

The Economic Impact of Indonesia-Bangladesh Preferential Trade Agreement

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Abstract—This study aims to review the economic impact of PTA and arrange indications of product requests/offers. The methods used are Revealed Comparative Advantage, Trade Complementary Index, and Partial Equilibrium. The study found that the TCI for Indonesia is 18.4 while Bangladesh is 3.31. Here, Indonesia can fulfill better the demand from Bangladesh. Based on RCA analysis, Indonesia has a better advantage on animal; vegetable; foodstuffs; mineral; plastic/rubber; and wood product. Meanwhile, Bangladesh has a better advantage on raw hides, skins, leather and furs; textile; and footwear/headgear. From Partial Equilibrium simulations show that the reciprocal decline in import tariffs between the two countries will increase Indonesia's export by USD 138.4 million, meanwhile Indonesia's import will increase by USD 94.7 million. Both countries will obtain welfare in the form of consumer surpluses, for Indonesia is USD 10.4 million and Bangladesh USD 8.2 million. Potential loss of Indonesia's revenue was due to a reduction in tariffs of USD 8.9 million and potential loss of Bangladesh's revenue of USD 66.5 million. We suggest for the initial stages of trade cooperation between Indonesia and Bangladesh to form the PTA with an indication of Indonesia's requests of 145 post tariffs and offers of 180 post tariffs.

Keywords— Partial Equilibrium, PTA, Request/Offer

I. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is a big market with a population of more than 164 million people and had an economic growth by 7.1% in 2017. This makes Bangladesh a very potential market to gain Indonesian market access to non-traditional countries. Bangladesh welcomed the bilateral cooperation plan at a meeting between the Indonesian Foreign Minister and the Bangladeshi Minister of Foreign Affairs in Dhaka in February 2019. The most appropriate form of cooperation for the start was the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA). In the establishment of the PTA, Indonesia needs to discuss and analyze macroeconomic indicators, trade relations, tariff structures and the feasibility of cooperation. In addition, Indonesia must also arrange requests / offers that will be negotiated with the Indonesia-Bangladesh PTA. The purpose of this analysis is to analyze trade performance between Indonesia and Bangladesh and also calculate the benefits and costs from PTA between Indonesia and Bangladesh.

II. METHODOLOGY

This analysis uses quantitative and qualitative methods using secondary data. Secondary data obtained are then used to analyze trade data between Indonesia and Bangladesh both bilaterally and the performance of trade with the world.

This analysis uses trade indicators in bilateral and global trade agreements, major export and import products, competitiveness index Revealed Comparative Advantage and Trade Complementarity Index. This analysis calculates the impact (benefits and costs) of trade cooperation using Partial Equilibrium (PE) analysis.

A. Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA)

One of the most widely used methods for measuring a country's trade weaknesses and advantages is Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA). The RCA Balassa Index determines share a country's exports normalized by exports in the same industry or product in a group of countries. The RCA Balassa formula is formulated as follows:

$$RCA = \left(\frac{X_{ij}^k / \sum_k X_{ij}^k}{X_{wj}^k / \sum_k X_{wj}^k} \right)$$

Where X denotes export, k denotes the classification of commodities, i denotes the exporting country, j the country of export destination, and w denotes the world. It should be noted that partner countries j can provide other economic forms to calculate bilateral RCA or to calculate RCA in regional or global scope. The RCA value between 1 and the incomparable limit state that a product from i country has competitiveness in country j. While the value of RCA is less than one to the zero limit recognizing that a product does not have competitiveness in country j.

B. Trade Complementary Index (TCI)

The TCI index summarizes the level of trade complementarity of a country. This index shows whether two partner countries are complementary countries in trade or competing countries. The complementary trade index between the two countries is formulated as follows:

$$TCI_{ij} = 100 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{|m_k^k - x_i^k|}{2}$$

Where x_i^k is the share of i country exports for product k to the total exports. While m_j^k is the share of j country imports for the same product k to the total imports j country. Thus x_i^k and m_j^k are formulated as follows:

$$x_i^k = \left(\frac{X_{iw}^k}{X_{iw}} \right) \text{ and } m_j^k = \left(\frac{M_{jw}^k}{M_{jw}} \right)$$

TCI formula above shows the complementarity of country exports *i* to country *j*. To measure import complementarity can use the formula as above by converting exporting countries to importers.

C. Partial Equilibrium Model

SMART Model or "Single Market Partial Equilibrium Simulation Tool" is a partial equilibrium model that can be used to calculate the tariff increase to the disaggregation of the HS 6 digits. This study discusses what is done by SMART and calculates a more detailed rate of reduction in disaggregation rates, which is agreed at the postal tariff level for each country.

Data and characteristics of partial equilibrium are based on the following provisions: First, the value of trade is treated as a quantity and world prices are considered one. Second, domestic prices are equal to world prices plus applicable rates. Third, there are three parameters used in this model, namely the import demand elasticity; export supply elasticity; and substitution elasticity.

D. Trade Complementary Index (TCI)

Indications requests and offers Indonesia with partner countries that are used weighing several indicators. In determining the Request List, a weighting method is used with 4 indicators used to determine the priority products, namely:

- 1) Tariffs with a weight of 0.3;
- 2) Imports of partner countries from Indonesia weighing 0.3;
- 3) Imports of partner countries from the world weighing 0.2;
- 4) Indonesia's exports to the world weigh 0.2.

While to determine the potential of the Offers List, a weighting method is used. There are 4 indicators that are used to determine the priority products:

- 1) Tariffs with a weighing 0.3;
- 2) Indonesian imports from partner countries weighing 0.3;
- 3) Indonesian imports from the world weighing 0.2;
- 4) Export of partner countries to the world with a weight of 0.2.

III. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A. General Description of Bangladesh

Based on macroeconomic indicators, Indonesia's economic growth is greater than Bangladesh (Table I). In 2018, Indonesia's GDP reached USD 1,022.45 billion while Bangladesh only amounted to USD 287.63 billion. With Indonesia's population 264.16 million, the income per capita of the Indonesian population reaches USD 3,870.56 per year. While Bangladesh has a population of 164.88 million, with a per capita income of USD 1,744.51 per year. Bangladesh's inflation is slightly higher at 5.56% compared to Indonesia which was 3.20%.

TABLE I. COMPARISON OF MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS BETWEEN INDONESIA AND BANGLADESH

Macroeconomic Indicators (2018)	Indonesia	Bangladesh
GDP, current price (USD Billion)	1,022.45	287.63
GDP per capita (USD)	3,870.56	1,744.51
Inflation, average consumer price (%)	3.20	5.56
Population (Million)	264.16	164.88

Source: IMF, 2019 (processed by the BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

B. Trade Performance of Indonesia-Bangladesh

1) Indonesia-Bangladesh Trade Balance

Trade performance total Indonesia-Bangladesh's over the past five years has continued to increase by an average of 8.3% per year. In terms of Indonesia's exports performance to Bangladesh, there was an increasing trend by an average of 8.4% per year during the 2014-2018 period.

Meanwhile in terms of imports, in the last 5 years, Indonesia's imports from Bangladesh increase by an average of 6.8% per year. Indonesia's imports from Bangladesh are only in the non-oil and gas sector. Thus, Indonesia's trade balance with Bangladesh managed to record a trade surplus for Indonesia with an average increase of 8.5% per year during 2014-2018 (Table II).

TABLE II. TRADE BALANCE BETWEEN INDONESIA AND BANGLADESH

Description	Value : USD Million					Growth (%)	Trend (%)
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
TRADE TOTAL	1,448.9	1,400.3	1,335.1	1,668.9	1,977.5	18.5	8.3
Oil & Gas	2.3	0.2	0.7	16.1	150.5	833.1	251.6
Non Oil & Gas	1,446.6	1,400.0	1,334.4	1,652.8	1,827.0	10.5	6.5
EKSPORT	1,377.6	1,340.8	1,266.7	1,595.7	1,888.0	18.3	8.4
Oil & Gas	2.3	0.2	0.7	16.1	150.5	833.1	251.6
Non Oil & Gas	1,375.3	1,340.6	1,266.0	1,579.6	1,737.6	10.0	6.5
IMPORT	71.3	59.5	68.4	73.1	89.5	22.3	6.8
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Oil & Gas	71.3	59.5	68.4	73.1	89.5	22.3	6.8
TRADE BALANCE	1,306.3	1,281.3	1,198.3	1,522.6	1,798.6	18.1	8.5
Oil & Gas	2.3	0.2	0.7	16.1	150.5	833.1	251.6
Non Oil & Gas	1,304.0	1,281.1	1,197.6	1,506.5	1,648.1	9.4	6.5

Source: BPS, 2019 (processed by BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

In 2018, Bangladesh is Indonesia's 19th export destination country with an export value of USD 1.89 billion. The share value of Indonesia's exports to Bangladesh reaches 1.05% of Indonesia's total exports to the world. Indonesia's main export products to Bangladesh are dominated by palm oil and its derivatives by discussing the market at 44.49%. Other major export products are pulpwood, refined petroleum, and coal.

TABLE III. INDONESIA'S MAIN EXPORT PRODUCTS TO BANGLADESH

No	HS Code	Description	Value : USD 000		Share(%)
			2018	2018	
Total			1,888,032	100.0	
1	'151190	Palm oil and its fractions, whether	840,068	44.5	
2	'470329	Semi-bleached or bleached non-cc	149,725	7.9	
3	'271019	Medium oils and preparations, of p	149,139	7.9	
4	'270119	Coal, whether or not pulverised, n	144,779	7.7	
5	'252310	Cement clinkers	63,997	3.4	
6	'550320	Staple fibres of polyesters, not car	43,860	2.3	
7	'550410	Staple fibres of viscose rayon, not	29,425	1.6	
8	'390769	Poly"ethylene terephthalate", in p	28,821	1.5	
9	'960720	Parts of slide fasteners	19,885	1.1	
10	'120300	Copra	18,387	1.0	
Sub Total			1,488,086	78.8	
Others			399,946	21.2	

Source: Trademap, 2019 (processed by BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

In 2018 Bangladesh places the 67th rank in the country of origin of Indonesian imports with a total import value of USD 89.5 million. Textile products are Indonesia's main import products from Bangladesh.

TABLE IV. INDONESIA'S MAIN IMPORT PRODUCTS FROM BANGLADESH

No	HS Code	Description	Value : USD 000	Share(%)
			2018	2018
Total			89,450	100.00
1	'530720	Multiple "folded" or cabled yarn of	20,832	23.29
2	'610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of	13,029	14.57
3	'620342	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and	6,586	7.36
4	'620462	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and	5,401	6.04
5	'630510	Sacks and bags, for the packing of	4,501	5.03
6	'620520	Men's or boys' shirts of cotton (ex	2,687	3.00
7	'611120	Babies' garments and clothing acc	2,368	2.65
8	'611020	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, wa	2,130	2.38
9	'610990	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of	1,828	2.04
10	'611030	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, wa	1,810	2.02
Sub Total			61,172	68.39
Others			28,278	31.61

Source: Trademap, 2019 (processed by BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

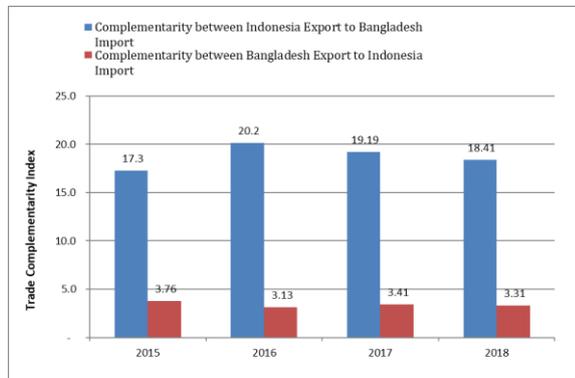
2) Bangladesh Trade Performance with the World

Bangladesh's main export products to the world are textile products. The total value of Bangladesh's exports in 2018 was USD 42.5 million. While Bangladesh imports are dominated by oil and gas products, cotton and palm oil products. The total value of Bangladesh imports is USD 53.4 million in 2018.

C. Cooperation Feasibility Analysis

1) The Trade Complementarity Index / TCI

Trade Complementarity Index (TCI) between Indonesia and Bangladesh is generally presented in Figure 1.



Source: Trademap, 2019 (processed by BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

Fig. 1. TCI Indonesia-Bangladesh

Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that in 2018 level complementary Indonesia is 18.41 while Bangladesh is 3.31. This means that Indonesia is better able to fulfil the demand for Bangladesh imports comparing Bangladesh to fulfil Indonesia's imports.

2) Competitiveness Index / Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA)

Based on Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA) obtained Indonesian products that have competitiveness in the expected global markets are animal and animal products; vegetable products; foodstuffs; mineral

products; plastic/rubber; wood and wooden products; textile; and footwear/headgear. While Bangladesh products that have competitiveness in the global market are raw hides, skins, leather and furs; textile; and footwear/headgear.

Indonesia has a better advantage than Bangladesh in animal products; vegetable products; foodstuffs; mineral products; plastic/rubber; wood and wooden products. Meanwhile, Bangladesh has a better comparative advantage than Indonesia, namely the products of raw hides, skins, leather and furs; textile; and footwear/headgear (Table V).

TABLE V. BILATERAL REVEALED SYMMETRIC COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

Sector	RSCA Indonesia Relative to		RSCA Bangladesh Relative to	
	Bangladesh	Global	Indonesia	Global
animal and animal product	0.25	0.08	-0.25	-0.17
vegetable products	0.97	0.62	-0.97	-0.87
foodstuffs	0.79	0.13	-0.79	-0.74
mineral products	0.99	0.30	-0.99	-0.99
chemical and allied industries	0.93	-0.14	-0.93	-0.95
plastics/rubber	0.90	0.06	-0.90	-0.89
raw hides, skins, leather and furs	-0.48	-0.23	0.48	0.29
wood and wooden products	0.96	0.50	-0.96	-0.87
textile	-0.85	0.26	0.85	0.91
footwear/headgear	-0.01	0.55	0.01	0.55
stone/glass	0.92	-0.06	-0.92	-0.93
metals	0.92	-0.30	-0.92	-0.95
machinery/electrical	0.94	-0.50	-0.94	-0.98
transportation	0.80	-0.46	-0.80	-0.92
miscellaneous	0.51	-0.53	-0.51	-0.82
Explanatory Note				
Maximum Value of RSCA	1.00			
Minimum Value of RSCA	-1.00			
Critical Point	Comparative Advantage =>0			

Source: Trademap, 2019 (processed by BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

3) The Impact of Indonesia-Bangladesh Liberalization of Trade

The potential impact of trade partnerships between Indonesia and Bangladesh is calculated by partial equilibrium with the scenario of reducing Bangladesh tariffs for products produced from Indonesia and vice versa. The simulation scenario is cutting rates up to 0% of all products. The simulation results are as follows.

TABLE VI. PARTIAL EQUILIBRIUM OF THE IMPACT OF TRADE COOPERATION INDONESIAN-BANGLADESH (USD THOUSAND)

Importer	Increasing Impor	Welfare	Loss Tariff Revenue
Indonesia	94,715	10,427	8,869
Bangladesh	138,447	8,196	66,492

Source: Partial Equilibrium Simulation, 2019 (processed by the BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

Based on the simulation results, it is seen that an increase of Indonesian export to Bangladesh amounted to USD 138.4 Million, while Bangladesh will increase export to Indonesia by USD 94.7 Million. Thus, tariff cuts from the two countries will increase Indonesia's trade balance. With the tariff cuts, each country will get a surplus on welfare, each of Indonesia amounting to USD 10.4 million and Bangladesh USD 8.2 million. In addition, tariff cuts were also effected on

tariff lost revenue amounting to USD 8.8 million for Indonesia and USD 66.5 million for Bangladesh.

4) Bangladesh Products That Potentially as Indonesian Request

This analysis sets out indications of products priority for tariff reduction arrangements in Bangladesh or Request List. The weighted products are Indonesian products that have relatively greater competitiveness than Bangladesh (RSCA Indonesia relative to Bangladesh).

The range of Most Favored Nation (MFN) rates is between 0% and 25%. Tariff 0% are only charged for 180 products or 3.5% of all Bangladesh products while very high rates (25%) comprise 2,049 products or 39.4% of all products in 6 digits. Bangladesh also applies mixed tariffs (ad valorem tariff + specific tariffs for 23 products, including cement, sugar, aluminum and vehicles). Indonesian products, mostly require import duties between 10%-20%, which is about 51% of Bangladesh's total imports from Indonesia. Only 6.8% of Indonesian products in Bangladesh's market have received a 0% import duty.

TABLE VII. BANGLADESH'S TARIFF STRUCTURE AND TRADE WITH INDONESIA

Tariff Classification	Tariff Posts	% Product	Bangladesh's Imports from Indonesia (USD 000)	% Import
0%	180	3.5	91,156	6.8
0% < X ≤ 5%	1,439	27.6	292,488	21.8
5% < X ≤ 10%	1,315	25.3	133,657	10.0
10% < X ≤ 20%	199	3.8	690,475	51.5
> 20%	2,049	39.4	132,271	9.9
Specific Tariffs	23	0.4	742	0.1
Total	5,205	100	1,340,789	100

Source: WTO and Trademap, 2019 (processed by the Ministry of Trade's BPPP)

From the methods presented, 145 postal items were submitted to request list by Indonesia with the value of Bangladesh's imports from Indonesia amounting to USD 791 million. Based on the tariff rate, the request list consists of 10% -20% import duty of 2 tariff posts and more than 20% import duty of 143 tariff posts. The sector experiencing a decrease in tariffs in Bangladesh is vegetable products 13 tariff posts; textiles 61 tariff posts; wood products 21 postal; plastic/rubbers 17 tariff posts; foodstuffs 12 tariff posts; stone/glass 9 tariff posts; miscellaneous 8 tariff posts; mineral products 2 tariff posts; raw hides and skin 1 tariff post; animal products 1 tariff post.

TABLE VIII. REQUEST LIST PRODUCT SECTOR TO BANGLADESH

Sector	Bangladesh's Imports from Indonesia (USD 000)	10% < X ≤ 20%	X > 20%	Sub Total
Vegetable products	705,737	1	12	13
Textiles	38,918	-	61	61
Wood and wooden products	36,213	-	21	21
Plastics/rubber	6,975	-	17	17
Foodstuffs	1,411	-	12	12
Stone/glass	987	-	9	9
Miscellaneous	749	-	8	8
Mineral products	230	1	1	2
Raw hides, skins,	92	-	1	1

Sector	Bangladesh's Imports from Indonesia (USD 000)	10% < X ≤ 20%	X > 20%	Sub Total
leather & furs				
Animal & animal products	25	-	1	1
Total	791,337	2	143	145

Source: Trademap, 2019 (processed by BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

5) Potential Indonesian Products as an Offers List

This analysis forms an indication of Indonesian products that can be a priority in reducing import tariffs from Bangladesh or indicating an Offer List. The weighted products are Bangladesh products that have relatively greater competitiveness compared to Indonesia (RSCA Bangladesh relative to Indonesia). Indonesian imports from Bangladesh in 2015 reached USD 41 million. As much as 63.4% of Indonesia's imports from Bangladesh are subject to a 5% import duty while 2.8% is received 0% import duty.

TABLE IX. TRADE AND RATES INDONESIAN WITH BANGLADESH

Tariff Classification	Tariff Posts	% Product	Indonesia's Imports from Bangladesh (USD 000)	% Import
0%	1,250	12.5	2,053	3.5
0% < X ≤ 5%	5,383	53.8	24,921	41.9
5% < X ≤ 10%	1,880	18.8	686	1.2
10% < X ≤ 20%	1,206	12.0	31,679	53.3
> 20%	228	2.3	131	0.2
Others (specific tariffs)	65	0.6	0	-
Total	10,012	100,0	59,470	100

Source: WTO and Trademap, 2019 (processed by BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

From the methods that have been submitted, there are 180 products that indicate as Indonesia's offer list for Bangladesh with a trade value of USD 26.6 million. This offer list has been considered that there are no products that are head to head at the 6-digit HS level. Based on the tariff rate, Indonesia offer list indication structure consists of import duty rates of less than or equal to 5% of 107 tariff posts; 5%-10% import duty as many as 51 tariff posts; 10%-20% import duty of the 18 postal rates and the import duty is greater than 20% of the 4 tariff posts. The sector that receives a reduction in tariffs for Bangladesh is textile 32 post tariffs; chemicals & allied industries related 7 post tariffs; metals 34 post tariffs; footwear/headgear 8 post tariffs; raw hides and skin 8 post tariffs; miscellaneous 10 tariff posts; machinery/electrical 58 post tariffs; wood products 8 post tariffs; plastics/rubbers 6 post tariffs; foodstuffs 5 post tariffs; animal products 1 tariff post; mineral products 2 post rates; and transportation 1 post tariff.

TABLE X. PRODUCT SECTOR OFFER LIST TO BANGLADESH

Sector	Indonesia's Imports from Bangladesh (USD 000)	0% < X ≤ 5%	5% < X ≤ 10%	10% < X ≤ 20%	X > 20%	Sub Total
Textiles	21,211	14	9	9	-	32
Chemicals & Allied Industries	2,251	7	-	-	-	7
Metals	990	3	29	2	-	34
Footwear/Headgear	795	-	1	3	4	8
Raw hides, skins, leather & furs	392	1	3	4	-	8
Miscellaneous	383	9	1	-	-	10
Machinery/electrical	244	51	7	-	-	58
Wood and wooden products	128	8	-	-	-	8
Plastics/rubber	123	6	-	-	-	6
Foodstuffs	27	5	-	-	-	5
Animal & animal products	18	1	-	-	-	1
Mineral products	7	2	-	-	-	2
Transportation	3	-	1	-	-	1
Total	26,572	107	51	18	4	180

Source: Trademap, 2019 (processed by BPPP, Ministry of Trade)

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Indonesia's trade surplus with Bangladesh increases the average value of 8.5% per year during 2014-2018 period. In 2018 the surplus amounted to USD 1.8 billion. Total exports in 2018 amounted to USD 1.89 billion and imports amounted to USD 89.5 million.

Indonesia's level complementary trade is 18.41, higher than Bangladesh which is 3.31. Indonesia has a better advantage than Bangladesh in animal and animal products; vegetable products; foodstuffs; mineral products; plastic/rubber; wood and wooden products. Meanwhile, Bangladesh has a comparative advantage better than Indonesia, namely the products of raw hides, skins, leather and furs; textile; and footwear/headgear.

Based on the simulation of Partial Equilibrium, to show the benefits and costs of PTA between Indonesia and Bangladesh, it can be seen that Indonesia will be able to increase exports by USD 138.4 million, while Bangladesh will be able to increase exports by USD 94.7 million. Tariff cuts were also effected on tariff lost revenue amounting to USD 8.8 Million for Indonesia and USD 66.5 Million for Bangladesh. Thus, tariff cuts from the two countries will increase Indonesia's trade placement. By reducing import costs, the two countries will receive welfare of USD 10,4 million for Indonesia and USD 8.2 million for Bangladesh.

For the initial stage, trade cooperation between Indonesia and Bangladesh proposed in the form of a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with the indications of request and offer is as follows:

1) Indication of Indonesia's Requests

- 145 tariff posts indicating request list Indonesian with Bangladesh import value from Indonesia amounting to USD 791 million.
- Based on the tariff rate, the order request list of 10%-20% import duty of 2 tariff posts and more than 20% import duties of 143 tariff posts.
- The sector experiencing a decrease in tariffs in Bangladesh is vegetable products 13 tariff posts; textiles 61 tariff posts; wood products 21 tariff posts; plastic and rubber 17 tariff posts; foodstuffs 12 tariff posts; stone / glass 9 tariff posts, miscellaneous 8 tariff posts; mineral products 2 tariff posts, raw hides and skin 1 tariff post; animal products 1 tariff post.

2) Indication of Indonesia's Offers

- 180 post tariffs indicative of products which offer list Indonesia for Bangladesh with a trade value of USD 26.6 million.
- Based on the tariff rate, the list of Indonesian compositions consists of import duty rates of less than or equal to 5% of 107 tariff posts; 5% -10% import duty as many as 51 tariff posts; the import duty rate is between 10% -20% of the 18 postal rates and the import duty is greater than 20% of the 4 tariff posts.
- The sector that receives a reduction in tariffs for Bangladesh is textile 32 post tariffs; chemical industry & industry related 7 post tariffs; metals 34 post tariffs; footwear 8 post tariffs; raw hides and skins 8 post tariffs; miscellaneous 10 tariff posts; machinery and electricity 58 post tariffs; wood products 8 post tariffs; plastic/rubbers 6 post tariffs; foodstuff 5 post tariffs; animal products 1 post tariff; mineral product 2 post tariffs; and transportation 1 post tariff.

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