Rejection of Samoan Government toward UN Proposal to Change Its Status from Least Developed Country to Developing Country

Presented as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Ilmu Politik (S.IP) in the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta

Undergraduate Thesis



Written by: Festy Adhanita Soebagyo 20050510254

INTERNATIONAL CLASS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES FACULTY
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF YOGYAKARTA
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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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ENDORSEMENT PAGE

This undergraduate thesis entitled:

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PREFACE

My greatest gratitude is delivered to Allah, lord of the lords, who has given me mercies and blessing to finish this undergraduate thesis. It was presented to enhance the discourse on Least Developed Country. Particularly, this research was done to concern about the rejection of Samoan Government toward United Nation proposal on Samoa graduation in 2006.

Samoa as one of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was proposed by United Nation to be graduated from its status to be developing country. The Samoan government rejected the proposal and asked the review of recommendation until Samoa met the criteria of vulnerability index for graduation. The decision is made by government by consideration of economic condition that Samoa faced.

The graduation rules of LDCs status stated that there is no country approval toward the decision or recommendation that already made by the Committee. The General Assembly continued to endorse the graduation of Samoa even though the Samoa disagreed and retained the status in LDC. The Samoa graduation will take effect in 2010 by becoming the developing country. Samoa will be the member of developing country with its economic vulnerability profile.

The writer believes that this research is less than perfect, therefore constructive critics and advice are very needed.

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ABSTRACT

The research discussed about the rejection of Samoan Government toward UN proposal on graduation status. The background is the Samoa condition and situation as one of the Least Developed Country member which has structural problems to growth. Especially the factor related to condition of economic and environment which is vulnerable even though Samoa met two of the three graduation criteria. Thereby, the problem formulation of the research is why the Samoan Government rejected the UN proposal to change the status from the Least Developed Country to developing country.

Theoretical frameworks are Rational Actor of Decision Making Theory and National Interest Concept. The Rational Actor is used to explain the factor influenced and considered by the government to make decision toward UN proposal. Meanwhile, the National Interest concept is used to explain the interest of a state behind the decision resulted by Samoan Government dealing with graduation status.