

ABSTRACT

This research has a strong background because rice has a crucial role in maintaining food security in ASEAN. By looking at fluctuations in rice exports and inconsistencies in the research literature related to factors affecting the competitiveness of rice exports in ASEAN countries, this study aims to identify countries with rice export factors and the highest and lowest comparative advantages in rice trade in ASEAN. Furthermore, the study also analyzes how factors such as GDP, currency exchange rates, rice prices, population, production, and tariffs contribute to rice exports in the ASEAN region. This study used quantitative methods with Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) analysis, descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, panel data regression, and classical assumptions. The analysis method involves testing against classical assumptions to ensure the reliability of regression results. The results show that Myanmar has the largest rice RCA, while Indonesia has the smallest rice RCA in ASEAN (2003-2022). Factors such as GDP, currency exchange rates, population, amount of rice production, and rice prices have a positive and significant effect on rice export value, in addition to tariffs have a negative and significant effect on rice exports.

Keywords: Rice, Comparative Advantage, Export Factor, RCA.

JEL: Q10, F14, F17, O13