

BAB IV

KESIMPULAN

Perang dagang AS-China berkaitan dengan penerapan tarif dagang kedua negara telah mengakibatkan perlambatan ekonomi ke kedua negara yang terlibat. Efek spillover dari Perang Dagang AS-China menghasilkan efek riak (*ripple effect*) di seluruh ekonomi Asia salah satu khususnya Jepang. Hubungan *complex interdependence* antara Jepang dan China menjadi faktor utama mengapa dampak konflik ini juga terasa di sisi Jepang. Selain itu, perang dagang ini mulai menghasilkan penataan kembali dalam hubungan perdagangan antara Jepang dan mitra perdagangan Asia lainnya.

Analisis tentang dampak perang dagang terhadap GVC Jepang, operasi bisnis MNCs Jepang di China secara umum, dan aktivitas bisnis Mitsubishi Corporation dan Panasonic Corporation telah menjelaskan secara garis besar tentang dampak perang dagang bagi MNCs Jepang. Perang dagang dan hubungan ekonomi dan bisnis Jepang-China menunjukkan bahwa Jepang menjadi negara yang hampir mustahil untuk bisa terpisahkan dari persaingan ekonomi-bisnis global AS-China. Bersamaan dengan itu, dapat diketahui bahwa perkembangan bisnis Jepang akan selalu bergerak beriringan dengan AS dan China, terutama China. Di era modern ini, keberlangsungan bisnis Jepang bergantung pada gairah bisnis China. Ketika pasar China bergerak dalam arah kemajuan, maka disinyalir pasar Jepang juga akan bergerak lebih maju. Implikasi perang dagang terhadap bisnis Jepang adalah realita dari keadaan tersebut.

Merujuk pada pertanyaan “Bagaimana perang dagang Amerika Serikat dan China berdampak terhadap aktivitas bisnis perusahaan multinasional Jepang?” penelitian menghasilkan

kesimpulan bahwa ketika AS dan China sedang ditengah pembalasan tarif secara ketat, terhambatnya GVC telah mengakibatkan iklim bisnis yang tidak pasti di antara MNCs Jepang. Hal tersebut menyebabkan terjadinya perubahan lokasi operasi produk. Berbagai perusahaan Jepang harus menghentikan produksi di China dan pindah ke tempat lain baik di Jepang atau Asia Tenggara. Selain itu, beberapa perusahaan Jepang mengalami penurunan ekspor selama perang dagang sedang berlangsung. Dalam kasus Mitsubishi Corporation, perusahaan harus memindahkan produksinya dari China ke Jepang, ekspor mereka menyusut sejak perang dagang dimulai, dan biaya keuangan mereka telah meningkat. Meskipun tidak seburuk Mitsubishi, perang dagang sedikit mempengaruhi Panasonic Corporation. Strategi perusahaan mereka telah dipertahankan untuk menghindari kerugian besar di tengah perang dagang tetapi perlambatan ekonomi China yang disebabkan oleh konflik perdagangan telah menyebabkan mereka penurunan penjualan dan laba operasi.

Untuk menutup penelitian ini, dapat dikatakan bahwa efek riak konflik antara dua negara paling banyak dirasakan oleh negara yang paling berafiliasi dengan dua negara tersebut, dalam hal ini Jepang. Hal yang perlu digaris bawahi dari kedekatan bilateral China dan Jepang di tengah perang dagang adalah aspek ekonomi menjadi faktor yang cukup dominan dalam hubungan interdependensi mereka. Perang dagang Amerika Serikat dan China telah menjadi kajian penelitian dalam hubungan internasional. Dibandingkan dengan penelitian-penelitian lainnya yang lebih fokus pada dampak perang dagang terhadap dua negara yang terlibat, penelitian ini membawa kebaruan terkait bagaimana dampak perang dagang terhadap negara ketiga. Dari segi politik, Jepang memiliki sejarah panjang dan hubungan bilateral yang penting baik dengan AS maupun China. Dari segi ekonomi, Jepang memiliki perusahaan multinasional raksasa yang

bergerak dalam berbagai segmen konsumen global. Dengan demikian dapat dilihat bahwa penelitian ini memiliki *novelty* bagaimana perang dagang AS dan China berdampak pada Jepang sebagai negara dengan ekonomi terbesar ketiga, dengan fokus pada dampak terhadap perusahaan multinasional Jepang.

Penulis menilai bahwa penelitian ini sangat relevan dengan Ilmu Hubungan Internasional, terutama pada KBI 2 yaitu Ekonomi Politik Internasional. Penulis pun memberi saran kepada para calon peneliti yang ingin melaksanakan penelitian yang terkait atau serupa dengan topik ini agar bisa lebih melengkapi kekurangan oleh penulis, antara lain perusahaan-perusahaan Jepang lain yang terkena dampak perang dagang dan seberapa dalamnya dampak negatif perang dagang dalam jangka panjang terhadap MNCs Jepang. Maka dari itu, penulis menyarankan untuk lebih menggali hal tersebut untuk memaksimalkan penelitian yang belum dicapai oleh peneliti. Secara keseluruhan, penulis berharap bahwa penelitian ini dapat membuka wawasan yang lebih luas dan dapat menjadi referensi untuk penelitian kedepannya bagi para pembaca.

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