

INTISARI

ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area yang telah diberlakukan sejak 1 januari 2010 bertujuan untuk membangun pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan dikawasan dengan menyediakan rezim pasar dan investasi yang lebih liberal, fasilitatif dan transparan antara negara-negara anggota yang tergabung dalam perjanjian pasar bebas. Perdagangan antara ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand yang memiliki nilai perdagangan cukup besar harus dianalisis untuk dapat mengetahui kinerja perdagangan antara ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand dan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kinerja perdagangan antara dua kerja sama tersebut sehingga Perdagangan diharapkan efektif dan efisien. Penilitan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis intensitas perdagangan bilateral dan kinerja ekspor antara negara-negara yang tergabung sebelum dan sesudah diberlakukan ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area. Penelitian ini menggunakan data tahunan dari tahun 2004-2016 yang diperoleh dari United Nations International Trade Statistics Database. Alat analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Trade Intensity Index dan Constant Market Share. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari hasil analisis intensitas perdagangan antara negara-negara ASEAN-5 ke Australia mengalami penurunan, sedangkan intensitas perdagangan antara negara-negara ASEAN-5 ke Selandia Baru mengalami peningkatan setelah diberlakukan ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area, sedangkan hasil analisis kinerja ekspor menghasilkan tiga efek. World Trade Effect menjadi kelebihan ekspor negara-negara ASEAN-5 ke Australia dan Selandia Baru. Sementara Commodity Composition Effect dan Competitiveness Effect adalah kelemahan negara-negara ASEAN-5 dalam perdagangan bilateral dengan Australia dan Selandia Baru. ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area memberi dampak yang berbeda-beda terhadap negara-negara ASEAN-5 yang mengalami perubahan dari tren negatif ke positif ataupun sebaliknya dan tetap konsisten.

Kata kunci: Trade Intensity Index, Costant Market Share, World Trade Effect, Commodity Composition Effect, Competitiveness Effect

ABSTRACT

The ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area which has been implemented since 1 January 2010 aims to build sustainable economic growth in the region by providing market and more market liberalization, facilitative and transparent among member countries incorporated in market agreements free. Trade between ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand which has a considerable trade value should be analyzed in the trade to be able to find out trade performance between ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand and analyze the factors that affect trade performance between the two cooperation so that the trade is expected to be effective and efficient. The aim of this research is to analyze the intensity of bilateral trade and export performance between the countries joined before and after the enactment of the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area. This study uses annual data from 2004-2016 obtained from United Nations International Trade Statistics Database. Analyzer used in this research is Trade Intensity Index and Constant Market Share. The results showed that the trade intensity between ASEAN-5 countries to Australia decreased, while the trade intensity between the ASEAN-5 countries to New Zealand increased after the implementation of ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area while the export performance analysis resulted in three effects. World Trade Effect has become an export surplus of ASEAN-5 countries to Australia and New Zealand. While Commodity Composition Effect and Competitiveness Effect is the weakness of ASEAN-5 countries in bilateral trade with Australia and New Zealand. ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area has had different impacts on ASEAN-5 countries that have changed from negative to positive or vice versa and there are countries that remain consistent.

Keywords: *Trade Intensity Index, Costant Market Share, World Trade Effect, Commodity Composition Effect, Competitiveness Effect*