

## ABSTRAK

### INTERNALISASI NORMA *ANIMAL WELFARE* DALAM WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

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Sejak didirikan tahun 1995, WTO memiliki wewenang sebagai organisasi perdagangan yang memastikan kelancaran perdagangan internasional. Namun, di sisi lain, aturan perdagangan bebas yang diterapkan WTO ini menimbulkan *concern* internasional terkait isu kekejaman terhadap hewan dalam kegiatan perdagangan hewan/produk hewan antarnegara. Meski WTO memiliki aturan perdagangan yang menghambat upaya perlindungan hewan, pada kasus EC-Seal Product 2013 organisasi ini justru mengakui pentingnya *animal welfare* dan melegitimasi restriksi perdagangan untuk tujuan perlindungan hewan.

Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk menganalisis bagaimana internalisasi norma *animal welfare* dalam WTO. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis yaitu teori *norm life cycle* dari Finnemore dan Sikkink serta konsep *animal welfare*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan sumber data sekunder yang berasal dari *website* resmi WTO ([www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)), *website* berbagai *non-governmental organization* (NGO) penyayang hewan, jurnal ilmiah serta video terkait *animal welfare* dan perdagangan internasional.

Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa norma *animal welfare* sudah disosialisasikan namun belum sepenuhnya diinternalisasi dalam WTO. Aktor yang paling berperan dalam proses internalisasi ini adalah Uni Eropa dan koalisi NGO. Namun, WTO belum melembagakan *animal welfare* sebagai suatu aturan perjanjian dalam organisasinya. *Concern* terhadap *animal welfare* masih terpusat di negara-negara maju, khususnya Uni Eropa. Sementara itu, negara-negara berkembang kurang memberikan dukungan dalam pembentukan norma tersebut di WTO. Hal ini karena *animal welfare* merupakan restriksi perdagangan sehingga bertentangan dengan norma yang berlaku dalam WTO, yaitu norma non-diskriminasi.

Kata kunci: WTO, *animal welfare*, norma, *norm life cycle*, *norm internalization* konstruktivisme

## **ABSTRACT**

### **INTERNALIZATION OF ANIMAL WELFARE NORMS IN THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)**

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*Since its establishment in 1995, the WTO has the authority as a trade organization that ensures the international trades flow smoothly as possible. On the other hand, the WTO rules of free trade have raised international concerns regarding the issue of cruelty to animals in the activity of trading animals/animal products between countries. However, even though the WTO's trade rules have hindered the effort to protect the animals, in the case of the EC-Seal Product 2013 this organization actually recognized the importance of animal welfare and legitimized trade restrictions for animal protection purposes. This study aims to analyze how the internalization of animal welfare norms in the WTO. The theory used to analyze is the norm life cycle theory by Finnemore and Sikkink and the concept of animal welfare. This study used a qualitative method with secondary data sources derived from the official WTO website ([www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)), websites of various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that care for animals, scientific journals and videos related to animal welfare and international trade. The results of this research found that animal welfare norms had been socialized but had not yet been fully internalized in the WTO. The actors who play the most role in this internalization process are the European Union and NGO coalitions. However, the WTO has not yet institutionalized animal welfare as a treaty rule within its organization. Concern for animal welfare is still centralized in developed countries, especially the European Union. Meanwhile, developing countries show less support in establishing this norms within the WTO. The reason is because animal welfare is a trade restriction that is contrary to the norms that apply in the WTO, namely the norm of non-discrimination.*

*Keywords: WTO, animal welfare, norms, norm life cycle, norm internalization, constructivism*