

**KEMENTERIAN RISET TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**

**PROGRAM STUDI: EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN
DAFTAR NO. :**

**ABSTRAK
SKRIPSI SARJANA EKONOMI**

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**JUDUL:
DAMPAK HAMBATAN NON TARIF SANITASI FITOSANITASI DAN TEKNIS
PERDAGANGAN TERHADAP EKSPOR KOMODITAS PERKEBUNAN
INDONESIA KE NEGARA MITRA DAGANG**

ISI:

Dampak non tarif berupa (SPS) dan hambatan teknis perdagangan (TBT) terhadap perdagangan kebijakan sanitasi dan fitosanitasi internasional semakin meningkat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak kebijakan sanitasi fitosanitasi dan hambatan teknis perdagangan terhadap ekspor lima komoditas subsektor perkebunan antara lain karet, kakao, kopi, tembakau, teh Indonesia dan negara mitra dagangnya yaitu Amerika, Australia, Belanda, China, Filipina, India, Jepang, Jerman, Malaysia, Singapura, Spanyol, dan Thailand pada tahun 2010 sampai 2017. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode panel statis. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa variabel GDP eksportir dan GDP importir berpengaruh signifikan dan positif terhadap ekspor lima komoditas perkebunan. Variabel nilai tukar berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap ekspor karet dan kopi, Variabel harga global berpengaruh positif terhadap ekspor karet, kopi dan teh. Variabel kebijakan SPS berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap ekspor karet, kakao dan tembakau, sedangkan kebijakn TBT berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ekspor komoditas kakao, tembakau, dan teh.

KATA KUNCI: Ekspor, Hambatan non Tarif, Sanitasi dan Fitosanitasi, Hambatan Teknis Perdagangan

SUBJEK/OBJEK PENELITIAN : GDP eksportir (Indonesia), GDP importir, Nilai tukar riil, Harga, Kebijakan SPS, dan Kebijakan TBT.

DAERAH PENELITIAN : Amerika, Australia, Belanda, China, Filipina, India, Jepang, Jerman, Malaysia, Singapura, Spanyol, dan Thailand

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ABSTRACT
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TITTLE:
THE EFFECTS OF NON TARIFF MEASURES SANITARY PHYTOSANITARY AND TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE ON INDONESIA'S AGRICULTURE EXPORTS AND THE TRADING PARTNERS

CONTENT:

The impact of non-tariff measures on sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT) on international trade are increasing. This study aims to analyze the impact of sanitary phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade on five commodities agriculture of Indonesia and its trading partner countries such as United States, Australia, Netherlands, China, Philippines, India, Japan, Germany, Malaysia, Singapore, Spain and Thailand in period 2010 to 2017. This study use static panel data method. The result of this study indicate that the variable GDP of exporting country and GDP of importing country have a positive and significant effect on Indonesian agriculture export. Real exchange rate have a negative and significant effect on Indonesian rubber and coffee exports, Global price have a positive and significant effect on Indonesian rubber, coffee, and tea exports. SPS have a negative and significant effect on Indonesian rubber cacao, and tobacco exports, while TBT has positive and significant effect on cacao, tobacco, and tea exports.

Keywords: *Exports, Non Tariff Measures, Sanitary and Phytosanitary, Technical Barriers to Trade*

RESEARCH SUBJECT/OBJECT: GDP of exporting country, GDP of importing country, real exchange rate, global price, SPS and TBT measures.

RESEARCH AREA: United States, Australia, Netherlands, China, Philippines, India, Japan, Germany, Malaysia, Singapore, Spain and Thailand.