



## **Daya Saing Beras Indonesia di ASEAN *Economic Community* (AEC)**

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### **INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui daya saing beras Indonesia pada era ASEAN *Economic Community* (AEC) di pasar ASEAN dan Pasar Dunia. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder *time series* tahun 1994-2019. Metode dasar yang digunakan yaitu metode kuantitatif deskriptif dengan metode analisis data yaitu uji t berpasangan, uji Wilcoxon, *Revealed Comparative Advantage* (RCA), dan Indeks Spesialisasi Perdagangan (ISP). Hasil uji t berpasangan pada kuantitas ekspor beras Indonesia menunjukkan tidak adanya perbedaan nilai ekspor antara sebelum dan sesudah AEC. Nilai RCA menunjukkan beras Indonesia tidak berdaya saing dengan rerata nilai  $RCA < 1$ , baik di pasar dunia (0,011), Singapura (0,016), Timor-Leste (0,792), maupun Malaysia (0,030). Berdasarkan hasil uji t berpasangan pada indeks RCA, perbedaan daya saing beras Indonesia sebelum dan sesudah diberlakukannya AEC hanya terjadi di pasar Singapura dan Timor-Leste, sedangkan pada pasar dunia dan Malaysia, tidak terdapat perbedaan daya saing. Sedangkan dari perhitungan ISP, Indonesia merupakan negara pengimpor beras dengan nilai ISP berkisar antara -0,990 sampai -0,712. Uji wilcoxon menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan posisi Indonesia pada pasar beras di dunia antara sebelum dan sesudah AEC.

**Kata Kunci: Daya Saing, RCA, ISP**



## **Indonesian Rice Competitiveness in ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to define the competitiveness of Indonesian rice in ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) era in the ASEAN and International Market. The study is based on secondary data in 1994-2019. The type of this research is quantitative descriptive and the analysis methods that being used are paired t test, Wilcoxon test, Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), and Specialization Index (ISP). The paired t test results on export quantity of Indonesian Rice shows that there is no difference between before and after the AEC. The RCA value shows that Indonesian rice do not have competitiveness due to average value of  $RCA < 1$ , both in the world market (0.011), Singapore (0.016), Timor-Leste (0.792), nor Malaysia (0.030). Based on the results of paired t test on RCA index, the difference in competitiveness on Indonesian rice between before and after the implementation of the AEC only occurred in the Singapore and Timor-Leste markets, while in the world market and Malaysia, there was no different competitiveness. Meanwhile, from ISP calculations, Indonesia is rice importer country with ISP values ranged between -0.990 to -0.712. The Wilcoxon test shows that there is no difference in Indonesia's position in the world rice market between before and after AEC.*

**Keywords: Competitiveness, RCA, ISP**