

Hubungan Information and Communication Technology (ICT) dan perdagangan internasional: studi kasus Indonesia = The Relationship of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and international trade: case study of Indonesia

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Abstrak

Perkembangan Information and Communication Technology (ICT) memberikan dampak yang luas tak terkecuali terhadap perdagangan internasional. Dengan adanya ICT diharapkan dapat mengurangi biaya perdagangan. Studi ini bertujuan untuk melihat dampak ICT terhadap perdagangan bilateral Indonesia. Dalam studi ini juga melihat dampak ICT di 3 kelompok barang yang berbeda yaitu barang modal, barang setengah jadi dan barang konsumsi. Selain itu, studi ini mencoba untuk menganalisis keunggulan komparatif Indonesia di 3 kelompok barang dan mengurai pertumbuhan ekspor Indonesia ke dalam efek harga dan efek kuantitas. Untuk analisis empiris, studi ini menggunakan model gravitasi (Tinbergen, 1962) sebagai model acuan dengan data panel dari perdagangan bilateral Indonesia dan 36 negara pada tahun 2000 sampai 2017. Hasil yang didapatkan adalah proxy-proxy ICT (mobile-cellular subscription, fixed-broadband subscriptions, dan jumlah pengguna internet) yang digunakan mempunyai dampak yang positif dan signifikan serta konsisten mempengaruhi perdagangan bilateral Indonesia secara total maupun ketika dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok barang. Sebagai tambahan, Indonesia memiliki keunggulan komparatif di barang konsumsi dan barang setengah jadi berdasarkan metode revealed comparative advantage, serta ekspor Indonesia masih di dominasi oleh efek harga dibandingkan efek kuantitas.

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The development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has a very broad impact, including to international trade. With the existence of ICT, it is expected to reduce trade costs. This study aims to look at the impact of ICT on Indonesia's bilateral trade. In this study also try to see the impact of ICT in 3 different groups of goods, namely capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods. In addition, this study attempts to analyze Indonesia's comparative advantage in 3 groups of goods and breaks down the growth of Indonesian exports into the price effect and quantity effect. For empirical analysis, this study uses a gravity model (Tinbergen, 1962) as a reference model with panel data from bilateral trade between Indonesia and 36 countries in 2000 to 2017. The results obtained are ICT proxies (mobile-cellular subscriptions, fixed-broadband subscriptions, and number of internet usage) have a positive and significant impact and consistently affecting Indonesia's bilateral trade in total and when divided into 3 groups of goods. In addition, Indonesia has a comparative advantage in consumer goods and intermediate goods based on revealed comparative advantage method, and Indonesian exports are still dominated by price effects compared to the quantity effect.