

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh Brasil yang merasa akses pasarnya di Indonesia mulai ditutup sejak tahun 2009. Indonesia menyatakan bahwa tidak ada larangan impor, tetapi menekankan bahwa semua produk, termasuk daging ayam, harus memenuhi standar keamanan, kesehatan, dan kehalalan yang ketat. Brasil menilai Indonesia melakukan tindakan diskriminatif dan melanggar peraturan WTO, sehingga pada 16 Oktober 2014, Brasil mengajukan gugatan ke WTO. Kasus ini dikenal sebagai "*Indonesia-Measures Concerning the Import of Chicken Meat and Chicken Products*" (DS484). Setelah serangkaian sidang, pada 10 Mei 2017, Panel WTO memutuskan bahwa Indonesia melanggar empat ketentuan WTO, sementara tiga ketentuan lainnya tidak terbukti melanggar. Meskipun Indonesia diharapkan menerima dan melaksanakan keputusan tersebut, pada tahun 2021, Indonesia tetap enggan membuka impor dari luar negeri. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kepentingan Indonesia membatasi impor daging ayam dari Brasil, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teori neo merkantilisme dan konsep proteksionisme perdagangan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kepentingan Indonesia membatasi impor daging ayam dari Brasil karena Indonesia ingin melindungi industri dalam negeri dan mendukung peternak unggas lokal. Hal ini dilakukan agar peternak lokal tidak menghadapi risiko kebangkrutan akibat persaingan dengan produk impor. Kemudian, pemerintah Indonesia juga ingin melindungi konsumen dengan memastikan kehalalan produk, mengingat mayoritas penduduk Indonesia adalah Muslim dan ayam merupakan sumber protein hewani yang penting.

Kata Kunci: Brasil, Impor daging ayam, Indonesia, Neo-merkantilisme, Proteksionisme perdagangan

ABSTRACT

This research was motivated by Brasil feeling that its market access in Indonesia had begun to be closed since 2009. Indonesia stated that there was no import ban, but emphasized that all products, including chicken meat, must meet strict safety, health and halal standards. Brasil considered that Indonesia had carried out discriminatory actions and violated WTO regulations, so on October 16 2014, Brasil filed a lawsuit with the WTO. This case is known as "Indonesia's Actions Regarding Imports of Chicken Meat and Chicken Products" (DS484). After going through a series of hearings, on May 10 2017, the WTO Panel decided that Indonesia had violated four WTO provisions, while the other three provisions were not proven to have violated. Even though Indonesia is expected to accept and implement this decision, in 2021 Indonesia will still be reluctant to open up to imports from abroad. The aim of this research is to determine Indonesia's interest in limiting chicken meat imports from Brasil, then analyze it using neo-mercantilism theory and the concept of trade protectionism.

The results of this research show that Indonesia has an interest in limiting imports of chicken meat from Brasil because Indonesia wants to protect the domestic industry and support local poultry farmers. This is done so that local breeders do not face the risk of bankruptcy due to competition with imported products. Then, the Indonesian government also wants to protect consumers by ensuring halal products, considering that the majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim and chicken is an important source of animal protein.

Keywords: *Brasil, Chicken meat imports, Indonesia, Neo-mercantilism, Trade protectionism*