

ABSTRACT

Indonesia natural rubber commodity competition with competing countries has not been able to become a major producer of natural rubber so that Indonesia needs to increase the competitiveness of natural rubber exports. The world's consumption of natural rubber is increasing, namely in the automotive industry which is processed into vehicle tires such as cars. The trade performance of Indonesia's natural rubber export volume fluctuates so it is necessary to know the factors that influence natural rubber export so that they remain Indonesia's mainstay commodity in the future.

This study aims to analyze the competitiveness of Indonesia's natural rubber export and the factors affecting Indonesia's natural rubber exports to six major destination countries (United States, China, India, Japan, Germany, and South Korea) in 2001-2020 using the revealed comparative advantage (RCA) method, export product dynamic (EPD), concentration ratio, and random effect model (REM) panel data regression.

This results of the RCA competitiveness analysis show that Indonesia's natural rubber (HS 400122) has a comparative advantage. The results of the EPD show that in Germany the lowest competitive position is in a retreat position which has the potential to decrease the export of Indonesia's natural rubber and CR value of the Indonesian natural rubber market tends to be oligopolistic. The REM regression results show that export prices, the real LCU exchange rate to the USD, GDP of importing countries and CPI of importing countries have a positive and significant effect on Indonesia's export volume. Global financial crisis (dummy) has a negative and significant effect on Indonesia's export volume.

Keywords : export competitiveness, natural rubber, revealed comparative advantage, export product dynamics, concentration ratio, random effect model