

## Analisa empiris mengenai transfer teknologi melalui fdi pada sektor manufaktur Indonesia = An empirical analysis of technology transfer through fdi in Indonesian manufacturing sector

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Indonesia adalah salah satu negara berkembang yang berusaha untuk menarik investasi langsung asing dengan harapan akan membawa ekster-nalitas positif. Salah satu eksternalitas ini adalah teknologi asing yang lebih maju yang jika terserap oleh perusahaan domestik dapat meningkatkan produktivitas. Penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya tentang subyek ini masih menghasilkan kesimpulan yang berbeda-beda. Tetapi jika kita boleh menarik kesimpulan, bisa dikatakan bahwa hasil penelitian pada setiap negara tergantung dari karakteristik negara yang bersangkutan.

Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menguji dampak dari transfer teknologi asing yang ikut terbawa melalui FDI di sektor manufaktur Indonesia. Hal ini akan dilakukan dengan mengukur berbagai jenis efek spillover pada setiap perusahaan di sektor tersebut. Metode ini dibangun dengan menggunakan data cross-section tingkat perusahaan dari data perusahaan manufaktur Indonesia pada dua periode yang berbeda (2006 dan 2010) yang didapat dari Biro Pusat Statistik Indonesia. Kami menggunakan total faktor produktivitas dari setiap perusahaan dalam mengukur efek spillover terhadap tingkat produk-tivitas perusahaan tersebut.

Kami menemukan bukti yang menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan FDI pada tingkat industri 4 digit dan 2 digit meningkatkan tingkat produktivitas pe-rusahaan domestik di industri yang sama. Lebih lanjut, Kami juga menemukan bahwa keberadaan perusahaan asing pada tingkat propinsi di Indonesia ternyata memiliki dampak positif pada produktivitas perusahaan domestik di propinsi yang sama. Hasil penelitian ini juga menemukan bah-wa spillover melalui keterkaitan ke belakang dan ke depan antara industri pada tingkat dua digit memiliki efek yang sama terhadap produktivitas pe-rusahaan domestik yang juga meningkatkan tingkat produktivitas perus-ahaan dalam negeri

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Indonesia is one of many developing countries that are trying to attract in-ward foreign direct investment with the expectation that it will also brought positive externalities. One of these externalities is the more advanced for-eign technology which if spilled to the domestic firms can increase their productivity. There are mixed results in the previous studies on this subject. But if we take the general consensus, the results between each countries de-pends of the characteristics of the country.

This research tries to examine the impact of the foreign technology transfer through the channel of FDI in Indonesian manufacturing sector. It will con-duct by measuring the various types of spillover effect within these firms. The method is constructed by using the firm level cross sectional data of Indonesian manufacturing firms in two different period (2006 and 2010) that is collected from Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics. We use total factor productivity of a firm in measuring the spillover effects on the productivity level.

We find suggestive evidence that an increase in FDI at the 4-digit and 2-digit industry level raises the rate of

productivity of domestic firms in the same industry. Then we find that the presence of foreign firms in provincial level in Indonesia is proved to have positive impacts on the domestic firm productivity in the same province. We also find that spillovers through backward and forward linkages between industries at the two-digit level have similar effects on the productivity of domestic firms which also increase the domestic firms productivity level.

Thus, this research can address the quality of inward FDI to Indonesian manufacturing firms. Whether it fulfills the target of quality FDI that assigned by Indonesian Coordinating Board for Investment or not.;Indonesia is one of many developing countries that are trying to attract inward foreign direct investment with the expectation that it will also brought positive externalities. One of these externalities is the more advanced foreign technology which if spilled to the domestic firms can increase their productivity. There are mixed results in the previous studies on this subject. But if we take the general consensus, the results between each countries depends of the characteristics of the country.

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