehatan yang dimiliki oleh kedua negara. Maka dari itu, dengan dilakukannya ChAFTA maka

hambatan tarif maupun non-tarif dapat didiskusikan dan dihapuskan sehingga mampu memberikan keuntungan ekonomi bagi kedua negara.

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