

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

The world is becoming more globalized, nobody can doubt it. Interaction, cooperation among individual, states, even countries could not be denied. Economic and trade relations become one of the most important issues considering the demand of human that day by day had been increased. Trade relations among countries could not be just run without institution or organization that could be called as the umbrella, or a bridge to facilitate the relations related well. Since 1 January 1995, the WTO was set up and made up of 148 member countries. As it said previously, the WTO has its function to ensure that trade between nation or countries flows smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible since this thing is important for economic development. At the same time Indonesia has been a WTO member. By joining the WTO, the country has to fulfill all WTO agreements that made together by all members as well as its principal in making decisions, which is by consensus not by vote.

As a country with the fourth largest population in the world, also as one of the ASEAN member countries, Indonesia becomes one of the best trade partners from developing countries. In another hand, the European Union has been considered as the largest economy regime over the world. Since the EU is Indonesia's second largest foreign investor, the bilateral relations, especially trade

As a developing country, Indonesia has quite lack of human capacity, quite poor infrastructure and low agricultural productivity, low public investment in health, education and sanitary infrastructure that could be seeked as the main root causes of the weak economic activity and high poverty concentration in rural areas at that time. The Doha Round has concern toward the development of the developing countries and LDCs also by giving assistance and so on and so forth.

The WTO deals with the special needs of developing countries in three ways. First, the agreements contain special provisions on developing countries. Second, the Committee on Trade and Development is the main body focusing on work in this area in the WTO, with some others dealing with specific topics such as trade and debt, and technology transfer. The last is the WTO Secretariat provides technical assistance, mainly training of various kinds, for developing countries.

By using the role theory, the writer has also tried to explain that the WTO as an International Actor has its authority to accept or reject a program proposal, but it has to be decided together by the member countries, not by the secretariat, or other WTO bodies. The WTO gives lots contribution toward Indonesia-EU relations, and Indonesia especially by providing some evidence and elaborated explanation about how the program implemented, what was the target and what has been achieved of the program, the result of the program which is the trade relations among Indonesia-EU that expanded more, the WTO helping the

For Indonesia-EU relations, after the TSP -1 has been implemented, both has gained a mutual trade relation in 2009 by signing a Partnership Cooperation Agreement that automatically has built further trade relation activities among sides as explained previously. Because the TSP -1 has been considered as an important program as it's still in line with the WTO's principle and in Doha Round, also because the program has been implemented well and give lots of benefits, afterwards the program has been continued to be the second part, Trade Support Program -2. All in all, hopefully Indonesia could maximally use its opportunity to get advantages and get the bargaining position in global trade whether its bilateral relations with the European Union, other regional, country, nations, or with the WTO itself.

These could answer the question why some other proposal been ignored to be implemented, or why did the WTO decide to support the development of Indonesia through TSP -1. Shortly, the question is why Indonesia? What was behind it? Or who was behind it? The writer emphasizes the reasons because the TSP -1 is in line with WTO principles, as an International Organization, it act as an Actor as mentioned before. The TSP -1 that proposed by the EU in the first very beginning was in line with the WTO's principle itself since a purposed program could not be accepted to be implemented if it does not suit the WTO's principal as well as the rejection of the US's proposal about a new rule to Venezuela about tied chemical characteristics of the import gasoline from Venezuela instead of US's national gasoline, Indonesia-Certain Measures

EU's proposal policy concerning anti-dumping measures imposed on imports of biodiesel into the EU from Indonesia that has been raised at the Dispute Settlement Body of WTO.

In that case, although European Union is one of the WTO members with special position as the Quad, it does not mean the proposal they proposed could be easily to be accepted since this is not the matter of who proposed the program or policy proposal, but it will accepted only if the proposal is in line with WTO principles as well as the Trade Support Program -1. Then the WTO as an International Actor has act based on its authority, helping the democratic stuffs running well based on its principles