



MENGAPA TIMOR-LESTE MEMBAWA PERSOALAN SENKETA CELAH LAUT TIMOR KE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

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Intisari

Pertanyaan dalam tesis ini mengenai “*Mengapa Timor-Leste membawa persoalan Sengketa Celah Laut Timor “Timor Gap” ke Permanent Court of Arbitration-PCA*”. Ada beberapa sumber penyebab berhubung konteks nasional dan konteks internasional namun terdapat tiga penyebab utama diantaranya Pertama; kurangnya pendapatan Pemerintah Timor-Leste dari hasil eksplorasi petroleum "minyak dan gas", kedua; adanya kepentingan perpolitikan dalam pemerintahan yang memerintah di Timor-Leste lewat “Konsensus Politik” dan ketiga; adanya kepentingan nasional pemerintah Australia untuk mendapatkan keuntungan lewat kedua perjanjian “JPDA Treaty dan CMATS Treaty”. Menarik untuk menganalisis Politik Luar Negeri Timor-Leste.

Untuk menganalisis persoalan tersebut, penulis akan menggunakan Politik Luar Negeri perspektif dari teori ‘Realism Neo-Klasik’ menurut Gideon Rose dalam artikelnya berjudul “*Neoclassical Realism and Theories of Foreign Policy*”. Perspektif ini menekankan bahwa kebijakan luar negeri merupakan hasil dari pengaruh domestik dan eksternal. Serta hubungan yang kompleks antara keduanya, dan hubungan antara pembuat kebijakan (aktor) dengan kebijakan yang diambil.

Kata kunci:

Timor-Leste, Timor Gap, Australia, Diplomasi-negosiasi, Permanent Court of Arbitration, lingkungan internal dan eksternal, petroleum, kebijakan luar negeri, pembangunan nasional, konsensus politik, kepentingan perpolitikan, kepentingan nasional, pengambil kebijakan (aktor), kekuasaan, konsiliasi paksa, Realisme Neo-Klasik.

WHY TIMOR-LESTE'S GOVERNMENT BRINGS TIMOR GAP TO THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

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Abstract

The question in this thesis is "Why did Timor-Leste bring the Timor Gap to the Permanent Court of Arbitration-PCA". There are several of causes due to the national context and international context, but there are three main causes including; first, lack of Timor-Leste's Government income from petroleum "oil and gas", second, there is political interest in the government that rules in Timor-Leste through the "Political Consensus" and third, there is a national interest of the Australian government to gain profits through the two agreements "JPDA Treaty and CMATS Treaty". It is interesting to analyze Timor-Leste's Foreign Policy.

To analyze the issues, the author will use the Foreign Policy perspective from the theory of "Neo-Classical Realism" according to Gideon Rose in his article entitled "Neoclassical Realism and Theories of Foreign Policy". This perspective emphasizes that foreign policy is the result of domestic and external influences. Moreover, the complex relationship between those two, and the relationship between policy makers (actors) and the policies taken.

Keyword:

Timor-Leste, Timor Gap, Australia, Diplomacy-negotiation, Permanent Court of Arbitration, internal context and external context, petroleum, foreign policy, national development, consensus politic, politic interest, national interest, decision makers, (actor), power, compulsory conciliation, Neo-Classical Realism.