

Kepentingan Uni Eropa Memberikan Bantuan *Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM)* Terhadap Bulgaria Di Tengah Gelombang Euroscepticism

Eska Dwipayana Pulungan  
(17/419005/PSP/06057)

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan peta politik Uni Eropa (UE) dalam memperluas wilayahnya setelah Tembok Berlin runtuh. Sebelumnya, pemberian status keanggotaan dengan bantuan khusus tidak pernah diberikan oleh UE kepada negara manapun. Namun, Bulgaria mendapatkan bantuan khusus keanggotaan yaitu *Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM)*. Pemberian bantuan keanggotaan ini dinilai tidak tepat karena pada saat status tersebut diberikan *euroscepticism* sedang berada dalam puncaknya. Negara anggota seperti Inggris, Belanda dan Jerman menilai memberi bantuan khusus kepada anggota agar dapat menyesuaikan kedalam standar UE akan memperberat kinerja insitusi

Penelitian ini menggunakan Neofungsionalisme dan *The Gains of EU Enlargement* untuk menganalisis kepentingan apa yang ingin diperoleh UE dalam memberikan bantuan *Cooperation And Verification Mechanism* kepada Bulgaria. Pendekatan ini membantu menjelaskan bahwa kepentingan yang diperoleh UE atas keberadaan Bulgaria adalah untuk mempercepat proses Eropanisasi Bulgaria dengan tujuan untuk mencapai stabilisasi keamanan wilayah Eropa baik secara internal maupun eksternal.

Dari hal ini diketahui problematika apa yang dihadapi oleh UE dalam menerima keanggotaan negara negara Eropa Timur, terutama negara negara *post communist* ataupun negara negara yang tidak stabil baik secara ekonomi maupun politik. Ternyata, Uni Eropa ingin mencapai kepentingan politik mutlak atas keberadaan Bulgaria dalam institusi, terutama dalam menghadapi Rusia sebagai bekas sekutu terdekat Bulgaria saat perang dingin terjadi.

Kata kunci: Uni Eropa, Bulgaria, *Copenhagen Criteria*, *Acquis Communnietaire*, *Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM)*.

The Interests of The European Union Providing the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM) Assistance To Bulgaria Amidst The Euroscepticism Waves

Eska Dwipayana Pulungan  
(17/419005/PSP/06057)

ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the political map of the European Union (EU) in expanding its territory after the Berlin Wall collapsed. Previously, granting membership status with special assistance was never given by the EU to any country. However, Bulgaria gets special membership assistance, namely the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM). Granting this membership status is inappropriate because the status was given when Euroscepticism was on its peak. Member countries such as United Kingdom, Netherlands and Germany assess providing differ membership status to fulfill the EU's standards will aggravate institutional performance.

This study employs both Neofunctionalism and The Gains of EU Enlargement to analyze what are the interests of the European Union wants to gain in providing Cooperation and Verification Mechanism assistance to Bulgaria. These approaches help to explain that the interests obtained by the European Union about Bulgaria's membership are to accelerate the Europeanization process of Bulgaria with the aim of reaching the stabilization of European region security both internally and externally.

It can be seen from here what problems are faced by the EU in accepting the membership of Eastern European countries, especially post-communist countries or countries that are not stable both economically and politically. Obviously, the European Union wants to reach absolute political interest in Bulgaria's membership, especially in facing Russia as the former Bulgarian closest ally during the cold war.

Keywords: European Union, Bulgaria, Copenhagen Criteria, *Acquis Communitaire*, Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM)