

CHAPTER IV

Conclusion

Trans-Pacific Partnership will be the largest trade deal in history between 11 countries across the world – Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam.

From 10 ASEAN countries, four of them have joined the TPP -- Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam. Other countries such as Thailand and Philippines, are monitoring the development of this agreement with intention to join. Indonesia openly declared the intention to join the agreement as already stated by Indonesian president 'Jokowi' in the White House, October 2015.

Indonesia is a central economic and political hub in Southeast Asia. Indonesia is also the largest consumer base in the Southeast Asia. Its demographics and abundant natural resources are enough to attract other states including the United States to conduct bilateral and multilateral relations. Trade and investment of comprehensive partnership is an important focal point to enhance bilateral relations between the member states and Indonesia. In Trans-Pacific Partnership, the government and companies from involved countries have a role in facilitating capacity building and promoting economic.

By joining the TPP, Indonesia would strengthen their bilateral relationship with the member states and get protection in the name of alliance. Besides that, there are abundant of benefits that Indonesia would achieved:

1. Market access
2. Create more Jobs
3. Gain export and prevent it to decline due to trade diversion
4. Qualified and Variety products for Indonesian consumers
5. Boosting infrastructure
6. Exchange knowledge, technology, experience, etc.

Lastly, the decision to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership is required through ratification by the parliaments. To have parliament's approval, executive needs to explain the urgency of Indonesia to join the trade deal with the parliament. Furthermore, the legislative needs to consider the decisions based on the current condition of Indonesia.