

Apakah hak perlindungan paten baik atau jahat?: Studi empiris arus perdagangan ASEAN-5 ke negara-negara industri tinggi = Is patent protection right good or evil?: Evidence from ASEAN-5's trade flow to highly industrialized countries.

Anita Permatasari, author

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Abstrak

Dalam perdagangan proteksi paten esensial untuk inovasi, memberi tambahan faktor kompetitif dalam barang yang diproduksi, dan menciptakan ekosistem rendah imitasi yang dapat menarik arus impor barang berteknologi tinggi. Namun, di sisi lain proteksi paten juga dapat menciptakan non-competitive behaviour dan merestriksi aksesibilitas. Dengan menggunakan analisis data panel, penulis ingin melihat dampak proteksi paten terhadap arus ekspor dan impor ASEAN 5 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapura, Thailand, dan Filipina) dengan Jepang, Korea Selatan, Amerika Serikat, dan Jerman pada barang patent intensive di tahun 1998-2017. ditemukan bahwa dengan mempertimbangkan faktor level teknologi, proteksi paten yang diimplementasikan highly industrialized countries membuat arus ekspor ASEAN-5 terhalang untuk masuk dan ditemukan adanya market power di arus impor ASEAN-5 yang menurunkan aksesibilitas barang impor sektor Production Technology, Analytical Instrument, dan Chemical dari highly industrialized countries.In a trade context, patent protection is essential for innovation, add competitive points in produced goods, and create an imitation-free ecosystem that attracts the import flow of advanced technology goods. On other hand, patent protection can encourage patent holder's non-competitive behaviour and restrict goods accessibility. Using panel data analysis from 1998-2017, this thesis provides an analysis about patent protection impact on ASEAN-5's export and import flow of patent-intensive goods from highly industrialized countries (Japan, South Korea, United States, and Germany). When the factor of technological level is considered, patent protection in highly industrialized countries restricts ASEAN-5 export flow to those countries in every sector. Meanwhile, in import flow, market power has detected so that it decreases ASEAN-5 accessibility to various import sectors such as Production Technology, Analytical Instrument, dan Chemical from highly industrialized countries.