

**DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL  
FAKULTAS EKONOMI UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**

**PROGRAM STUDI: EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN**

**DAFTAR No.:.....**

**ABSTRAK  
SKRIPSI SARJANA EKONOMI**

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**TAHUN PENYUSUNAN : 2014**

**JUDUL:**

***AID-FOR-TRADE DAN IMPLIKASINYA UNTUK EKSPOR DONOR COUNTRIES (Studi Kasus: Negara Anggota G7)***

**ISI:**

Pada *International Aid and Development Conference* tahun 1970 disepakati bahwa setiap *donor country* wajib memberikan *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) atau bantuan luar negeri sejumlah 0,7 persen dari GNI *donor country*. Meskipun target 0,7 persen ODA belum tercapai, namun negara anggota G7 merupakan negara yang aktif memberikan ODA kepada negara berkembang. Pada 2011, berdasarkan OECD, lima *donor country* dengan ODA terbesar merupakan anggota G7, yakni Amerika Serikat, Jerman, Inggris, Perancis dan Jepang. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh ODA, GDP *donor country*, GDP *recipient country*, dan nilai tukar terhadap ekspor *donor country* negara anggota G7. Analisis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik regresi data panel dengan *time-series* tahun 2001-2010 dan *cross-section* 10 *recipient country* dari masing-masing negara anggota G7. Hasil penelitian ini, ODA berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap ekspor *donor country* pada studi kasus negara Jepang, GDP *donor country* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap ekspor *donor country* pada studi kasus Jerman, Inggris, Kanada, dan Perancis, GDP *recipient country* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap ekspor *donor country* pada studi kasus seluruh negara anggota G7, nilai tukar berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap ekspor *donor country* pada studi kasus negara Jerman dan Italia.

**KATA KUNCI:** ODA, ekspor, *donor country*, *recipient country*, data panel.

**SUBJEK/OBJEK PENELITIAN:** Ekspor, ODA, GDP *donor country*, GDP *recipient country*, nilai tukar, negara anggota G7.

**DAERAH PENELITIAN:** Negara Anggota G7 (Jerman, Inggris, Jepang, Amerika, Kanada, Perancis, dan Italia).

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION  
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS, AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY**

**STUDY COURSE: Development Economics**

**DAFTAR No.:.....**

**ABSTRACT  
BACHELOR THESIS OF ECONOMY**

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ARRANGED YEAR : 2014**

**TITLE:**

***AID-FOR-TRADE AND THE IMPLICATION TO DONOR COUNTRIES  
EXPORT (Case Study: G7 members)***

**CONTENT:**

International Aid and Development Conference in 1970 agreed that every donor country is obliged to provide Official Development Assistance (ODA) or foreign aid at least 0.7 per cent of donor country GNI. Although the ODA target of 0.7 per cent has not been reached, but the G7 members are actively provide ODA for developing countries. In 2011, according to the OECD, the five largest ODA donor country are the members of G7, those are United States, Germany, United Kingdom, France and Japan. This study aimed to analyze the influence of ODA, donor country's GDP, recipient country's GDP, and the exchange rate on exports of donor country, in this case in G7 members. The analysis in this research using panel data regression techniques with time-series in 2001-2010 and cross-section 10 recipient country of each member of the G7. Results of this study shows that, ODA has a significant positive effect on exports of the donor country on a case study of Japan, donor country's GDP has a significant positive effect on exports of the donor country on a case study of Germany, United Kingdom, Canada, and France, recipient country's GDP has a significant positive effect on exports of the donor country on case studies across the G7 member, exchange rates has a significant positive effect on exports of the donor country in the case study of Germany and Italy.

**KEYWORDS:** ODA, export, donor country, recipient country, panel data.

**RESEARCH SUBJECT/OBJECT:** ekspor, ODA, donor country's GDP, recipient country's GDP, exchange rate, G7 members.

**RESEARCH AREA:** G7 members ( Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, United States, Canada, France, and Italy ).