Jurma : Jurnal Program Mahasiswa Kreatif
Universitas Ibn Khaldun Bogor, Indonesia
Vol. 8, No. 2, Desember 2024, pp. 295~301
ISSN: 2615-8019, DOI: 10.32832/pkm
http://pkm.uika-bogor.ac.id/index.php/pkm-p

Analyzing the Impact of International Trade on Indonesia's Economic Growth

Khairani Alawiyah Matondang, Anisa Fitria Sinaga *, Atika Atayarisah Lubis, Regita Amelia
Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Medan
Jl. William Iskandar Ps. V, Kenangan Baru, Kec. Percut Sei Tuan, Kabupaten Deli Serdang, Sumatera Utara 20221, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received May 29, 2024
Revised July 7, 2024
Accepted August 15, 2024

Keywords:

Economic Growth
Exports
Imports
International Trade

ABSTRACT

International trade is an arena where goods and services are exchanged on a global scale. This happens because various countries collaborate in trade, driven by the desire to circulate goods and services freely. Through international trade, a country can increase prosperity and create balance in demand, supply, and services. This research aims to analyze the impact of international trade on Indonesia's economic growth. The research method used is qualitative research using literature review, where the author will examine written sources from various library references by collecting data, reviewing and analyzing data obtained from these written sources. By conducting international trade, a country can experience e increased prosperity through economic growth, job creation, and increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Additionally, international trade enables the transfer of technology and business knowledge. However, international trade can also have an impact on reducing domestic demand due to imports, which can reduce domestic productivity and employment opportunities and result in a decrease in economic growth.

Corresponding Author:

Anisa Fitria Sinaga
Universitas Negeri Medan
Email: anisafitriasng@mhs.unimed.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

The economic growth of a country today is closely related to the dynamics of the global economy (Purwaning Astuti & Juniwati Ayuningtyas, 2018). Globalization is a challenge faced by almost all countries, requiring them to open up more widely in the economic realm (Rahmi Nuraini P.P & Drs. Y. Bagio Mudakir, 2019). International trade, including exports and imports, is a crucial factor in economic growth, both in developed and developing countries (Laili Monita Wulandari & Zuhri, 2019). The role of exports and imports is crucial in improving economic growth and overall welfare (Hamdan, 2016). International trade is not only limited to goods, but also includes services and capital. This allows domestic products to be traded in the international market, which ultimately contributes to an increase in national income (Laili Monita Wulandari & Zuhri, 2019). The advantages of international trade include the ability to economically specialize the production of goods and services. Other benefits include increased national income, foreign exchange reserves, capital transactions, and greater employment opportunities (Fitriani, 2019).

In general, international trade is a system for exchanging goods and services between countries. In the past five decades, international trade has experienced important growth and evolution, mainly due to efforts to reduce trade barriers and encourage free trade. International trade is an important aspect of the globalization process. Expanding trade access with countries around the world is considered to provide substantial economic benefits, both directly by regulating resource allocation and improving efficiency, and indirectly by increasing investment levels. Any form of trade protection is considered a source of distortion that should be avoided and eliminated in international trade (Slamet Rusydiana, 2013).

Economic growth is a key indicator of a country's progress and prosperity. Stable and sustainable growth can improve people's living standards, create new jobs, and encourage infrastructure development (Todaro, 2015). Therefore, understanding the role of international trade in achieving Indonesia's economic growth in the last decade is very important. International trade can boost economic growth through various mechanisms, such as increased exports, foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, technology transfer, and production specialization based on comparative advantage. But on the other hand, international trade can also pose challenges such as trade balance deficits, dependence on foreign markets, and intense competition with imported products. In the last decade, Indonesia has experienced fairly stable economic growth, with an average GDP growth of around 5% per year (World Bank, 2022). However, the contribution of international trade to this growth has been sustained. Several studies show that Indonesia's exports are still dominated by natural resource commodities and there has not been much of a shift to higher value-added manufactured products (Athukorala, 2015). In addition, Indonesia also faces challenges in attracting greater foreign direct investment (FDI), which is believed to drive technology transfer and productivity improvements. Factors such as infrastructure quality, complex regulations, and limited skilled human resources are often barriers for foreign investors.

A country's economic progress is strongly influenced by the dynamics of the global economy. Globalization poses challenges for many countries, where greater economic openness is a necessity. International trade, which includes export and import activities, is a major factor in determining economic growth. In both developed and developing countries, export and import activities have a significant impact on economic growth, which in turn plays an important role in improving economic welfare (Saragih & Aslami, 2022). International trade has an important impact on a country's economic growth. When the country exports more than it imports, its national income increases, which contributes positively to economic growth. The benefits of international trade include increased national income, foreign exchange reserves, capital transactions, and increased employment opportunities (Revita Yuni & Dedi Lanova Hutabarat, 2021).

Etymologically, trade refers to any activity involving the buying and selling of goods or services in a particular location, where there is an equilibrium between demand and supply at a point referred to as the equilibrium point. In contrast, the term “international” denotes a widespread and global scope, not limited to a particular region. Therefore, international trade describes a series of buying and selling transactions between buyers and sellers from different countries, which includes exports and imports, with the aim of achieving optimal profits for all parties involved. International trade is a trading activity that involves citizens of one country with citizens of another country, it can be a transaction between individuals, between individuals and governments, or between the government of one country and the government of another country, and all of them are carried out based on mutual agreement. (Revita Yuni & Dedi Lanova Hutabarat, 2021).

International trade involves two key activities: exports and imports, both of which have the potential to benefit the countries involved. Exports serve as an important source of foreign exchange for an open country, as they increase production and contribute to the country's economic growth and stability. Through export and import activities, countries have the opportunity to benefit each other by expanding markets, sharing technology, and creating jobs (Azzaki, 2021). Within the framework of international relations, countries are faced with a variety of national interests that cannot be fulfilled independently, thus requiring cooperation with other countries. According to Sadono (2010), the benefits of international trade include: Fostering friendly relations between countries. International trade allows countries to obtain goods that are not produced locally due to differences in production factors such as geography, climate, and the level of technological progress between countries. This allows each country to fulfill needs that cannot be produced domestically. One of the main objectives of international trade is to achieve profits through specialization. While a country may have the ability to produce the same type of goods as another country, it is sometimes more profitable for the country to import those goods from abroad. International trade allows entrepreneurs to expand their markets and increase their profitability. Some entrepreneurs may be reluctant to use production machinery to its fullest potential for fear of overproduction that could lower prices. However, through international trade, they can utilize production machinery efficiently and sell their excess products to the international market. International trade allows countries to adopt more efficient production technologies and more sophisticated management practices from their trading partners.

Economic growth is a long-term macroeconomic issue in which a country seeks to increase its ability to produce goods and services over time, with the aim of increasing national income and income per capita through improving the efficiency of production factors such as labor, investment, and technology. This will accelerate the increase in production capacity (Revita Yuni & Dedi Lanova Hutabarat, 2021).

ISSN: 2615-8019

Economic growth is a marker of successful development in an economy. A country's economic prosperity and progress depends largely on how much growth is seen in changes in national output, which is the focus of short-term economic analysis. According to Adam Smith, the government has three main functions in supporting the economy: maintaining domestic security and defense, administering justice, and providing public goods and services not handled by the private sector, such as infrastructure. To perform these functions, the government needs an adequate budget, which is managed through fiscal policy. Fiscal policy reflects the size, growth, and structure of the government budget adopted by a country. (Ahmad Ma'ruf & Latri Wihastuti, 2008).

This study aims to analyze the impact of international trade on Indonesia's economic growth. This analysis will include the contribution of international trade to economic growth, positive and negative impacts, barriers, and policies and strategies to optimize the positive impacts of international trade.

METHODS

The author collects data from various primary and secondary sources. After that, all data will be presented descriptively and analytically. The author will emphasize the meaning contained in the phenomenon being studied, which can be found from the perspective of the object of research itself. The research method applied is qualitative research using literature review. Researchers will investigate various written sources from various library references with the process of collecting, reviewing, and analyzing data taken from these written sources. This research will explore realities, phenomena, or symptoms that are complex, holistic, dynamic, and meaningful. By using this qualitative approach, it is hoped that the research will be able to gain deeper insights and reveal the true meaning, beyond just information that is visible to the naked eye.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Contribution of International Trade to Economic Growth

Economic growth is the continuous change of a country's economic situation towards more positive conditions over a period of time, which has an impact on improving the overall welfare of society. In simple terms, economic growth is the process by which a country gradually increases its economic activity, with the end result being an increase in the living standards and wealth of its people (Erni Yusnita Siregar, 2023)

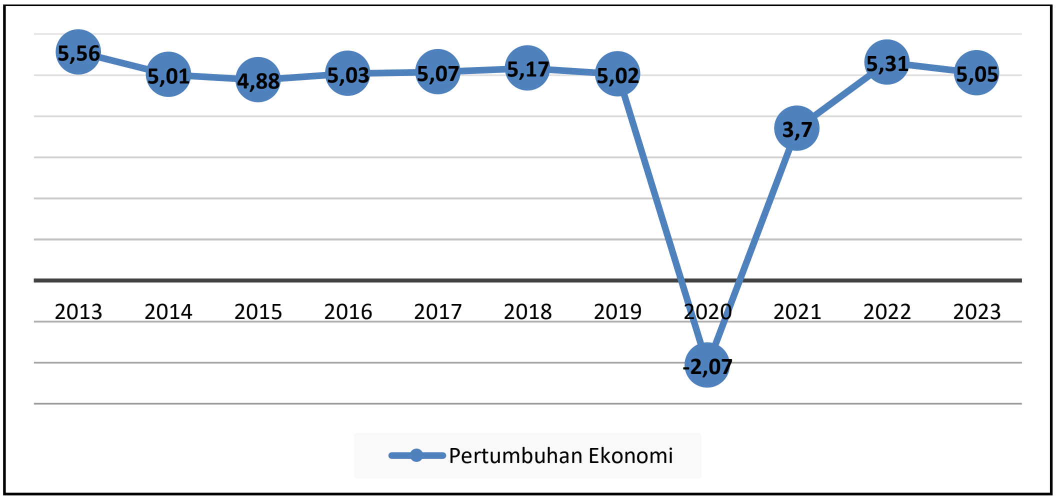

Image 1 Indonesia's Economic Growth 2013-2023
Source: (Databoks, 2024b)

Economic growth is one of the indicators of a country's economic progress. Economic growth in Indonesia during 2013-2020 experienced significant fluctuations every year. In 2013, Indonesia's economic growth grew by 5.56%, then experienced growth again in 2014 to 5.01%. Despite experiencing a slight increase in Indonesia's economic growth in 2015, the growth only reached 4.88%. In 2016 Indonesia's economic growth increased to 5.03%, while in 2017 Indonesia's economic growth reached 5.07%. In 2018 the economy began to grow reaching 5.17%. But in 2019, although Indonesia's economic growth increased to 5.02%, this figure was lower than the previous year. 2020 was a difficult year for Indonesia with negative economic growth reaching -2.07%. However, it began to recover in 2021 with a growth of 3.7%. The year 2022 recorded a significant growth of 5.31%, followed by a growth of 5.05% in 2023.

International trade is a significant factor in influencing a country's economic growth. The role of international trade is very important in the economic progress of a country because through these trade activities, countries can increase foreign exchange earnings, gain access to assets and technology from abroad, and encourage the growth of domestic industries (Dhea Zatira et al., 2021). Changes in the Economic Growth Rate, of course, cannot be separated from the existence of Export and Import activities. As we know, increasing export capabilities will have an impact on increasing import capabilities. Developing countries can use export earnings to support development by importing capital goods and raw materials. Thus, the increasing ability to export can reduce dependence on foreign loans (Sugiharini, 2006).

International trade can also stimulate a country's economic growth by increasing production and allowing each country to focus on its comparative advantage in producing goods. One aspect of international trade that affects economic growth is export and import activities. (Devina Wistiasari et al., 2023).

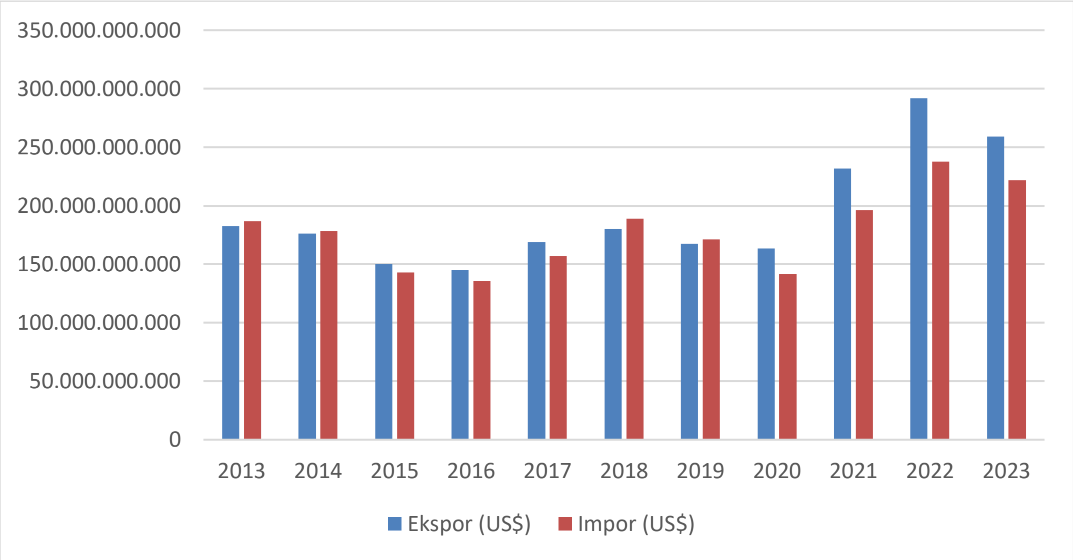

Image 2 Indonesia's Export and Import Values 2013-2023
Source: (Databoks, 2024)

The high value of exports will positively affect the country's income, make a country's balance of payments surplus, and contribute to overall economic progress. In 2013, Indonesia's revenue from exports amounted to US$182.55 billion. In 2014 it decreased to US$175.98 billion. This was due to a decrease in the non-oil and gas sector, namely rubber and mineral fuels. Furthermore, Indonesia's export figures in 2015-2016 still experienced a decline due to the same sectors, namely oil and gas and non-oil and gas. Where in 2015, Indonesia's export value became US $ 150.36 billion and in 2016, Indonesia's export value became US $ 145.18 billion. But in 2017, Indonesia's export figures easily increased to US$168.82 billion due to an increase in oil and gas commodities and non-oil and gas commodities in international markets and export destination countries. And in 2018, it still increased to US$180.01 billion. The increase in exports in 2018 was driven by an increase in oil and gas and non-oil and gas sector exports. Unfortunately in 2019, Indonesia's export value began to decline again to US $ 167.68 billion. The decline in export figures is assumed to be due to the government's slow diversification of export destination countries. In 2020, Indonesia's export value still decreased to US$163.30 billion due to the Corona Virus Pandemic Outbreak. To overcome this, the government focused on maintaining export growth and controlling import movements in the post-Covid 19 economic recovery period. This is what caused Indonesia's Export Value in 2021 to start increasing again significantly to US$ 231.60 billion. And in 2022, Indonesia's export figure reached its highest figure in the last 10 years, which amounted to US $ 291.97 billion. And in 2023, Indonesia's export value decreased again to US$258.81.

According to (Natasya Kinski et al., 2023), export volume has a substantial effect on a country's economic growth, both in the long and short run. However, the impact of imports is not as great as that of exports on the country's economic growth. However, an increase in imports can lead to a decrease in domestic productivity and a slowdown in domestic economic growth, which is a matter of long-term concern for the economy.

In Indonesia, import trends fluctuate from year to year. In 2013, total imports reached US$186.62 billion. However, this figure decreased the following year to US$178.17 billion. The decline continued until 2015, where imports fell to US$142.69 billion. This downward trend continued into 2016, with total imports

ISSN: 2615-8019

reaching US$135.65 billion. However, in 2017, there was a significant increase in Indonesia's imports, reaching US$156.98 billion, which continued to rise in 2018 to US$188.71 billion. Nonetheless, in 2019, the import figure declined again to US$171.27 billion, and in 2020, it fell further to US$141.56 billion. The upward trend was again seen in 2021, where imports reached US$196.19 billion, and reached its peak in 2022 with a value of US$237.44 billion. However, it then decreased again in 2023 to US$221.88 billion. These fluctuations reflect the dynamics in the Indonesian economy and other factors that affect international trade (Ulfa Hanifah, 2022).

Positive and Negative Impacts of International Trade on Indonesia's Economic Growth

International trade is a platform where products and services are exchanged on a global scope. This process involves cooperation between different countries who wish to trade goods and services freely. Through international trade, a country can increase prosperity and achieve a balance in supply, demand, and services. Engaging in international trade provides countries with direct benefits, such as influence over resource allocation, and indirect benefits, such as increased investor interest. The importance of international trade is also seen in its contribution to job creation (Mardita Manik, 2022).

International trade has a great impact on a country's economic growth. When a country exports more than it imports, it leads to an increase in the country's national income, which in turn will have a positive impact on its economic growth. The advantages of international trade include the ability for a country to gain profits by specializing in the efficient production of goods and services, which can then be exported to other countries. In addition, international trade can also result in an increase in a country's income, foreign exchange reserves, capital investment, and more employment opportunities (Devina Wistiasari et al., 2023).

International trade has the potential to boost a country's economic growth and prosperity by creating demand and supply of services. Through international trade activities, countries can experience economic growth both directly, such as the effect on resource allocation, and indirectly, such as increased investor interest. According to Awoluse in Adeleya, Adeteya, Adewuyi (2015), Increased demand for a country's exportable domestic products can boost overall output growth by creating jobs and increasing incomes in sectors involved in exports (Geby Citra Ananda & Helman, 2023). In addition, cross-border capital flows that occur in international markets generally follow the flow of goods. The more advanced a country's trade is, the easier it is for that country to obtain capital in the international market. Increased trade with other countries will also have an impact on technological developments in the field of trade, including knowledge of business strategies, marketing techniques, and management (Sugiharini, 2006). International trade also has a positive impact on Indonesia's economic growth by increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Increased exports of goods and services from Indonesia to other countries contribute to an increase in the country's GDP. This means that the amount of goods and services produced and sold increases, which in turn increases people's income and welfare.

International trade not only has a positive impact on a country's economic growth, but it can also have a negative impact on economic conditions. In contrast to exports, imports can result in a decrease in domestic demand, which in turn can reduce productivity and employment opportunities in Indonesia. This can result in a decrease in domestic output and ultimately reduce Indonesia's economic growth.

Indonesia's relationship with other countries opens up an influence on international markets known as the “demonstration effect”. The demonstration effect refers to the desire of Indonesians to consume goods consumed by people abroad or to follow their consumption patterns. This means that less income is saved and more is used to increase consumption. In addition, in international trade, countries such as Indonesia, which are raw material producers or are developing, may experience unfavorable Terms of Trade due to an unfavorable exchange rate for the raw material producing country.

Barriers to Indonesia's International Trade

According to (Umar Fakhrudin, 2008) There are several things that can hinder International Trade, namely:

a. Tarif Rate Quota

   Tariffs are taxes on imported commodities that have been a long-standing government intervention. There are two motives for the imposition of tariffs on imported commodities, namely as state revenue and to help local companies and industrial suppliers face competition from imported goods. This policy is divided into two types, the first is the imposition of high tariffs for imports with high volumes or more than the initial agreement, and the second is the imposition of low tariffs for imports with volumes that do not exceed the agreement. The imposition of tariff quotas can hinder international trade activities because it makes it difficult for imported products to enter the domestic market, which in turn will reduce consumer choice and increase the price of goods. In addition, the policy may result in retaliation from trading partner countries, which will worsen international trade relations and undermine the international trade climate.

b. Quota
Non-tariff trade barriers in the form of import quotas are often used especially in trade of agricultural products. By setting quotas, the government can regulate the volume of goods that are allowed to be imported and then design the number of products that will be produced domestically. This policy can certainly hamper international trade activities because it can limit supply, create uncertainty for business people because they cannot predict how many goods they can import and the discrimination of products from certain countries with the intention of protecting local industries so that this can cause injustice in international trade.

c. Voluntary Export Restraint (VER)
This policy is a policy of limiting the amount of exports from exporting countries to importing countries. This policy can hamper international trade because it can limit competition so that it will be more profitable for domestic producers in the importing country and this policy can result in price increases due to limited quantities.

d. Dumping
A tariff barrier that results in price discrimination in the local market of the exporting country and the foreign market of the importing country.

Policies and Strategies to Optimize the Positive Impact of International Trade

As a developing country, Indonesia's exports play a significant role in regulating economic fluctuations. When export volumes increase, this causes demand for the domestic currency to rise and the exchange rate to strengthen, while also increasing employment opportunities and reducing the unemployment rate. Currently, Indonesia's export share is only about 1% of the world's total export value. Therefore, new innovations, such as policies that support the development of Indonesia's export market, are needed to increase the role of exports in the economy. (Siti Ngatikoh & Akhmad Faqih, 2020).

Effective trade policy is considered as one of the most influential tools in supporting sustainable economic growth. The use of tariffs can be an effective policy instrument to boost economic growth in developing countries such as Indonesia. Tariff reduction can stimulate exports and open up opportunities for global market access, which in turn increases product competitiveness. Currently, most of Indonesia's exports are still reactive to orders or requests from abroad. Indonesia's export strategy tends to be less aggressive, so Indonesian products have not reached the desired level of competitiveness. To overcome this weakness, a paradigm shift in export methods is needed to become more proactive, namely by targeting export markets directly. Therefore, businesses need to increase their product innovation to improve product competitiveness. Efforts are needed to implement international export product standards on Indonesian products. In addition, the industrialization of Indonesia's leading products, such as spices, also needs to be improved to increase competitiveness in the international market (Prahaski & Ibrahim, 2023).

CONCLUSION

In this age of globalization, a country's economic growth is greatly influenced by global economic conditions. Globalization is also considered a challenge for many countries around the world because it creates a need for greater economic openness. Economic growth in Indonesia during 2013-2020 experienced significant fluctuations every year. Changes in this Economic Growth Rate, of course, cannot be separated from the existence of Export and Import activities. By conducting International Trade, a country can experience increased prosperity through economic growth, job creation, and increase Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In addition, international trade enables the transfer of technology and business knowledge. However, International Trade can also result in a decline in domestic demand due to imports, which can reduce domestic productivity and employment opportunities and lead to a decline in economic growth. In addition, the “demonstration effect” can lead to a decrease in savings and an increase in consumption, as well as a disadvantage in the “Terms of Trade” for raw material producing countries. In its development, there are several challenges in International Trade such as Tarrif Rate Quota, Quota, Voluntary Export Restraint (VER), and Dumping. To face these challenges, wise trade policies are needed as well as efforts to improve competitiveness and economic diversification.

ISSN: 2615-8019

Suggestions

The government should strengthen international cooperation in the development of technology and business knowledge, through strategic partnerships with research institutions and industry, and facilitate technology transfer through fair and transparent trade mechanisms. Meanwhile, business actors should be able to develop their products to have high competitiveness in order to increase exports in Indonesia by applying world-class export product standards to Indonesian products.

REFERENCES

[1] Ahmad Ma'ruf, & Latri Wihastuti. (2008). Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia: Determinan Dan Prospeknya. Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan, 9(1), 44–55.

[2] Athukorala, P. C. , R. (2015). The Indian Ocean Tsunami And The Diversification Of Indonesia's Exports. Bulletin Of Indonesian Economic Studies, 51(1), 67–89.

[3] Azzaki, M. A. (2021). Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional, Dan Keterbukaan Ekonomi Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Negara- Negara Asean. Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Kewirausahaan, 10(2), 154. Https://Doi.Org/10.26418/Jebik.V10i2.46953

[4] Bank Dunia. (2022). Gdp Growth (Annual %) - Indonesia.

[5] Databoks. (2024a). Nilai Ekspor Dan Impor Indonesia Tahun 2013-2023.

[6] Databoks. (2024b). Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Tahun 2013-2023.

[7] Devina Wistiasari, Febbryan Zhangrinto, Hendro, Katherine, Nancy, & Steven. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. Public Service And Governance Journal, 4(2), 2963–7252.

[8] Dhea Zatira, Metha Dwi Apriani, & Titis Nistia Sari. (2021). Perdagangan Internasional Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. Jurnal Ekonomi-Qu, 11(1), 88–96. Https://Doi.Org/Http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.35448/Jequ.V11i1.11277

[9] Erni Yusnita Siregar. (2023). Peranan Perdagangan Internasional Dalam Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (Pespektif Konvensional Dan Perspektif Islam). J-Mabisya, 4(1), 9–17.

[10] Fitriani, E. (2019). Analisis Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. Jurnal Riset Bisnis Dan Manajemen, Ix(1), 17–26.

[11] Geby Citra Ananda, & Helman. (2023). Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomithe Influence Of International Trade On Economic Growth. Afosj-Las, 3(4). Https://J-Las.Lemkomindo.Org/Index.Php/Afosj-Las/Index

[12] Hamdan, B. S. S. (2016). The Effect Of Exports And Imports On Economic Growth In The Arab Countries: A Panel Data Approach. Journal Of Economics Bibliography, 3(1), 100–107. Https://Doi.Org/Http://Dx.Doi.Org/10.1453/Jeb.V3i1.600

[13] Laili Monita Wulandari, & Zuhri, S. (2019). Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional Dan Investasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Pada Tahun 2007- 2017. Jurnal Rep (Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan), 4(2), 119–127. Https://Doi.Org/10.31002/Rep.V4i2.781

[14] Mardita Manik. (2022). Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen Dan Bisnis, 23(2), 13–20.

[15] Natasya Kinski, Ahmad Albar Tanjung, & Sukardi. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Ekspor Dan Impor Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia Tahun 2018-2022. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora, 6(3). Https://Jayapanguspress.Penerbit.Org/Index.Php/Ganaya568

[16] Prahaski, N., & Ibrahim, H. (2023). Kebijakan Perdagangan Internasional Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Negara Berkembang. Jurnal Minfo Polgan, 12(2), 2474–2479. Https://Doi.Org/10.33395/Jmp.V12i2.13292

[17] Purwaning Astuti, I., & Juniwati Ayuningtyas, F. (2018). Pengaruh Ekspor Dan Impor Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia. Jurnal Ekonomi & Studi Pembangunan, 19(1). Https://Doi.Org/10.18196/Jesp.19.1.3836

[18] Rahmi Nuraini P.P, & Drs. Y. Bagio Mudakir. (2019). Analisis Pengaruh Keterbukaan Ekonomi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (Studi Kasus: Asean Tahun 2007-2017). Jdep: Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi Pembangunan, 2(2), 20–35. Https://Doi.Org/Https://Doi.Org/10.14710/Jdep.2.2.20-35

[19] Revita Yuni, & Dedi Lanova Hutabarat. (2021). Dampak Perdagangan Internasional Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Pada Tahun 2009-2019. Niagawan, 10(1), 62–69. Https://Doi.Org/Doi.Org/10.24114/Niaga.V10i1.19193

[20] Saragih, H. S., & Aslami, N. (2022). Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional Dan Investasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. Josr: Journal Of Social Research, 1(5), 377–383. Https://Doi.Org/Https://Doi.Org/10.55324/Josr.V1i5.37

[21] Siti Ngatikoh, & Akhmad Faqih. (2020). Kebijakan Ekspor Impor : Strategi Meningkatkan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia. Labatila: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Islam, 04(02), 168–190. Https://Doi.Org/10.33507/Lab.V4i01

[22] Slamet Rusydiana, A. (2013). Perdagangan Internasional: Komparasi Teori Ekonomi Modern Dengan Perspektif Islam. Www.Belajarsyariahyuk.Com

[23] Sugiharini. (2006). Kontribusi Perdagangan Internasional Bagi Pembangunan Bangsa. Jurnal Ekonomi Modernasi, 58–65.

[24] Todaro, M. P. , S. S. C. (2015). Economic Development (12th Ed.).

[25] Ulfa Hanifah. (2022). Pengaruh Ekspor Dan Impor Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia. Transekonomika: Akuntansi, Bisnis Dan Keuangan, 2(6), 107–126. Https://Transpublika.Co.Id/Ojs/Index.Php/Transekonomika

[26] Umar Fakhrudin. (2008). Kebijakan Hambatan Perdagangan Atas Produk Ekspor Indonesia Di Negara Mitra Dagang. Buletin Ilmiah Litbang Perdagangan, 2(2), 216–236. Https://Doi.Org/Https://Doi.Org/10.30908/Bilp.V2i2.168