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Strategy to Increasing Country's Economic Growth with a Bonded Zone Logistic Center and Free Trade

Sri Yanthy Yosepha[1], Agus Suhendra[2], Christophorus Indra Wahyu Putra[3], Kamsariaty Kamsariaty[4], Denny Mahendra[5]
[1]Universitas Dirgantara Marsekal Suryadarma, Jakarta, Indonesia, sriy@unsurya.ac.id
[2]Institut Transportasi dan Logistik Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia, agussuhendra1961@gmail.com
[3]Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Jakarta, Indonesia, indrahatibie@gmail.com
[4]Akademi Maritim Nusantara, Banjarmasin, Indonesia, kamsariati41@gmail.com
[5]Universitas Dharma AUB Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia, dennymahendr@gmail.com

Corresponding Author: sriy@unsurya.ac.id [1]

Abstract: Articles can make a significant contribution to the economic literature and public policy, as well as provide practical guidance for policymakers and stakeholders in their efforts to improve economic growth through logistics and free trade strategies. The research method applied in this scientific article is a structured literature review. Relevant scientific articles are selected, identified, and evaluated during the literature review process. The determination of the scope of the study was carried out using the PICO (population/problem, intervention, comparison) framework, which provides a score to set the study limits. A collection of relevant scientific articles is selected, identified, and reviewed during a literature review. The results of this article state that existing logistics infrastructure plays an important role in improving logistics performance, which ultimately has an impact on increasing sea trade and higher economic growth. Cooperation with customs and excise authorities in the supply chain also increases trade opportunities and supports environmental sustainability by reducing carbon emissions through reduced waiting times and queues. The use of green energy sources and green practices in logistics operations not only reduces negative environmental and social impacts, but also improves financial performance through increased GDP per capita, trade openness, and greater global export opportunities.

Keyword: Economic Growth, Logistics Efficiency, Government Regulations and Policies, Logistic Infrastructure

INTRODUCTION

Globalization and international economic integration have become an important phenomenon in recent decades, driving significant economic growth in various countries. Bonded zone logistics centers and free trade zones are emerging as key components of modern

economic strategies. Bonded zones are specially regulated areas where goods can be imported, stored, and re-exported without being subject to customs duties, thus providing greater flexibility and efficiency for business people (Arceanis, 2023). Free trade zones, on the other hand, are areas where tariff and non-tariff barriers are minimized or eliminated, allowing for smoother and more competitive trade (Ardiansyah, 2022).

The development of well-integrated logistics infrastructure in bonded zones and free trade zones can provide significant benefits to the country's economy (Karaschuk, 2020; Simonović and Kostić, 2023). Through these facilities, the country can improve supply chain efficiency, reduce logistics costs, and speed up the delivery time of goods. In addition, the facility also serves as a magnet to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), which can provide an additional boost to economic growth (Kuznietsova and Babych, 2020). Problems often faced in the development of logistics centers, bonded zones, and free trade zones include: One of the main obstacles is the complexity of bureaucracy and regulations that often slow down the licensing and operational process. For example, protracted licensing or overlapping regulations can reduce the attractiveness of the area for investors (Nguyen and Tien, 2020).

Although bonded zones and free trade zones promise many advantages, their success depends largely on the quality of the infrastructure available (Simonović and Kostić, 2023). The lack of adequate infrastructure, such as good highways, efficient ports, and modern storage facilities, can hinder operational efficiency and reduce the attractiveness of the region, in addition to managing the security of the region and ensuring compliance with international regulations is also a major challenge (Terbish and Floro, 2016). This includes protection against smuggling, theft, and other illegal activities that could damage the reputation of the region. Bonded zones and free trade zones do not operate in a vacuum; They compete with similar facilities in neighboring countries. This competition can affect a country's ability to attract investment and business (Zainal, Widodo and Subagja, 2019).

The development of logistics and free trade zones also requires a skilled and knowledgeable workforce. The lack of qualified human resources can be an obstacle to efficient and effective operations (Zakiy, 2018). A good logistics infrastructure is essential to ensure that goods can be moved efficiently and quickly from one place to another. This includes the quality of roads, ports, airports, and adequate storage facilities (Sheng-ch, 2015). Adequate infrastructure allows for faster movement of goods and lower logistics costs, which in turn increases the country's competitiveness in the international market (Harkim, 2020). Improving logistics infrastructure can directly affect economic growth by accelerating the flow of goods and services, increasing productivity, and attracting more foreign investment (Khadim *et al.*, 2021).

Supportive government regulations and policies, such as business-friendly trade policies, efficient licensing procedures, and incentives for investors, play an important role in attracting foreign investment and facilitating international trade (Usmany, 2024). Clear and stable policies create a conducive business environment, reduce bureaucratic barriers, and increase investor confidence. Effective government policies can boost economic growth by attracting more investment and increasing trade volumes (Greene and Tsai, 2008). Logistics efficiency, which includes the time and cost required for the transportation and storage of goods, is a key factor in determining a country's competitiveness. Efficient logistics reduces operational costs for businesses, improves customer satisfaction, and speeds up the delivery time of goods (Khadim *et al.*, 2021). By increasing logistics efficiency, countries can increase productivity and competitiveness in the global market, which ultimately drives economic growth (Afonichkina *et al.*, 2020).

Economic growth can be measured through an increase in Gross Domestic Product. Good logistics infrastructure, supportive government regulations and policies, and high logistics efficiency all contribute directly to increased economic activity (Parianom,

Desmintari and Utami, 2024). With adequate infrastructure, pro-business policies, and efficient logistics, the country can increase export competitiveness, attract more foreign investment, and create new jobs (Villafradez and la Peña Cárdenas, 2020). The paper is expected to make a significant contribution to the economic and public policy literature, as well as provide practical guidance for policymakers and stakeholders in their efforts to boost economic growth through logistics and free trade strategies (Widodo, 2020).

METHOD

In this research method, the variables used are: Logistic Efficiency, Government Regulation, Logistic Infrastructure and Economic Growth. The research method applied in this scientific article is a structured literature review. Relevant scientific articles are selected, identified, and evaluated during the literature review process. The determination of the scope of the study was carried out using the PICO (population/problem, intervention, comparison) framework, which provides a score to set the study limits (Aziz, Widodo and Subagja, 2021). A collection of relevant scientific articles is selected, identified, and reviewed during a literature review. Using the PICO (population/problem, intervention, comparison) framework, the scope of the study was determined by the score. Table 1 lists the limitations of the scope of the study, with a review of the literature from several existing journals. Below is table 2. Using the metrics from the scientific article that will be explained and presented with the findings in this article, as follows;

Table.1 Summary of PICO

Component	Information
Population/problem	Logistics Company
Intervetion Comparison	n.a
Company Owner	The reinforcement is derived from literature that reflects findings from studies conducted by other researchers.

The research process includes the formulation of research questions, literature search, selection of studies for data extraction, assessment of eligibility requirements, and quality evaluation. In this article, the focus is on exploring research questions through literature searches in various international journals. This study emphasizes the importance of Logistic Efficiency, Government Regulation, Logistic Infrastructure and Economic Growth. The search for articles was conducted in July 2024, using the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines for the selection of literature sources. The eligibility criteria for articles include specific inclusion and exclusion standards: 1) inclusion of scientific articles written in Indonesian, and 2) inclusion of literature published as scientific articles in journals, both in English and Indonesian. Research articles that do not meet these criteria are excluded, without restriction on the year of publication. Discussion of research articles on the importance of Economic Growth, Logistics Efficiency, Government Regulations and Policies, Logistics Infrastructure, this article is written in a literature review style.

The full text is not available, the article is simple in science, in this investigation, the criteria are not applied to complete the procedure of selecting sources. Figure 1 shows a collection of literature, by comparing the literature that supports the assessment, the process of

material synthesis is carried out. The last step is data, which is the quality of synthesized data that refers to research findings, mining data. The fabrication matrix table represents the results of data extraction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Logistics Infrastructure

Logistics infrastructure refers to the physical and organizational structures and facilities necessary for the efficient flow of goods, services, and information in the supply chain (Silitonga, Widodo and Ali, 2017). This includes transportation networks (highways, railways, ports, airports), storage facilities and warehouses, distribution centers, as well as supporting technologies such as information systems and communication networks (Blyde and Molina, 2015). Another definition also states that Logistics infrastructure can also be defined as all physical facilities that support the delivery of goods and services from the point of origin to the final destination efficiently and effectively. This includes everything from roads and bridges to ports and airports, as well as information systems that enable shipment tracking and management (Nechaev, Skorobogatova and Nechaeva, 2021).

The study is related to logistics infrastructure with economic growth where it is stated that the polarization effect in the early stages of lagging transportation infrastructure and the diffusion effect after the transportation infrastructure matures, this study is valuable because it examines the impact of transportation infrastructure on economic growth in BRI countries, in addition, two policy suggestions to boost regional economies in BRI countries are given (Wang *et al.*, 2020). Other research results state that green logistics infrastructure and performance have a beneficial influence on trade in services and the environment; In addition, the quality of service and the performance of the company are also important factors in improving the trade of services in China (Widodo, 2021). In addition, company performance and service quality have been identified as strong positive mediators between the performance of green logistics, infrastructure, and trade in services & the environment (Yingfei *et al.*, 2022).

Government Regulations

According to (Srinivas, Das and Kumar, 2019) government regulation refers to the rules and guidelines set by government authorities that govern how individuals, businesses, and organizations should behave in different aspects of their operations and interactions. These regulations aim to achieve specific social, economic, or environmental goals, and often include areas such as trade, employment, the environment, health, safety, and taxation (Widodo, 2017). Another meaning also states that government regulations are a set of rules or policies set by government authorities to regulate the behavior of individuals, businesses, or organizations in various aspects of economic, social, or environmental life. The main purpose of government regulation is to achieve certain goals in order to ensure security, health, social welfare, environmental protection, or to regulate economic and market activities (Noll, 2021).

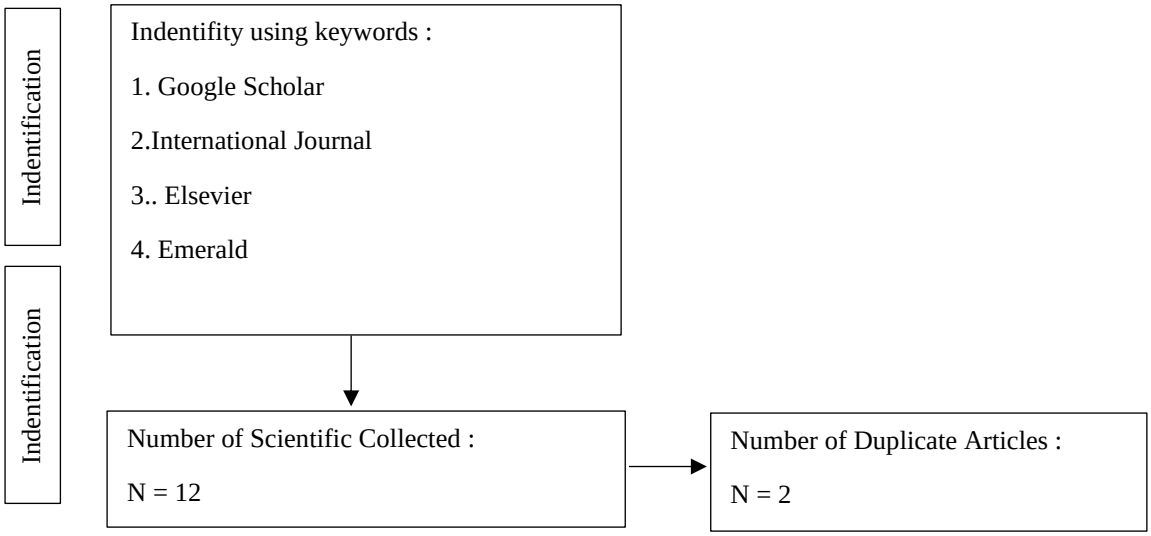
The results of the study related to government regulations with economic growth stated that with stricter environmental policies, PM2.5 emissions initially increased and then showed no significant correlation, indicating a potential reduction in emissions if The current trend continues (Widodo and Silitonga, 2017). Related to GDP per capita, a significant negative correlation was found in all three phases identified by the panel threshold model, showing a positive effect for PM2.5 mitigation. In addition, public spending in the air sector was positively correlated with PM2.5 concentrations, expanding the role of economic incentives for services in reducing air pollution, while urban population ratios showed an inverted U-shaped pattern (Ouyang *et al.*, 2019). Taking into account cross-sectional dependencies, slope heterogeneity, and structural fracture issues in the data, the study shows that environmental regulation plays a significant role in reducing the ecological footprint directly and indirectly

across South Asia. In addition, the elasticity estimation validates the existence of the environmental Kuznets curve and the pollution paradise hypothesis. On the other hand, renewable and non-renewable energy consumption is proven to increase and reduce the ecological footprint, respectively. Furthermore, the use of renewable energy along with the implementation of environmental regulations has been proven to be able to significantly reduce the ecological footprint. More importantly, environmental regulations are predicted to reduce the adverse environmental impacts of economic growth, the use of non-renewable energy, and foreign direct investment inflows, while increasing the beneficial environmental impacts associated with the use of renewable energy. In addition, the impact of environmental regulations on the ecological footprint in each country was found to be relatively uniform with estimates from the appropriate panels. The environmental Kuznets curve and pollution paradise hypothesis are proven to be applicable to most of these four South Asian countries. In line with these findings, several relevant policy recommendations were put forward (Murshed *et al.*, 2021).

Logistic Efficiency

Logistics efficiency refers to the ability of a logistics or operations system to maximize productivity and minimize costs when delivering goods and services to customers in a timely manner. It involves optimizing various aspects of logistics, such as transportation, warehousing, inventory management, and information flow, to achieve operational effectiveness and customer satisfaction (Widodo, 2021). An efficient logistics system contributes to reducing lead times, lowering operational costs, improving resource utilization, and ultimately increasing competitiveness in the market (Wang, 2019). Another meaning also states that logistics efficiency can also be defined as the ability of a logistics system to meet customer demand quickly and economically. It involves ensuring that goods and services are delivered in the right quantities, to the right place, and at the right time, while minimizing costs and optimizing resources such as transportation, storage, and information management. An efficient logistics system is essential to improve overall supply chain performance, reduce waste, and increase profitability for businesses.(Balázs, Mészáros and Péterfi, 2022).

The results of other related studies state that the implementation of green energy resources and green practices can reduce negative effects on social and environmental sustainability due to better logistics operations while improving financial performance in terms of higher GDP per capita, trade openness and greater export opportunities worldwide (Khan *et al.*, 2019).



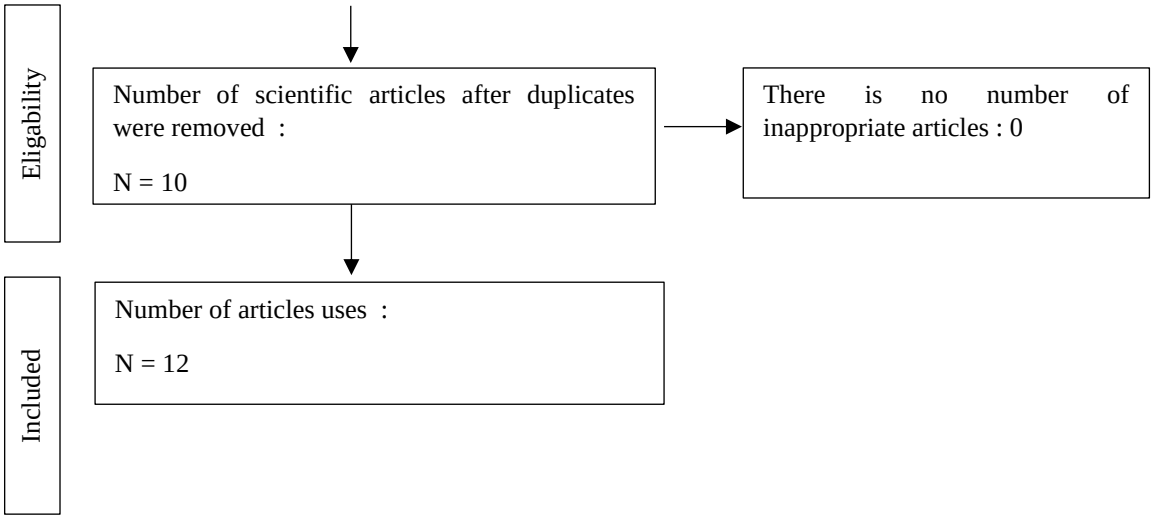


Figure.1 Scientific Article Selection Process

Table 3. Literature Description

Number	Article Name	Authors	Journal	Publisher	Findings
1	The impacts of port infrastructure and logistics performance on economic growth: the mediating role of seaborne trade	(Munim and Schramm, 2018)	J. shipp. trd. 3, 1 (2018). https://doi.org/10.1186/s41072-018-0027-0	Springer	It is important for developing countries to continue to improve the quality of port infrastructure as this contributes to improved logistics performance, which in turn increases maritime trade, which in turn has an impact on higher economic growth. However, this relationship has weakened as the prosperity of these developing countries has increased
2	Environmental, social and economic growth indicators spur logistics performance: From the perspective of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation countries	(Khan *et al.*, 2019)	*Journal of cleaner production* 214 (2019): 1011-1023.	Elsevier	Efficient customs procedures and better information sharing between supply chain partners increase trade opportunities and also improve environmental sustainability in terms of minimal carbon emissions due to shorter waiting times and queues. In addition, the use of green energy sources and green practices can reduce negative impacts on social and environmental sustainability through better logistics operations, while improving financial performance in terms of higher GDP per capita, trade openness, and greater export opportunities across the globe
3	The long-run relationships between transport energy consumption, transport infrastructure, and economic growth in MENA countries	(Munim and Schramm, 2018)	Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice	Elsevier	Transportation infrastructure positively contributes to economic growth in all regions. The causality analysis of the Dumitrescu-Hurlin panel shows the feedback effect of transportation energy consumption and transportation

			Volume 111, May 2018, Pages 78-95		infrastructure on economic growth. The empirical results add a new dimension to the importance of investing in modern infrastructure that facilitates the use of more energy-efficient modes and alternative technologies that positively impact the economy by minimizing negative externalities
4	Modelling coal rent, economic growth and CO2 emissions: Does regulatory quality matter in BRICS economies?	(Adedoyin *et al.*, 2020)	Science of The Total Environment Volume 710, 25 March 2020, 136284	Elsevier	It is essential to strengthen the use of strict regulations as these economies increasingly use coal energy. However, the need to Transform the energy mix in BRICS countries to renewable energy are very relevant at a time of global environmental awareness for cleaner energy sources and environmentally friendly ecosystems.
5	Environmental regulation, economic growth and air pollution: Panel threshold analysis for OECD countries	(Ouyang *et al.*, 2019)	Science of The Total Environment Volume 657, 20 March 2019, Pages 234-241	Elsevier	Along with the increasing strictness of environmental policies, PM2.5 emissions initially increased and then showed no significant correlation, so emission reductions can be expected if current trends continue. As for GDP per capita, a significant and negative correlation was found in all three phases shared by the panel threshold model, showing a driving effect for PM2.5 mitigation. In addition, public spending in the air sector is positively correlated with PM2.5 concentrations, expanding the economic share of services provides benefits for reducing air pollution, and urban population ratios show an inverted U-shaped pattern
6	Economic growth, renewable energy consumption, and ecological footprint: Exploring the role of environmental regulations and democracy in sustainable development	(Ahmed *et al.*, 2022)	Sustainable Development https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2251	Willey Online Library	Democracy leads to ecological effects and renewable energy rules according to Granger's analysis, which shows that democracy lowers environmental degradation and promotes the use of renewable energy. In addition, democracy and environmental regulation influence each other according to Granger's analysis. Finally, the implications of these findings for sustainable development and ecological sustainability are discussed

7	Impacts of government subsidies and environmental regulations on green process innovation: A nonlinear approach	(Liu, Zhao and Wang, 2020)	Technology in Society Volume 63, November 2020, 101417	Elsevier	Environmental regulations have a U-shaped non-linear effect on green process innovation, while government subsidies play a positive role in encouraging green process innovation, known as the leverage effect. With government subsidies, the impact of environmental regulations on green process innovation shows a threshold effect, so it is necessary to increase regulations and subsidies. In addition, the economic development shows a U-shaped effect that initially hinders but then promotes green process innovation
8	The influence of environmental regulation on industrial structure upgrading: Based on the strategic interaction behavior of environmental regulation among local governments	(Song, Zhang and Zhang, 2021)	Technological Forecasting and Social Change Volume 170, September 2021, 120930	Elsevier	(1) The improvement of industrial structure during the sample period showed a significant positive spatial correlation. (2) The impact of environmental regulations on the improvement of industrial structure varies in each region. At the national and eastern levels, there is a positive correlation between environmental regulation and the improvement of industrial structure; Meanwhile, in the central and western regions, the correlation is negative. (3) The strategic interaction of environmental regulations between local governments has different impacts on improving the industrial structure. At the national level, the strategy of "imitation" is generally adopted, which is specifically seen as the Race to the Bottom
9	Circular Economy Innovation and Environmental Sustainability Impact on Economic Growth: An Integrated Model for Sustainable Development	(Hysa *et al.*, 2020)	Sustainability 2020, 12(12), 4831; https://doi.org/10.3390/su12124831	MDPI	The strong and positive link between the circular economy and economic growth emphasizes the importance of sustainability, innovation, and investment in zero-waste initiatives to improve well-being
10	Trade Openness, Government Regulations, and Economic Growth: The Nigeria Experience	(Agada, *et al.*, 2022)	IIARD International Journal of Banking And Finance Research E-ISSN 2695-1886 P-ISSN	www.iiardjournals.org	Trade openness is a negative predictor of economic growth, while government effectiveness encourages economic growth in the short term, while corruption control increases economic growth amid a decrease in the

			2672-4979 Vol 8. No. 3 2022		impact of law enforcement in the long term
11	The Role of The Government in Development of Community-Based Tourism on Economic Growth Inclusivity	(Aprilani, Yuliarmi and Marhaeni, 2021)	Journal of The Community Development in Asia Home > Vol 4, No 1 (2021)	AIPBM Publisher	The driving factors in economic growth require the participation of local communities. Inhibiting factors from local communities include background education, employment, and gender.
12	Government Oversight and Economic Impacts: Sustainability in the Vineyard and the Evolution of Wine Regulations, Trade and Production	(Ducman *et al.*, 2023)	Agronomy 2023, 13, 2991. https://doi.org/10.3390/agronomy13122991	MDPI	a comprehensive view of the evolution of the wine industry, emphasizing the interaction of government supervision, market dynamics, and environmental considerations in shaping the European wine landscape

From the above results that come from the existing literature related to the variables in this article, the results of this study are described with the perspective of the researcher which will be discussed in the discussion, but before that there are other research results that have not been revealed above from the findings of the above results with the results of small businesses, on average have greater potential than large companies. The results of the study also showed that investment had a significant effect on the company's performance (Wong *et al.*, 2015). Other results according to the promising performance of dynamic schedules compared to fixed schedules show how combination solutions can optimize the benefits of both schedules, providing flexibility to customer demand while improving the efficiency of the use of truck resources (Elia, Gnoni and Tornese, 2018).

Production companies operate in a complex environment, encompassing economic, technological, social, and political aspects. Various factors play a role in achieving a satisfactory market position, with a well-defined and implemented strategy being the main key (Borucka and Grzelak, 2019).

Discussion

From the results of the overall description, according to the perspective of the researcher, it is stated that the existing logistics infrastructure contributes to improving logistics performance, which in turn increases maritime trade, which has an impact on higher economic growth, in addition to that customs and excise as supply chain partners increase trade opportunities and also improve environmental sustainability in terms of minimal carbon emissions due to waiting times and shorter queues. In addition, the use of green energy sources and green practices can reduce negative impacts on social and environmental sustainability through better logistics operations, while improving financial performance in terms of higher GDP per capita, trade openness, and greater export opportunities worldwide.

In addition, the perspective built by researchers regarding transportation infrastructure positively contributes to economic growth in all regions, existing regulations always support in achieving economic growth from various fields that are being heralded is about environmental sustainability throughout the world. Logistics that is managed properly by covering economic, technological aspects, social, and political. Various factors play a role in achieving a satisfactory market position, with a strategy.

CONCLUSION

Existing logistics infrastructure plays an important role in improving logistics performance, which ultimately has an impact on increased sea trade and higher economic growth. Cooperation with customs and excise authorities in the supply chain also increases trade opportunities and supports environmental sustainability by reducing carbon emissions through reduced waiting times and queues. The use of green energy sources and green practices in logistics operations not only reduces negative environmental and social impacts, but also improves financial performance through increased GDP per capita, trade openness, and greater global export opportunities.

The researcher's perspective also emphasizes that transportation infrastructure contributes positively to economic growth in all regions, while regulations that support environmental sustainability around the world play an important role in achieving sustainable economic growth. Good logistics management, which includes economic, technological, social, and political aspects, is the key to achieving a satisfactory market position with the right strategy.

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