

## **BAB IV**

### **KESIMPULAN**

Penelitian yang dilakukan ini ditujukan untuk mengetahui “Bagaimana JSEPA menjadi opsi yang menguntungkan bagi Jepang dan Singapura selama resesi ekonomi dunia 2015-2019?”. Dari pertanyaan penelitian tersebut, peneliti mendapatkan kesimpulan bahwa JSEPA menjadi opsi yang lebih menguntungkan bagi Jepang dan Singapura selama resesi ekonomi dunia 2015-2019 dengan adanya peningkatan hubungan bilateral ekonomi antar kedua negara serta revisi JSEPA yang mempercepat liberalisasi perdagangan. Melalui revisi perjanjian JSEPA, maka peningkatan perdagangan pun terjadi antara kedua negara walaupun terjadinya resesi ekonomi dunia pada tahun 2015-2019. JSEPA pun menjadi opsi perdagangan internasional yang menguntungkan bagi Jepang dan Singapura dengan intensitas. Penguatan hubungan ini dibuktikan dari berbagai program ekonomi baru yang dilakukan oleh kedua negara, terutama dalam bidang ekspor-impor transportasi dan lainnya. Selain itu, penguatan hubungan ini mampu mendukung stabilitas Jepang, sementara di sisi Singapura, Jepang memiliki peranan yang sangat besar dalam periode resesi dunia 2015-2019 ini terutama dalam kebutuhan impornya.

Volume perdagangan kedua negara mengalami peningkatan setelah tahun 2016, terutama di tahun 2017-2018, walaupun kondisi perekonomian dan perdagangan dunia yang lesu. Hal ini disebabkan oleh bagaimana terjadinya revisi JSEPA di tahun 2017 yang memiliki tenggat waktu bagi Jepang untuk

menghapuskan tarif yang dikenakan ke Singapura. Volume perdagangan antar kedua negara saat resesi 2015-2019 juga dapat disimpulkan lebih tinggi dari pada periode 2002-2014. Hal ini membuktikan bahwa Jepang dan Singapura melalui JSEPA memiliki volatilitas yang cukup rendah pada masa resesi 2015-2019.

Perdagangan barang Jepang terpengaruh besar oleh situasi AS-Tiongkok yang mana kedua negara merupakan partner terbesar Jepang, tetapi hal tersebut bukan berarti memperburuk hubungan ekonomi Jepang dan Singapura yang juga memiliki partner terbesar perdagangan AS-Tiongkok. Selain itu, tingkat kompetisi yang tinggi antar kedua negara dalam industri mesin menyebabkan terjadinya volume perdagangan produk mesin yang tinggi. Ditambah dengan bagaimana kedua negara memiliki spesialisasi produk di bidangnya masing-masing; Jepang: minyak olahan dan transportasi, Singapura: produk kimia dan komputer.

Dalam kinerja perdagangan jasa antar kedua negara, Jepang dan Singapura sama-sama menikmati peningkatan perdagangan jasa, terutama Singapura yang memiliki keunggulan kompetitif dalam bidang jasa. Hal ini tercermin dari bagaimana terjadi peningkatan yang drastis dalam sektor jasa transportasi bagi kedua negara. Lebih dari itu, Singapura mengalami peningkatan jasa eksport ICT ke Jepang dan Jepang jasa lainnya (professional) kepada Singapura.

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