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Impact of Trade Liberalization on Indonesian Export to South Korea, Japan, And China

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Abstract

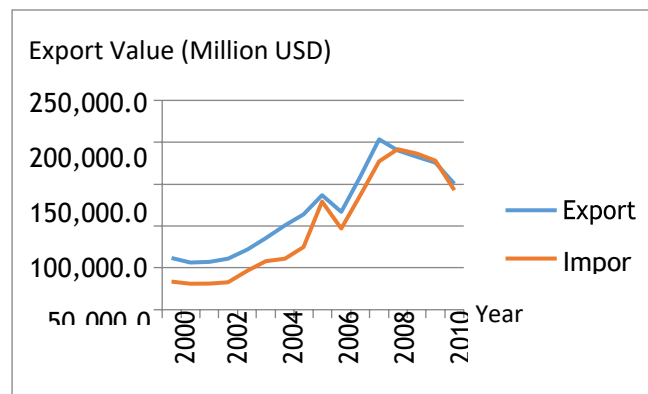
One of the characteristics of an open economy is the contribution of international trade in the economy. Numerous trade agreements have been made to reduce international trade barriers. This study aims to determine the impact of trade liberalization on Indonesian exports to three major trading partners in East Asia, South Korea, Japan and China. The impact of liberalization on exports was examined using a gravity model and a panel with a period of 20 years. The independent variables used in this study are tariff, degree of openness, population, exchange rate, GDP, and distance. The results of this study indicate that trade liberalization, viewed from the tariff and degree of openness has a significant effect on exports. Other influencing variables are GDP, population, and exchange rate. The variable of distance does not affect Indonesian exports to the three trading partner countries.

Keywords: Export, Liberalization, Degree of Openness, Tariff, Gravity Model.

Introduction

Trade liberalization was signed as international agreements aim to reduce trade barriers, and this is also applied in Indonesia. The agreement causes the entry of imported goods to be easier and cheaper than before. If Indonesia does not make ample preparation, the local products cannot compete with foreign products. It is important to note that, over the past few years, Indonesia's exports have shown a downward trend since 2011.

Figure1.1. Export and Import of Indonesia during 2000-2015



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017, processed data

This condition can be a problem if the import volume exceeds the export volume. The more imported goods enter a country, it can reduce the country's foreign exchange reserves when adequate exports are not met. In this condition, trade liberalization will cause a bad impact on the country's economy.

The difference between this study and previous studies is seen in terms of the focus of the discussion. This study focuses on the impact of trade liberalization, namely the reduction of tariffs on exports and the contribution of international trade to the GDP (degree of openness). The chosen trade partners are South Korea, Japan and China because these three countries are consistently ranked in the Top 10 of Indonesia's main export destination countries, and the three countries are situated in one region. The market share of Indonesia's exported goods to the three countries is quite large, at 27.5 percent. The amount exceeds the combined market share of Indonesian exports to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, which amounted to 20 percent.

The period chosen in this study was from 1996 to 2016 because the period marked the period before and after the implementation of the trade agreement to reduce tariffs. The year 1996 was chosen because, in 1996-1997, the import tariffs to China experienced a fairly high decline from 22.02% to 16.66%. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of trade liberalization, especially seen from the reduction of tariffs and the ratio of degrees of openness, as well as the influence of other variables such as exchange rates, population, real GDP, and the distance between Indonesia and South Korea, Japan and China, on Indonesian exports.

Literature Review

Absolute Advantage Theory

Absolute advantage theory explains that between two countries with two products, specialization and trade will be advantageous if the state has a cost advantage (few employ labor) (Carbaugh, 2008: 29).

Comparative Advantage Theory

The theory of comparative advantage states that countries with less efficient production can still trade with specialization and export goods that are more efficiently produced (Carbaugh, 2008: 30).

Heckscher-Ohlin Theory

A country tends to export goods that are produced intensively and using abundant factors (Krugman et al., 2012: 121). Trading is profitable because it allows a combination of two or more items.

Gravity Model

Based on Carbaugh (2008), the gravity model is a model that connects trade between two countries (exports and imports) according to the economic size and distance between the two countries.

Technological Gap Theory

Based on this theory, the role of technology as a technique, capital goods, and new consumer goods is to minimize production costs. Technology has a vital role in trade (Cotsomitis et al., 1991).

Overlapping Demand Theory

This theory states that the country produces goods to meet needs and export excess production. A country trades with a country with almost similar abundance (Bukhari et al., 2005).

Tariff Policy

Tariffs are taxes imposed on goods from other countries upon entering the territory of a country. Tariffs generally aim to eliminate imported goods to enable competition among domestic goods (Hovey and Rehmke, 2008: 68-69). Consumers tend to be at a disadvantaged position because they would be the ones who bear the tariff (high price). Exporters bear more burdens because products that are charged with tariffs will be sold at a higher price, and that can affect consumer demand (Ministry of Trade, without years).

Research Method

This study uses a quantitative approach to descriptive econometrics, which is a combination of mathematical analysis, statistics, and economic theory. This study used a regression method that uses a panel, which is a combination of time series and cross-section (Gujarati, 2012: 235). The panel data regression method includes more than one time period and more than one sample. Using panel data regression, the best models would be chosen between PLS (OLS Panel), REM (Random Effect Model), and FEM (Fixed Effect Model), and it would be based on the Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier test, Chow-test and Hausman test. The dependent variable (Y) in this study is Indonesian exports to South Korea, Japan, and China. The independent variables (X) are the exchange rate (X1), partner GDP (X2), tariff (X3), degree of openness (X4), partner population (X5), and distance (X6).

Results and Discussion Results

PLS regression shows insignificant distance to exports with a probability of 0.520 and a significance level of (α) of ten percent. Other variables show significant results; namely, real GDP has a probability of 0,000; the population has a probability of 0.002; the degree of trade openness has a probability of 0,000; average tariff with a probability of 0.071; and the probability of a real exchange rate of 0,000. Variables that have a positive effect on exports are real GDP, population, and degree of openness of trade with the values of the coefficients of 0.7725005; 0,4687215; and 22,57949. Distance variables, average rates, and exchange rates have a negative effect on exports with successive

coefficients - 0.9236354; -0,0097266; and -0.5707668., Based on Chow-test, FEM was chosen because the probability of F was noted at 0.0227. The estimation continued with REM regression.

Table 1 REM Regression Results

Independent Variable	Coefficient	Error Standard	P-value
Exchange Rate	-0,5707668	2,172169	0.000
DP	0,7725005	0.095063	0.000
Tariff	-0,0097266	0,0052915	0.066
Degree of Openness	22,57949	2,172169	0.000
Population	0,4687215	0,1407457	0.001
Distance	-0,9236354	1,424938	0.517
Number of Observation	63		
R ²	0,9753		
Prob. Chi-square	0,0000		

The degree of significance (α) used in REM is 10 percent. The result of REM regression is shown in table 1. Exchange rate variables are negatively related to exports and are significant. GDP is positively related to exports and is significant. Tariff variables are negatively related to exports and are significant. The variable degrees of openness are positively related to exports and are significant. Population variables are positively related to exports and are significant. Variable distance is negatively related to exports and not significant.

Based on the Hausman test, the probability of chi-square (Prob> Chi2) is greater than the significance level (α) of 10 percent. In this study, the Chi-square probability is 0.1766. The best model that REM gets was R2 in REM shows a value of 0.9753. The independent variables in the model can explain the dependent variable of 97.53 percent, and the rest is explained by other variables outside the model.

The t-statistical test shows the effect of independent variables on individual dependent variables. The results of the t-test in the REM model regression show that the real GDP of the partner has a probability of 0,000. This value is smaller than the significance level (α) of 10 percent. Therefore, GDP has a significant effect on exports. Exchange rates have a probability of 0,000. Therefore, the exchange rate has a significant effect on exports. The average import tariff has a probability of 0.066. Therefore, tariffs have a significant effect on exports. Indonesia's degree of openness towards the three trading partners has a probability of 0,000. Therefore, the degree of openness has a significant effect on exports. The partner country population has a probability of 0.001. Therefore, the population has a significant effect on Indonesia's exports to these three countries. The distance between Indonesia and the three trading partner countries has a probability of 0.517. The probability of distance is greater than the level of significance (α) of 10 percent. Therefore, distance does not significantly affect Indonesia's exports to all three countries. Test F Statistics shows the effect of all independent variables on the dependent variable based on the probability of chi-square (Prob> Chi2). 0,000 chi-square probability. Together, the independent variables of the model affect the dependent variable.

The estimation model is written as follows:

$$\ln X_{it} = 1,946138 - 0,5707668 \ln RER_{it} + 0,7725005 \ln GDP_{it} - 0,0097266 \text{ Trfit} +$$

$$22,57949 \text{ DOPit} + 0,4687215 \text{ ln Popit} - 0,9236354 \text{ ln Distit} + \epsilon_{it} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

REM estimation shows that the exchange rate is negatively and significantly related to exports. One percent increase in the Indonesian currency exchange rate against the currencies of trading partner countries will reduce Indonesia's exports by 0.57 percent. GDP is positively and significantly related to exports. A one percent increase in trade partner GDP will increase Indonesia's exports by 0.77 percent. Tariffs are negatively and significantly related to exports. A one percent increase in tariffs will reduce Indonesia's exports by 0.01 percent. The degree of openness is positively and significantly related to exports. An increase of one percent degree of openness will increase Indonesia's exports by 22.58 percent. The population is positively and significantly related to exports. One percent increase in population will increase Indonesia's exports by 0.47 percent. The study found that distance is negatively and insignificantly related.

Discussion

Indonesia's main exports are South Korea, Japan and China, based on the SITC Revision 2. In terms of products, from the largest to smallest amount are ranked as fuel and lubricants, raw materials (not edible), factory production (metal and iron), plant oils and animals, as well as transportation and machinery equipment. This condition shows that Indonesia has advantages in these products.

The exchange rate in this study is the Rupiah exchange rate compared to the exchange rates of the three trading partner countries. The exchange rate is negatively and significantly related to Indonesia's exports to South Korea, Japan and China. When depreciation occurs, exports will decrease. Japan experienced a similar situation because of the large amount of fuel imports will defeat the positive impact of depreciation, due to the cost of importing fuel. (Junko and Kiotaka, 2015; Fang et al., 2005). The negative value of linkage is also caused by the intermediate-input of exported goods. This condition affects the competitiveness of the price of exported goods (Ahmed et al., 2015).

The study examines the real GDP of the three trading partner countries, namely South Korea, Japan and China. GDP is statistically positive and a significant impact on Indonesian exports. GDP shows the size of a country's economy. The greater the economy of a country, the greater the level of international trade (Krugman et al., 2012: 41). The high GDP of the export destination country shows the high demand or level of consumption in the country. A similar case is seen in Bangladesh. The increase in GDP encourages the consumption of imported goods in Bangladesh (Hoque and Yusop, 2010).

This paper studied the tariff variable in terms of the average tariff variable for imported goods in South Korea, Japan and China. This variable is statistically and negatively related to Indonesian exports. Tariff reduction decreases the exporter burden, and consumer demand is increased as the price of goods have become more affordable. Reducing import tariffs in the three main export destination countries of Indonesia can encourage exports (Narayana and Khorana, 2014; Dabaere and Mostashari, 2010).

The degree of openness has a positive and significant impact on Indonesian exports. An increasingly open economy is shown by the increasing contribution of international trade, both in exports and imports to GDP. Increasing the flow of international trade will benefit the countries that enter trade agreements. With an increase in Indonesia's degree of openness, exports are expected to increase due to reduced production or consumption distortions (Krugman et al., 2012: 250).

The population of the three trading partner countries shows significant and positive statistics on Indonesian exports. The population can be used as a reference for a country's market share (Khan and

Kalirajan, 2011). Increasing the population in the three trading partner countries can help to increase Indonesia's exports. An increase in the population of export destination countries will allow exporters to sell more. (Yang and Martinez-Zarzoso, 2014).

Distance is one of the important variables in the gravity model. A country tends to trade with closer distanced countries (Salvatore, 2011: 9). Distance is used as an approach to look into transportation costs (Krugman et al., 2012: 351-352). The estimation of this study shows that the distances between Indonesia and South Korea, Japan and China are not significant to exports. Other factors such as communication costs, control management, infrastructure, modern transportation technology, need to be considered in estimating transportation costs (Clark, 2007; Milner et al., 1998, Kleinert and Spies, 2011). Trade barriers are the factors that were taken into account in trade costs. A country tends to choose trading partners that apply little trade barriers, compared to closer trading partners that imposed a high cost of trade barriers (Ghazalian, 2015).

Conclusion

Exchange rates have negatively affected exports. When depreciation occurs, Indonesia's exports to South Korea, Japan and China should increase. This reverse condition is caused by imported products are used as the raw materials for export products (the price of raw materials is expensive and affects the price of the final product). The real GDP of South Korea, Japan and China have a positive effect on Indonesia's exports. When the economies of these three countries are improving, the export opportunities in Indonesia can increase due to better purchasing power among these countries.

Import tariffs and the degree of openness of Indonesia to South Korea, Japan and China have a significant effect on Indonesia's exports. Tariff reduction is expected to increase Indonesia's exports, and population has a significant effect on Indonesia's exports to these three countries. The large size of the population indicates a large export market. Distance is not significant in terms of the approach to transportation costs. Aside from distance, other factors should be considered, such as infrastructure, technology, trade barriers, and demand.

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