

The impacts of trade in service openness on trade in goods performance: the case of Southeast and East Asia = Dampak keterbukaan perdagangan jasa terhadap performa perdagangan barang: studi kasus negara Asia Tenggara dan Asia Timur

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Abstrak

Trade in service has become a bigger part in the world's economy, including facilitating trade in goods. Previous studies found that service trade liberalization does improve the performance of goods trade by acting as a trade facilitator. Regulations which lower the restrictiveness of service trade have become more equitable, shown by the decreasing trend of Service Trade Restrictiveness Index and trade in service percentage to GDP. This research is aimed to see whether service trade openness within the members of ASEAN+3 countries, which have been bounded in free trade agreement and major trading partners for the three additional countries, has significantly improved bilateral goods trade among the countries. Using gravity model and panel data regression, the author found that in the case of these countries, service trade openness has a negative correlation with goods trade. Instead of acting as goods trade facilitator, service trade acts as a substitution of goods trade, service trade, liberalization, openness, bilateral trade, goods trade.

Perdagangan jasa memegang peranan penting dalam perekonomian dunia, termasuk berperan dalam memfasilitasi perdagangan barang. Penelitian sebelumnya membuktikan bahwa liberalisasi perdagangan jasa memiliki dampak yang positif terhadap performa perdagangan barang. Regulasi yang mengatur restriksi dalam perdagangan jasa telah mengarah pada liberalisasi perdagangan jasa, ditunjukkan oleh penurunan nilai Service Trade Restrictiveness Index dan Trade in Service Percentage to GDP yang semakin menurun. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji apakah keterbukaan dalam perdagangan jasa diantara negara-negara ASEAN+3 memiliki dampak yang positif terhadap perdagangan bilateral antar negara-negara tersebut. Dengan menggunakan model gravitasi dan regresi data panel, penulis menguji hubungan keterbukaan perdagangan jasa dan perdagangan barang yang terbukti memiliki korelasi negatif. Perdagangan jasa diantara negara-negara ASEAN+3 tidak berperan sebagai fasilitator untuk perdagangan barang, melainkan bertindak sebagai substitusi.