

## **V. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS**

### **A. Conclusions**

1. Based on the results of research and discussion, the conclusions of this study are:
  - a. Tuna export price has no significant effect on Indonesian tuna export volume to five Asian countries.
  - b. GDP per capita of export destination countries has a positive and significant effect on Indonesian tuna exports volume to five Asian countries.
  - c. The exchange rate has no significant effect on Indonesian tuna export volume to five Asian countries.
  - d. Indonesian tuna production has a negative and significant effect on Indonesian tuna exports volume to five Asian countries.
  - e. Shrimp export price has a positive and significant effect on Indonesian tuna exports volume to five Asian countries.
2. The results of trend analysis show that the Indonesian tuna exports volume in 2017-2021 to Japan, Thailand, Singapore, and Vietnam decrease. For the trend volume of Indonesian tuna exports to China increases.

### **B. Implications**

Based on the conclusion of the study, the implications of this study are as follows:

1. The rise in GDP per capita of export destination countries can increase the Indonesian tuna export volume. Governments need to maintain cooperation with destination countries for Indonesian tuna exports by maintaining and improving the quality of Indonesian tuna in order to meet the established standards of the importing countries. So, the product of Indonesian tuna can be accepted and Indonesian tuna export volume to destinations countries may increase.
2. Indonesian tuna production cannot increase the tuna exports volume to five Asian countries. The government needs to improve the quality of tuna in order to meet the standards set by the importing countries. Besides the need for the management of tuna by taking into account long-term needs, a way is to build cold storage as a means of storage of the product at the port. So, the ability to supply the production of Indonesian tuna will be stable and can meet the needs of consumers in the country and abroad and it does not inhibit the Indonesian tuna export volume to destination countries.
3. The government needs to maintain the stability of Indonesian tuna prices especially in the international market in order to compete with shrimp prices from other exporting countries as a substitutes of tuna. Through improving the quality of tuna is better, it can increase demand for Indonesian tuna from the importing country for Indonesian tuna products considered to meet the standards of the importing country so

as to increase the Indonesian tuna export volume to destination countries.

4. The condition of trend volume of Indonesian tuna exports to the five Asian countries within the next five years fluctuates. The government needs to increase and maintain cooperation with the countries of tuna importers through bilateral relations as well as coupled with the improving quality of Indonesian tuna, so as to meet the standards set by the importing countries. These conditions will encourage the development of Indonesian tuna exports to five Asian countries and continue to increase in the subsequent years.

### **C. Research Limitation**

Limitations of this study are the period used in the study and export destinations countries of Indonesian tuna. This study only uses 17 years, which are 2000-2016, and five export destinations which are Japan, Thailand, China, Singapore, and Vietnam.