



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: (1) struktur pasar kapulaga dunia; (2) kinerja dan (3) daya saing kapulaga Indonesia di pasar internasional dan negara importir serta mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi daya saing kapulaga Indonesia di pasar internasional dan negara importir. Metode analisis deskriptif dengan menggunakan data sekunder tahun 1989-2020 diterapkan pada penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari penguasaan pangsa pasar kapulaga dunia memiliki struktur pasar perusahaan dominan sedangkan berdasarkan perhitungan HHI dan CR₄ memiliki struktur pasar oligopoli ketat. Analisis *trend* menunjukkan kinerja kapulaga Indonesia semakin meningkat, terlihat dari peningkatan *trend* pangsa pasar dan volume ekspor. Daya saing kapulaga Indonesia berada pada peringkat keempat setelah Guatemala, Nepal dan India. Berdasarkan nilai RCA, kapulaga Indonesia memiliki keunggulan komparatif di pasar dunia dan negara importir, meskipun pada pasar Malaysia cenderung menurun. Nilai AR menunjukkan bahwa kapulaga Indonesia masih mampu merebut pasar dunia, Vietnam, Thailand dan Korea Selatan. Apabila dilihat dari nilai ISP, maka Indonesia merupakan negara yang cenderung menjadi pengekspor dan berada pada tahap kematangan (kedewasaan). Faktor yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap daya saing kapulaga Indonesia di pasar dunia adalah rasio volume dan volume impor; pada pasar Vietnam adalah nilai tukar riil, inflasi dan rasio volume; sedangkan di pasar Thailand, Korea Selatan dan Malaysia faktor yang berpengaruh ialah rasio volume dan rasio harga.

Kata kunci: *kapulaga, struktur pasar, kinerja, daya saing, keunggulan komparatif*

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine: (1) the market structure of international cardamom trade, (2) the performance and (3) competitiveness of Indonesian cardamom in international likewise the importer markets and analyze the factors that affect the competitiveness of Indonesian cardamom in international markets and importing countries. The descriptive analytical method was applied by using secondary data from 1989-2018. The result showed that based on market share, world cardamom has dominant as corporate market structure while based on Hirschman-Herfindahl index and concentration ratio (CR_4) it has tight oligopoly structure. Based on trend analysis, Indonesian cardamom has increasing performance, seen from market share and export volume that increasing from time to time. Cardamom from Indonesia was ranked as fourth in terms of competitiveness after Guatemala, Nepal and India. Based in revealed comparative advantage value, Indonesian cardamom had comparative advantage in international and importer markets, even though in Malaysian market it tends to decline. Acceleration ratio value showed that Indonesian cardamom has an opportunity to increase its market share in international, Vietnam, Thailand and South Korean markets. On the other hand, according to trade specialization index Indonesia tends to be a cardamom exporter and in the stage of maturity. Factors that significantly affect the competitiveness of Indonesian cardamom in the international market are the volume ratio of world cardamom export to Indonesia and volume of cardamom import in Indonesia. In Vietnam market, Vietnam real exchange rate, Vietnam inflation and volume ratio are significant, whereas in the Thailand, South Korean and Malaysian markets the influencing factors are volume ratio and the price ratio of Indonesian cardamom to the world.

Keywords: *cardamom, market structure, competitiveness, comparative advantage*