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## International Trade: Economic Growth Supports Export and Import Activities

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**Abstract:** The article International Trade: Supporting Economic Growth in Export and Import Activities is a scientific literature review article within the scope of strategic management science. This article aims to create a hypothesis regarding the relationship between factors, which can then be used for further research in the field of strategic management. Descriptive qualitative research methodology was used in this research. The data used in this research comes from previous research which is still relevant to the current investigation. Data was collected from leading academic online platforms, including Publish or Perish, Google Scholar, digital reference books, and Sprott journals. The findings of this research are as follows: 1) Export activities in supporting economic growth play a role in international trade, and 2) Import activities to support economic growth play a role in international trade.

**Keyword:** International Trade, Export Activities, Import Activities

### INTRODUCTION

International trade refers to the exchange of products and services between two or more countries, which includes both exports and imports. A country's economic growth, stability, and development are all heavily influenced by international trade operations. In the contemporary context of globalization, international commerce has emerged as one of the primary drivers of global economic growth, with an expanding role in connecting countries throughout the world.

First and foremost, international trade makes a considerable contribution to a country's economic prosperity. International commerce allows countries to gain access to global markets,

increasing chances for the production and sale of goods and services. Exports and imports have become significant conduits for countries to enhance market share, trade volume, and job creation. Furthermore, international commerce promotes the adoption of new technologies, innovation, and higher manufacturing productivity, all of which contribute to longer-term economic growth. Second, international trade has a significant impact on the efficiency of global resource allocation. International commerce allows countries to capitalize on their comparative advantages, allowing them to focus on manufacturing products and services at cheap cost while importing goods and services at high cost. This allows for more efficient resource allocation, increased productivity, and more consumer choice worldwide. Thus, international commerce assists countries in realizing their economic potential and achieving higher levels of prosperity.

Third, international commerce encourages the exchange of technology, knowledge, and skills across nations. Countries that participate in international commerce benefit from better access to technology and innovation created elsewhere. This can foster the adoption of new technology and boost a country's innovative capacity. Furthermore, international trade allows for the interchange of knowledge and skills between people from other nations, which can increase workforce quality and strengthen a country's economic competitiveness over time. Fourth, international commerce has the ability to eliminate cross-national inequality and global poverty. International commerce may be a significant economic growth engine for developing countries by allowing them to gain access to global markets and increase their exports. Furthermore, international commerce can provide new job opportunities, improve access to essential commodities and services, and boost household incomes in developing countries. This has the potential to lessen economic disparity between countries while also accelerating progress toward sustainable development.

Fifth, international commerce supports the economy by diversifying its risk profile. With access to global markets, governments can minimize their reliance on domestic markets and shift the economic risks associated with domestic market changes. Trade diversification can also assist countries in overcoming local economic issues or climate change, which can affect the production and supply of goods and services. However, while international trade has many advantages, it also has its drawbacks and risks. Trade imbalances, unfair price competition, and severe environmental repercussions are only a few of the concerns that must be addressed in the context of international trade. As a result, it is critical to design balanced and sustainable trade policies that consider the interests of all parties while promoting inclusive and sustainable economic development around the world.

Based on the background of the problem above, the problem formulation is determined as follows: 1) Do export activities in supporting economic growth play a role in international trade?; and 2) Do import activities in supporting economic growth play a role in international trade?.

## **METHOD**

**Literature Examination** In preparing the article, methodologies such as systematic literature review (SLR) and library research were used. The methods underwent qualitative evaluation, and their accessibility was verified through scientific web sources including Mendeley and Google Scholar (Susanto et al., 2023). A systematic literature review (SLR) is a rigorous and methodical process that involves identifying, assessing, and examining all related research literature with the goal of answering a specific research question. When conducting qualitative analysis, it is important to apply the literature review consistently according to methodological assumptions. Investigative in nature, qualitative analysis is carried out primarily for this reason, (Ali, H., & Limakrisna, 2013).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

The following are the research findings, considering the problem's context and formulation:

#### International Trade

International trade is the exchange of commodities, services, and capital between various countries via cross-border routes. This phenomenon enables countries to trade locally produced goods and services with those produced in other countries, so boosting their economic prosperity. This exchange takes place through exports (the sale of goods and services abroad) and imports (the purchase of products and services from abroad). International commerce occurs as a result of economic specialization, in which countries produce certain commodities and services at lower costs than other countries while obtaining other goods and services at higher rates. As a result, it is critical to manage international commerce sensibly using balanced and sustainable trade policies. This includes establishing legislative frameworks that encourage fair and sustainable commerce, as well as investing in infrastructure and human resources to ensure ongoing involvement in international trade (V. A. A. Azis, 2021).

Indicators or dimensions contained in international trade include: 1) Export and Import worth: This is the total worth of a country's exported and imported goods and services. The value of exports is the amount of income a country receives from selling products and services overseas, whereas the value of imports is the amount of money spent by the country to purchase goods and services from other countries; 2) Trade Partnerships: This indicator displays the number and type of bilateral, regional, and international trade agreements between countries. This could include free trade agreements, economic unions, and other advantageous arrangements; and 3) Trade Volume: This metric measures the volume of products and services traded between countries. Trading volume can be expressed in dollars or in physical units such as tons, liters, or units of production (Ikaningtyas et al., 2023).

International trade variables have been studied by previous researchers, including: (V. A. A. Azis, 2021), (Ikaningtyas et al., 2023), (Saputra & Ali, 2021).

#### Export Activities

Export activities are the process of selling goods, services, or other things from one country to another. It is a major component of international trade that enables a country to offer locally produced goods and services in overseas markets. Exports are an essential component of international trade activity and play a significant influence in a country's economy. The export process begins when a country's producers or business owners decide to offer their products in overseas markets. This might include several stages, such as finding market prospects, adapting the product to the target market's norms and requirements, and promoting and selling the product internationally. On a practical level, exports include activities such as production, distribution, packaging, shipping, and compliance with international customs and trade regulations (Dhea, 2022).

Indicators or dimensions contained in export activities include: 1) Export destinations are the countries or regions to which a country's goods are shipped. Knowing the export destination aids in identifying viable markets and directing successful marketing strategies; 2) Export Added Value: This is the value added during the manufacturing and distribution processes prior to export. Export added value measures how much the export sector contributes to a country's economic growth; 3) Export competitiveness is a country's capacity to compete in international markets by offering competitive prices and good product quality. Factors influencing export competitiveness include production costs, industrial efficiency, and product development (Nurwahida et al., 2022).

Export activity variables have been studied by previous researchers, including: (Batubara et al., 2023), (Prawira et al., 2019), (Astuti & Ayuningtyas, 2018).

**Import Activities**

Import activities are the process of purchasing goods, services, or products from other countries and bringing them into a country's internal territory. This is an important part of international trade since it allows a country to receive goods and services that are not produced locally, as well as to meet domestic demand that cannot be met internally. Imports are crucial to a country's economy because they provide access to a wide range of products from around the world. The import process begins when a country's businesses or customers decide to purchase goods or services from other countries. This entails assessing domestic market needs and expectations, searching overseas for providers or producers who can meet those needs, then negotiating, acquiring, and delivering goods or services to the destination country. Import activities involve analyzing market demands, finding suppliers, purchasing agreements, shipping, customs procedures, and tax settlement (Egita et al., 2024).

Indicators or dimensions contained in import activities include: 1) Import Dependence: This metric assesses how much a country's economy relies on imports for consumption and output. High import dependence can make you more vulnerable to price and supply variations in imported items; 2) Import tax: A tax or duty imposed by a country on items imported from abroad. Import tariffs influence the price and competitiveness of imported goods in the domestic market; and 3) Import Quality: This is the standard of quality for items imported by a country. Import quality can have an impact on customer views of imported items, as well as their competitiveness in home markets (R. Y. Putra & Hasmarini, 2021).

Import activity variables have been studied by previous researchers, including: (Hanifah, 2022), (Triyawan & Mutmainnah, 2021), (Arfiani, 2019).

**Previous Research**

Based on the findings above and previous research, the research discussion is formulated as follows:

**Table 1. Relevant Previous Research Results**

No	Author (Year)	Research Results	Simmilarities with this article	Differences with this article	Basic Hypothesis
1.	(Ngatikoh & Faqih, 2020)	Import-export policy is a strategy to increase economic growth in Indonesia	The influence of export policy on increasing economic growth	The influence of import policy on increasing economic growth	H1
2.	(Asbianta ri et al., 2016)	Exports influence Indonesia's economic growth	The influence of export policy on economic growth	The influence of imports on economic growth	H1
3.	(Ikaningty as et al., 2023)	Export-import and international trade policies on Indonesian economic growth	The influence of imports on Indonesia's economic growth	The influence of international trade on Indonesian economic growth	H2
4.	(Abidin, 2015)	Import policies and food security influence social welfare and economic growth	The influence of imports on Indonesia's economic growth	The influence of food security on social welfare	H2

## Discussion

Based on the findings above and previous research, the research discussion is formulated as follows:

### 1. The role of export activities in supporting economic growth in international trade

Export operations have an important role in promoting economic growth through international trade. First and foremost, export destinations are critical in shaping a country's trade strategy. Knowing export destinations allows countries to identify prospective markets abroad and deploy resources effectively to meet demand from a variety of destination countries. A country can, for example, maximise export potential and improve export earnings by exporting high-demand products to countries with rapidly rising markets. Furthermore, export value added is a significant factor in determining the contribution of exports to economic growth. By improving the added value of exports, a country can create jobs, boost national income, and develop domestic industry. This can be accomplished by expanding upstream industries, enhancing product quality, and diversifying the export portfolio.

Export competitiveness is also vital for promoting economic growth through international commerce. The competitiveness of a country's export products dictates how well it can market its products on a global scale. Countries with great competitiveness can expand their worldwide market share, enhance export revenues, and stimulate overall economic growth. As a result, efforts to boost export competitiveness through innovation, improved product quality, production efficiency, and successful marketing tactics are critical. In terms of international trade, the value of exports and imports is an important aspect in assessing a country's trade performance. Stable rise in the value of exports implies healthy economic growth, whereas excessive imports relative to exports might result in a trade deficit, which has the potential to undermine a country's economy. As a result, keeping the value of exports and imports balanced is critical to guaranteeing long-term economic growth and trade balance stability.

Apart from that, trade partnerships help to boost a country's export position in international trade. A country can boost market access, economic cooperation, and trade volume by forming strong trade partnerships with other countries. Trade partnerships allow countries to help each other overcome trade barriers, facilitate the exchange of goods and services, and deepen economic ties. Finally, trade volume is the primary indication for determining a country's trading activity. Countries can boost export earnings, create jobs, improve domestic production, and drive overall economic growth by expanding trade volumes.

As a result, boosting trade volume is a key aspect in promoting economic growth via international commerce. Thus, export activities, such as export destinations, export added value, and export competitiveness, play a critical part in a country's economic growth through international commerce. Countries can optimize the benefits of international trade and achieve long-term economic growth by increasing export value, improving export competitiveness, maintaining trade balance, expanding trade relationships, and increasing trade volume.

Export activities play a role in international trade, this is in line with research conducted by: (Siswajanthi et al., 2024), (Rantebua et al., 2020), (A. A. N. Putra & Yasa, 2016).

### 2. The role of import activities in supporting economic growth in international trade

Import operations play an important part in international trade, influencing a country's economic dynamics and relationships with other countries in the global market. First and foremost, import dependence has a significant impact on a country's economic stability. A high level of import dependence means that the country relies on imported goods and services to meet its local requirements. This may enhance sensitivity to pricing and supply variations, as well as the danger of economic instability due to global trade policies, currency exchange rate changes, or disruptions in global supply networks.

Furthermore, import taxes play a significant role in managing the flow of commodities into a country. Import taxes, often known as import tariffs, are levied by the government to generate revenue and safeguard domestic industries from unfair competition. A high import tax can raise the price of imported goods in the domestic market, encouraging people to buy domestic items. However, excessive import taxes can produce market distortions and hurt consumers by limiting product options and raising the cost of living. Aside from that, import quality is a significant consideration in international trading. The quality of imported goods and services determines customer views of them, as well as their competitiveness in the home market. Imported goods of high quality can bring value to domestic customers and industry, whereas imported goods of low quality might cause health, safety, or environmental issues, harming domestic consumers and industry.

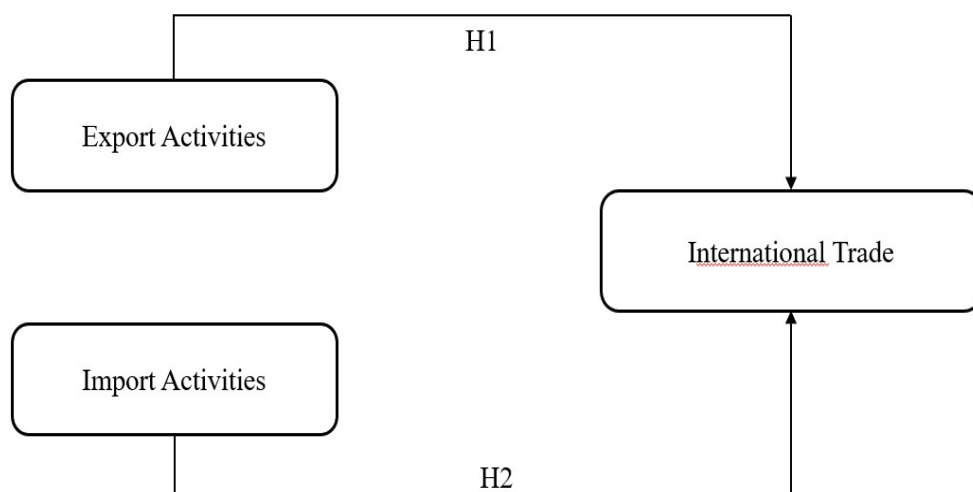
Import activities play a considerable role in global economic dynamics when compared to overall international trade. First, the value of imports is an essential indicator of a country's trading activity. By raising the value of imports, the country can meet the needs of domestic consumers and industry while also gaining access to a diverse range of goods and services from the global market. However, it should be remembered that an import value that is excessively high in comparison to the export value might result in a trade imbalance, which is harmful to a country's economy. Furthermore, trade alliances alter the role of imports in international trade. Establishing strong trade partnerships with other countries allows a country to enhance market access, strengthen economic collaboration, and trade volume. Trade partnerships allow countries to support one another in overcoming trade barriers, facilitating the exchange of products and services, and strengthening economic linkages.

Finally, trade volume is the primary metric for measuring international trade activity. Countries can enhance trade volumes to expand export opportunities, create jobs, boost domestic production, and stimulate overall economic growth. As a result, increasing trade volume is a significant aspect in promoting economic growth through global trade. Thus, import activities such as import reliance, import tariffs, and import quality have a substantial impact on international trade, including export and import values, trade partnerships, and trade volume. To limit import dependence, create suitable import tax policies, and ensure quality

Import activities play a role in international trade, this is in line with research conducted by: (Asbiantari et al., 2016), (Dzikrullah & Zahara, 2023), (Fauziah & Khoerulloh, 2020), (Affandi & Gunawan, 2018), (Maulana & Indrawati, 2022).

### Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework has been established based on research findings, previous investigations, and the above-mentioned discourse:



### Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Based on Figure 1 above, export activities and import activities in supporting economic growth play a role in international trade. However, apart from export and import activities that influence international trade, there are other variables that influence it, among others:

- 1) Natural Resources: (Khairunnisa et al., 2022), (Tariyah, 2020), (PRADIKA, 2020), (Yusrizal et al., 2022), (M. Azis, 2016).
- 2) Development of science and technology: (Amrina & Primandhana, 2022), (Fadilah, 2023), (Oktavia, 2020), (Fitri Mulyani, 2021).
- 3) Culture: (Putri et al., 2020), (Asmin, 2018), (Rusli, 2021), (Hennida et al., 2017).

### CONCLUSION

Based on the problem formulation, results and discussion above, the conclusions of this research are:

1. Export activities in supporting economic growth play a role in international trade.
2. Import activities to support economic growth play a role in international trade.

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