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The Role of Goods Importation in Supporting the Economy: A Literature Review Study

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Abstract: This study aims to formulate a comprehensive theory regarding the role of importation in the national economy. In the context of globalization and free trade, imports have become vital instruments supporting a country's economic activities. This article presents a literature review highlighting the contribution of import activities to economic growth, referring to academic sources, policy reports, and empirical data. The study emphasizes several key benefits of imports, such as fulfilling domestic market needs, improving production efficiency, and gaining access to new technologies. On the other hand, the review also identifies challenges associated with imports, such as increasing dependency on foreign products and potential threats to the sustainability of local industries. Using a descriptive-qualitative approach, this review seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of import dynamics and their implications for national economic development. The findings of this study are expected to serve as valuable input for formulating sustainable and competitive trade policies.

Keywords: Importation, Economy, International Trade, Literature Review, Economic Policy

INTRODUCTION

Amidst the era of globalization and economic openness, international trade serves as a fundamental pillar in supporting a country's economic growth and stability. One of the crucial components of international trade is importation, which refers to the process of bringing in goods from abroad to meet domestic demand. Imports are not only instrumental in supplying consumer goods and raw materials that are insufficiently available domestically, but they also play a key role in accelerating industrialization, enhancing the competitiveness of national production sectors, and offering consumers a wider range of product choices (Susanto et al., 2024).

In the context of developing countries like Indonesia, importation presents a set of complex challenges. On one hand, it supports national productivity by ensuring the availability of technology, raw materials, and strategic commodities. On the other hand, excessive reliance on imported goods can create significant risks to trade balance and potentially weaken local industries if not managed wisely. Therefore, a deep understanding of the positive contributions of importation, along with its accompanying challenges, is crucial (Yustisiabel et al., 2023), (Almadina & Badriyah, 2023).

This article aims to thoroughly examine the role and impact of goods importation on national economic development through a literature review approach. By analyzing a variety of relevant sources, the article seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of import activities in relation to strengthening the national economy, and to offer recommendations for crafting balanced, sustainable, and forward-looking foreign trade policies.

Furthermore, imports play a strategic role in supporting state revenue through various fiscal instruments applied to goods entering the country. Typically, imported goods are subject to import duties, Value Added Tax (VAT), Income Tax Article 22, and, in certain cases, Luxury Goods Sales Tax (LGST). Revenues from these levies significantly contribute to the national treasury, helping to finance development programs and government spending. In addition to serving as a source of revenue, the taxation system on imports also functions as an economic policy tool to protect domestic industries, offering either incentives or disincentives according to market conditions and national priorities. Thus, importation not only fulfills domestic market needs but also makes a direct contribution to the state budget through tax income and Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP), (Winarno, 2013).

Import activities within the country play a strategic role not only in supplying goods for consumers and industries but also in driving other supporting sectors such as domestic shipping and logistics. Every flow of imported goods into Indonesia involves a complex chain of processes and various stakeholders, including shipping companies, port operators, and logistics and land transportation service providers. Typically, imported goods arrive through major ports such as Tanjung Priok, Tanjung Perak, Belawan, and Makassar, before being distributed to various regions. This distribution process increases demand for services such as loading and unloading, warehousing, container transportation, and both large and small-scale courier services (Utami et al., 2023).

An increase in import volume directly affects the growth of domestic shipping activities, especially for distributing goods from major ports to feeder ports across the regions. This situation creates growth opportunities for national shipping companies involved in domestic maritime transport. On the other hand, local logistics providers benefit from higher demand for storage and transportation services from the ports to warehouses or directly to end consumers. These activities not only boost the revenue of logistics companies but also generate a multiplier effect by creating employment opportunities across the logistics sector for both skilled and unskilled workers (Susanto et al., 2020).

Moreover, import activities encourage greater investment in the development of port and logistics infrastructure. Both the government and private sector are motivated to expand port capacity, build logistics access roads, increase storage space, and implement information systems technology to streamline the movement of goods. In the long run, these efforts help improve national logistics competitiveness and enhance Indonesia’s ranking in the Logistics Performance Index (LPI), which serves as an important indicator for ease of doing business and investment climate (Silano et al., 2023), (Wira, 2024).

Therefore, it can be concluded that imports are not only a channel for bringing essential goods into the country for society and businesses but also serve as a key driver of economic activity in the national shipping and logistics sectors. The ripple effects of import activities are an integral part of the national distribution and trade system, supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

On another note, import activities play a vital role in accelerating a country’s economic growth. In an open economy, imports allow a country to obtain goods and services that are either unavailable or inefficient to produce domestically. The availability of imported raw materials, capital goods, and consumer products supports domestic businesses in improving efficiency, productivity, and product quality. This, in turn, contributes to increasing national output, job creation, and expanding production capacity across various sectors (Toomey, 2012), (Bernanda & Loisa, 2021).

One clear example of the contribution of imports to economic growth is in the manufacturing sector. Many industries in Indonesia such as automotive, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and textiles are highly dependent on imported raw materials and components. Without these imports, production processes in these sectors could be disrupted or come to a halt. Imported capital goods, such as machines and high-tech equipment, are also essential for industrial modernization and production efficiency. These improvements enable domestic industries to produce high-value-added products that can compete in global markets. Furthermore, imports stimulate economic growth by boosting domestic consumption. Imported products offer consumers a wider range of choices in terms of price, quality, and variety, thereby encouraging healthy competition in the domestic market. This competition pushes local producers to improve their product quality. At the same time, rising consumption positively impacts business income, job creation, and state revenue through taxes (Ikaningtyas et al., 2023), (Ngatikoh & Faqih, 2020)

The role of imports in supporting economic growth can also be observed from the perspective of international trade relations. Smooth import and export activities enable Indonesia to strengthen its position within the global supply chain network. In the era of globalization, countries are interconnected through the flow of goods, services, capital, and technology. Therefore, a well-managed and efficient import system is a crucial component in maintaining trade balance stability and enhancing economic partnerships with other nations. Nevertheless, to fully optimize the benefits of imports for economic growth, careful and balanced policy formulation is required. The government must ensure that imported goods primarily support the development of domestic industries, rather than being dominated by consumer products that could undermine the competitiveness of local production. With proper regulation, import activities can serve as a fundamental pillar in fostering inclusive and long-term national economic growth (Susanto et al., 2021).

Based on the background of the problem above, the formulation of the problem is determined as follows: 1) Does importation affect economy ? 2) Do international trade affect economy?.

METHOD

This study adopts a literature review approach as the primary method to explore the role of importation in supporting the national economy. This approach was chosen to gain a comprehensive and in-depth understanding through the collection and analysis of secondary data from previous research findings, official reports, and other relevant documents. The analysis is conducted qualitatively by examining, comparing, and synthesizing findings from various literature sources. The study focuses on several key aspects, namely: (1) the contribution of imports to national economic growth; (2) the role of imports in supporting state tax revenues; (3) the impact of import activities on the development of the domestic shipping and logistics sectors; and (4) the challenges and opportunities of import policy within the framework of sustainable economic development. Through this method, the research aims to provide a clear mapping of how import activities contribute to the national economy, as well as how appropriate policy formulation can strategically optimize this role.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Findings from the literature review indicate that import activities play a complex yet crucial role in supporting the national economy. Based on various analyzed sources, imports have been proven to generate positive impacts in several key areas of economic development, including increased industrial productivity, fulfillment of domestic market needs, job creation in the logistics sector, and contributions to state revenue through tax policies.

Firstly, imports serve as a backbone for the domestic manufacturing and production sectors. Numerous studies reveal that the availability of raw materials and capital goods obtained through imports is essential to ensure the continuity of production processes. Industries such as automotive, electronics, pharmaceuticals, and textiles in Indonesia remain heavily reliant on components and production equipment, most of which are sourced from abroad. The smooth flow of imported supplies helps enhance operational efficiency, maintain product quality standards, and boost export capacity. In this context, imports play a pivotal role in strengthening industrialization and driving growth in the real sector.

Secondly, from a fiscal perspective, import activities contribute significantly to state revenue. Data from various literature sources and the Ministry of Finance show that revenues from import duties, import VAT, Income Tax Article 22, and luxury goods sales tax (PPnBM) on specific items contribute substantially to the national budget (APBN) every year. In other words, imports are not only part of trade activities but also serve as a vital source of funding for infrastructure development, education, healthcare services, and social welfare programs. Thus, the continuity of import activities indirectly supports the financing of national development.

Thirdly, import activities also positively impact the growth of the domestic shipping and logistics sectors. Every influx of goods through ports stimulates economic activity in and around port areas. Business actors such as shipping companies, freight forwarding services, land transportation providers, and warehousing facilities benefit from the increasing volume of imports. This, in turn, strengthens the national logistics ecosystem and supports equitable development through the distribution of goods to various regions. Several journals and policy reports also note that import flows drive the development of port infrastructure and the modernization of logistics systems to become more efficient and integrated.

Nevertheless, several pieces of literature also highlight the challenges that may arise from uncontrolled import activities. Excessive reliance on imported goods especially in sectors that have the potential to be developed domestically can negatively affect the competitiveness of local industries. Without proper protective policies and the strengthening of national production capacity, a surge in imports may lead to trade balance deficits and put pressure on the exchange rate. Therefore, many experts recommend that the government implement selective import policies, focusing on productive goods and promoting long-term import substitution strategies.

Overall, findings from the literature review indicate that imports can serve as a key driver of economic growth if properly managed. Their role in supporting production processes, boosting logistics activities, and contributing to fiscal revenue makes imports an integral component of the modern economic system. However, to fully optimize these benefits, a balance must be maintained between economic openness and protection of strategic domestic sectors through adaptive, accountable, and long-term-oriented policies.

To maximize the role of imports in supporting national economic development, a well structured, sustainable strategy aligned with domestic development priorities is needed. The goal is not only to ensure the smooth flow of goods from abroad but also to guarantee that import activities yield the maximum positive impact on industrial sectors, national finances, and the strengthening of the domestic logistics system. In this context, a strategic approach must include policy development, enhanced supervision, industrial incentives, and the reinforcement of supporting infrastructure.

The first step that can be taken is to formulate selective import policies based on the needs of productive sectors. The government needs to identify and classify imported goods according to their urgency for sustaining domestic industries. Capital goods and raw materials essential for production should be supported through competitive tariff policies and efficient customs procedures. Conversely, the importation of consumer goods that can be produced locally should be restricted through protective tariffs, quotas, or even limited bans to safeguard domestic industries from unhealthy competition. This strategy underlines the importance of maintaining a balance between trade liberalization and the protection of strategic sectors within the national economy.

Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen the import compliance and monitoring system to prevent smuggling, undervaluation (artificial reduction of import value), and misclassification of goods. To support this effort, enhancing the capacity of information technology within customs, integrating databases across institutions, and developing the quality of human resources in oversight roles are essential. Additionally, data transparency and collaboration between government agencies, businesses, and importer associations can improve accountability and reduce the risk of import license misuse.

Thirdly, aligning import policies with the development of domestic industries is also a crucial strategy. The government should offer various incentives to industrial sectors that are capable of reducing import dependency, such as tax relief, easier access to financing, and support for research and development (R&D) activities. This strategy aims to enable gradual import substitution without disrupting production processes. At the same time, improving the quality of local products must be a priority so they can compete effectively in both domestic and global markets.

Fourthly, a long-term strategy that must not be overlooked is the enhancement of national logistics and port infrastructure. The efficiency of imported goods distribution largely depends on the readiness of ports, the effectiveness of distribution networks, and inter-regional transport connectivity. Therefore, investments in port modernization, logistics system digitalization, and the construction of distribution channels such as roads and railways should be continuously pursued. This not only facilitates smoother import processes but also accelerates the distribution of goods to various regions, thereby strengthening national economic integration and connectivity.

Fifth, a strategic economic diplomacy approach is also needed to build strong international trade partnerships. Indonesia must take advantage of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements to gain access to strategic goods at competitive prices and terms. Moreover, technical cooperation with partner countries can support technology transfer and enhance domestic production capacity.

If these strategies are implemented in a synergistic manner, import activities will not only serve as a means to meet national economic needs but can also be optimized as a catalyst for structural transformation, enhanced industrial competitiveness, and a driving force for inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Previous Research

Based on the problem formulation and research results above, previous research was determined as follows:

Table 1. Relevant Previous Research Results

No	Authors	Title	Result
1	(Analysis et al., 2019)	Understanding Pakistan's Trade Dynamics: Import-Export Trends and Trade	The results of the co-integration analysis indicated the presence of only one co-integration relationship between imports and exports, suggesting the existence of a long-run

No	Authors	Title	Result
		Balance Analysis	equilibrium relationship between the two variables. Further analysis revealed bidirectional causality between imports and exports in the long run. However, in the short run, the situation appeared to be unstable, indicating potential fluctuations or temporary disruptions in the import-export dynamics of Pakistan. One notable finding of this study is that Pakistan does not appear to be in violation of its international budget constraints. This suggests that the country's import and export activities are broadly in line with its economic capacity and constraints imposed by international trade dynamics.
2	(Pyroh et al., 2021)	Management of business processes and export-import activity of industrial enterprises in the digital economy	The study allowed to offer tools for business process management and export-import activities of industrial enterprises in the digital economy, namely the Algorithm for the formation of the market strategy of the enterprise to begin the implementation of the export-import activity, the indicator of the integrated economic effect from the export-import activity and the Scenario of management of export-import activity of industrial enterprises in interrelation with the management of business processes, which are used as a basis for strategic and operational planning, and later will be used to control plans.
3	(Lang et al., 2019)	The effects of import competition on health in the local economy	The effects are greatest for mental health. Moving a region from the 25th to 75th percentiles of import exposure corresponds to a 7.8% increase in the morbidity of poor mental health, adding about 3 days of poor mental health per year for the average adult. Concurrently, the ability to afford health care decreases. Our results complement documented consequences of import competition on labor markets and temporary business cycle shocks on health outcomes.
4	(Susanto et al., 2024)	International Trade: Economic Growth Supports Export and Import Activities	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
5	(Velnampy, 2013)	Export , Import and Economic Growth : Evidence from Sri Lanka	The results revealed that, the export and import have the significant positive relationship with each other, and also, both export and import have the significant impact on the economic growth. Further, the export and import have been associated by 98 percent, which denotes that, there is a strong positive association between export and import.

Discussion

The importation of goods plays a crucial role in the dynamics of the modern economy, especially for developing countries like Indonesia. In the era of globalization and open trade, import activities have become an integral part of national economic development. Based on literature review findings, imports have broad and multifaceted impacts both directly and indirectly on key areas such as economic growth, state revenue, industrial development, and the strengthening of domestic logistics and shipping systems.

One of the significant roles of imports is to supply capital goods and raw materials that cannot yet be adequately produced domestically. Various industrial sectors such as automotive, electronics, textiles, food and beverages, and pharmaceuticals still heavily rely on imported components and raw inputs. In this context, imports are a major driver of industrial productivity, as production activities would be severely hampered or even halted without these supplies. In the long term, smooth import flows can enhance national industrial capacity and boost exports of value-added products. Thus, importation should not merely be viewed as the consumption of foreign goods but as a strategic part of the national industrial supply chain.

From a fiscal perspective, imports also play a key role in strengthening national revenues. Income from import activities is collected through various tax and customs instruments such as import duties, Value-Added Tax (VAT) on imports, Income Tax (Article 22), and Luxury Goods Sales Tax (LGST). The greater the value and volume of productive imports, the higher the potential contribution to the state budget. Therefore, imports not only impact the microeconomic level but also contribute to the stability and capacity of national fiscal policy.

In addition, import activities also stimulate the growth of the domestic shipping and logistics sectors. Every inflow of goods from abroad triggers domestic transportation and distribution activities, leading to increased demand for logistics services such as port handling, land transportation, warehousing, and freight forwarding. The rise in import volumes further drives port infrastructure development, modernization of logistics systems, and job creation across various related sectors. In this way, imports help strengthen the national logistics ecosystem and improve interregional connectivity an essential factor in promoting more equitable development throughout Indonesia.

Although imports bring various benefits, they also present several challenges. One major concern is the potential dependence on imported goods, particularly consumer products that could actually be produced locally. Such reliance can hinder the growth of domestic industries and reduce economic self-sufficiency. Furthermore, in certain situations, high import volumes may lead to a trade deficit, ultimately putting pressure on the exchange rate and overall economic stability.

Therefore, import policies need to be carefully and strategically managed. The government should encourage productive imports while gradually reducing reliance on imported consumer goods by strengthening national industries. This can be achieved through tariff regulation, incentives for import-substitution industries, and enhancing research and innovation capacity. These measures are essential to strike a balance between economic openness and the protection of domestic interests.

Active involvement of various stakeholders from central and regional governments, business actors, and industry associations to academics is also key to successful import policy. With strong collaboration and data-driven, well-studied policies, imports can be optimized to support fair and sustainable economic development. If managed properly, imports are not just a means to fulfill needs but also drivers of industrial transformation, economic growth, and enhanced national competitiveness.

On the policy front, managing imports requires a strategic and adaptive approach, aligned with both global and domestic economic dynamics. The Indonesian government has implemented various policies to ensure imports contribute positively to national development. However, globalization, shifts in global trade structures, and domestic market changes demand ongoing policy evaluation and adjustments.

One of the main instruments in import policy is the regulation of tariffs and non-tariff measures. Import duties help control the inflow of foreign goods and protect domestic industries from unfair competition. High tariffs are applied to luxury goods and products that can be produced locally, while lower or exempted tariffs are offered for capital goods and raw materials that support strategic industries. Non-tariff measures such as quality standards, import licenses, and quotas are also applied to ensure the safety and quality of imported products.

The government has also streamlined import procedures for priority sectors, through initiatives such as master lists for certain industries, VAT exemptions for machinery imports for SMEs, and administrative simplification via the Indonesia National Single Window digital system. These steps aim to improve efficiency, reduce logistics costs, and attract investment in the manufacturing sector.

To ensure these policies are effective, strong coordination between institutions and improved oversight systems are essential. A common obstacle is regulatory overlap and weak inter-agency coordination, which creates uncertainty for businesses. Therefore, regulatory harmonization and integrated information systems are urgently needed.

Import policy must also align with the import substitution agenda and the strengthening of national industries. The government's efforts to accelerate industrial downstream and produce domestic alternatives to imports require fiscal support, R&D subsidies, and easier access to financing. This approach not only reduces foreign dependency but also strengthens the national economic structure in the long run.

Moreover, import management must consider trade balance and macroeconomic stability. In specific situations such as significant trade deficits or currency depreciation, the government may restrict non-essential consumer imports and encourage the use of local products, particularly in public spending. However, these measures should be temporary and carefully implemented to avoid disrupting production or triggering inflation.

The role of economic diplomacy and international trade cooperation is also vital. Amid free trade agreements like AFTA and RCEP, Indonesia must negotiate its national interests wisely. These agreements can provide access to strategic goods at lower costs and open up export markets, but they also require the readiness of domestic industries to compete on a global scale. In conclusion, import policy should be an integral part of a comprehensive national development strategy. Well-crafted policies can transform imports into engines of economic growth, bolster domestic industry, and enhance Indonesia's competitiveness on the global stage. Collaboration among government, businesses, and society at large is essential to creating a healthy, fair, and sustainable trade ecosystem.

Conceptual Framework

The framework of thinking has been determined based on the research results, past research, and the aforementioned debate.

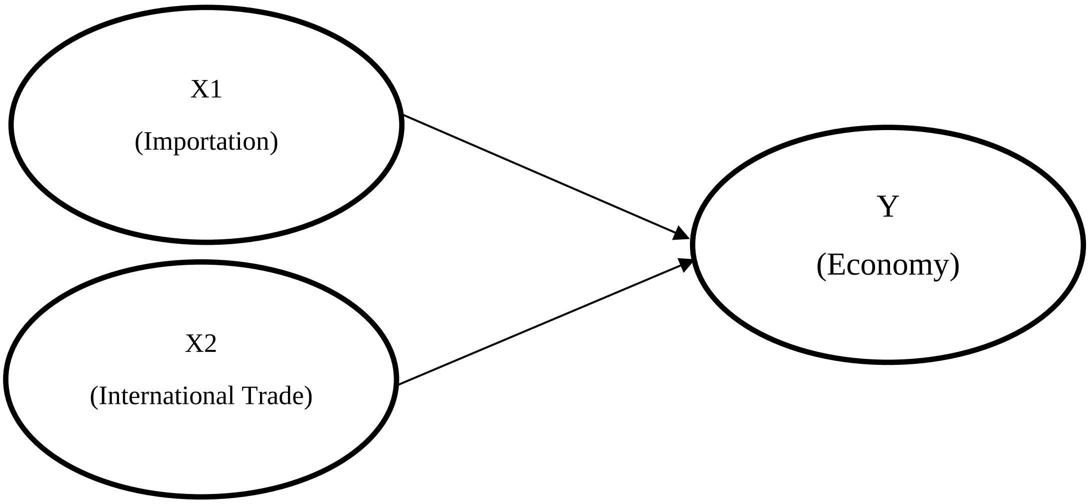

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

CONCLUSION

Based on the literature review conducted, it can be concluded that import activities play a strategic role in supporting national development and economic growth. Imports not only serve as a means to fulfill the demand for goods and services that cannot yet be optimally produced domestically but also enhance industrial productivity through the supply of raw materials and capital goods. Furthermore, imports contribute directly to state revenue through various forms of taxes and import duties, while also stimulating the growth of the domestic shipping and logistics sectors through increased goods flow and distribution activities. However, the benefits of imports can only be fully realized if supported by selective, adaptive, and balanced policies. The government must ensure that imports are directed toward supporting productive sectors and do not create excessive dependence on foreign products. With proper management, imports can become a vital instrument for strengthening the national economic structure, boosting industrial competitiveness, and fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

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