

ABSTRAK

Tesis berikut berisi analisis pengaruh design institusi terhadap peran yang dijalankan oleh negara emerging markets dalam G20 sebagai forum informal yang mempertemukan negara maju dan negara emerging markets. Design institusi G20 merupakan hasil dari pertimbangan rasional negara anggota. Pertimbangan rasional tersebut kemudian membentuk institusi G20 yang dapat menjembatani perbedaan kepentingan antar negara maju dan negara emerging markets. Selanjutnya design institusi yang sudah terbentuk memberikan pengaruh terhadap posisi dan peran yang dijalankan oleh negara emerging markets di dalam G20. Pengaruh tersebut terlihat nyata ketika krisis finansial 2008 terjadi. Negara emerging markets di dalam G20 berupaya memberikan kontribusi dalam penanganan krisis dan mengembalikan stabilitas ekonomi global. Upaya-upaya yang dilakukan oleh negara emerging markets tidak lain banyak mendapat pengaruh dari design institusi G20.

ABSTRACT

This thesis explains the importance of design institution in shaping emerging market countries role in G20. The design of institution is a result of rational bargaining of interest between actors. In turn it helps determined how actors inside a certain institution interact with each other and how they contribute for the institution. As an informal forum positioned at the top of global economic governance G20 has played a big role especially in the capacity as crisis committee after the outbreak of 2008 financial crisis. The crisis act as a crucial moment for emerging markets to play a big role supported by the institutional design of G20. EMs like China, India, Brazil and more have shown their abilities to govern global economic order alongside major developed countries through the new forum. Using rational design theory by Koremenos, this thesis will analyse how those institutional designs of G20 has allowed emerging market countries to contribute in the collective effort to put an end into 2008 financial crisis and helps global economy to recover.