

**ANALISIS INTEGRASI PERDAGANGAN ASEAN 5
DALAM SKEMA AFTA**

**DIAJUKAN UNTUK MEMENUHI SEBAGIAN PERSYARATAN
DALAM MEMPEROLEH GELAR SARJANA EKONOMI
JURUSAN EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN**



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ABSTRACT

Regional trade integration can increase economic efficiency in the group that integrate through the creation of a more stringent competition amongst its members. Each member state driven to innovate and adopt new methods in production. It increases the technical efficiency of production by continuing to increase investment for new equipment and machinery. As a result, the cost of production declines, while output, employment, and income increases with the expansion of trade within the trading bloc (Jhingan, 2001). Through this regard the need to establish an ASEAN regional trade cooperation through AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area). Trade Integration Analysis conducted with a sample of monthly data from the import and export value of the exchange rate, inflation (CPI) in 5 ASEAN countries (Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines). This study analyzed the presence or absence of trade integration approach based on quantity and price approach between countries in regional economic cooperation bloc in the AFTA scheme, using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test for similarities and Price Approach to the research Jong Il -Choe (2001) for the Quantity Approach. The result of the calculation equation states that an integrated ASEAN-5 trade, although with less good value, while the estimated ADF test results indicate that the overall ASEAN-5 is integrated in terms of trade and shows the strength of integration is quite good. This finding is consistent with the findings (Laurenceson, 2003) which uses stasioneritas test with different methods (Philips-Perron Unit Root Test).

Keywords: Trade Integration, Approach Quantity, Price Approach, Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test