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The Model of Warehouse, Transportation, and Industry on International Trade: Study Literature Review

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Abstract: The effect of Warehouse, Transportation and Industry on International Trade is a scientific article in the literature study within the scope of the field of science. The purpose of this article is to build a hypothesis of the influence between variables that will be used in further research. Research objects in online libraries, Google Scholar, Mendeley and other academic online media. The research method with the research library comes from e-books and open access e-journals. The results of this article: 1) Warehouse has an effect on International Trade; 2) Transportation has an effect on International Trade; and 3) Industry has an effect on International Trade.

Keyword: International Trade, Warehouse, Transportation, Industry

INTRODUCTION

International trade is one of the main drivers in driving global economic growth. In practice, a country's success in competing in the global market is greatly influenced by the efficiency and effectiveness of the supply chain. The three main components in the supply chain, namely warehousing, transportation, and industry, play an important role in ensuring the smooth distribution of goods between countries (Gani, 2017).

Optimal warehouse management allows the storage process to take place efficiently, minimize damage, and accelerate distribution. On the other hand, a reliable transportation system plays an important role in cross-border delivery in a timely and cost-efficient manner. Meanwhile, the strength of a country's industry determines the production capacity and quality of goods traded. These three aspects are mutually integrated and are the main foundation in supporting the sustainability of international trade (Widyadana & Evanthi, 2023).

However, not a few countries, especially developing countries, still experience obstacles in managing these three factors. Problems such as low logistics efficiency, lack of transportation infrastructure, and minimal innovation in the industrial sector are often obstacles to increasing global competitiveness (Hayashi & Roy, 2013).

Based on this, a study needs to be conducted to determine how much influence warehouses, transportation, and industry have on international trade performance. This article

aims to review in depth the strategic roles of these three elements and identify the causal relationships between them in driving the growth and sustainability of cross-border trade. With the results of this analysis, it is hoped that more effective strategies and policies can be formulated to strengthen the logistics and industrial sectors as the main pillars of international trade.

In its implementation, many countries still face challenges in maximizing the role of warehouses, transportation, and industry in supporting international trade. One example that is often encountered is high logistics costs, which are caused by inadequate transportation infrastructure and a warehousing system that has not been integrated efficiently. This condition hinders the smooth distribution of goods between countries and has the potential to reduce the competitiveness of export products (Vijayasri, 2013).

In addition, the industrial sector in a number of developing countries still shows limitations in terms of innovation and the ability to meet international standards. This has an impact on the quality of products that are less competitive and highly dependent on imported raw materials.

International trade plays a strategic role in driving a country's economic growth, one of which is through increasing exports. With the opening of access to the global market, domestic products have a greater opportunity to be marketed to various countries, so that export volumes can increase significantly. This increase in exports not only expands the market share for domestic business actors, but also directly contributes to state revenues through foreign exchange earnings. In the long term, export activities that continue to grow can strengthen the trade balance and increase national economic stability. In addition, international trade encourages increased product quality due to the demands of a competitive global market, as well as spurring innovation and efficiency in domestic production. Therefore, the existence of an open and integrated international trade system is very important in strengthening national competitiveness and supporting sustainable growth of state revenue (Murdiono et al., 2024; Susanto et al., 2024).

Warehousing, transportation, and industry are key elements that are interconnected in supporting the smooth flow of international trade. Warehouses play a crucial role in the distribution process by providing temporary storage before goods are shipped to international markets. With efficient warehouse management systems, such as the use of technology to track goods in real time, countries can reduce costs and shipping times. Warehouses located in strategic locations, such as near ports or airports, can expedite the distribution of goods across countries, ultimately enhancing the efficiency of international trade (Burganova et al., 2021; Pribadi et al., 2017).

Transportation is another critical factor influencing the smooth flow of international trade. Good transportation infrastructure, such as ports, airports, and interconnected road networks, enables the faster and more cost-effective movement of goods across borders. Successful transportation systems, such as containerization, have significantly reduced the costs and time involved in shipping goods, making international trade more efficient. However, certain countries, especially developing ones, still face challenges with limited infrastructure, which can increase costs and hinder trade flows.

Industry also plays a vital role in international trade because a country's ability to produce goods that meet global standards depends heavily on the competitiveness of its industries. Countries with advanced and technology-driven industrial sectors can produce high-value goods that are in demand in international markets. The strength of the industry determines the efficiency and competitiveness of the products produced. Therefore, policies that support innovation, as well as research and development (R&D), are essential to improving a country's competitiveness in the global market (Gomes et al., 2023).

Overall, these three factors warehousing, transportation, and industry interact to create an efficient and competitive supply chain in international trade. Effective collaboration between them can reduce logistics costs, speed up goods delivery, and improve product competitiveness. Therefore, it is crucial for countries, especially developing ones, to invest resources in improving their warehousing systems, transportation infrastructure, and industrial sectors to enhance their competitiveness in the global market (Rambe & Aslami, 2022).

This phenomenon indicates that the contribution of warehouse, transportation, and industry to international trade is not optimal. Therefore, a deeper analysis is needed to understand the influence of each factor on improving the performance of trade between countries.

Based on empirical experience, many students and authors have difficulty finding supporting articles for their scientific work as previous research or as relevant research. Relevant articles are needed to strengthen the theory being studied, to see the relationship or influence between variables and to build hypotheses. This article discusses the influence of Warehouse, Transportation, and Industry on International Trade, a literature review study in the field of International Trade.

Based on the background, the purpose of writing this article is to build a hypothesis for further research, namely to formulate: 1) The Influence of Warehouse on International Trade; 2) The Influence of Transportation on International Trade; and 3) The Influence of Industry on International Trade.

METHOD

The method of writing a Literature Review article is by using the Library Research method and Systematic Literature Review (SLR), analyzed qualitatively, sourced from the online applications Google Scholar, Mendeley, and other online academic applications.

Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is defined as the process of identifying, assessing and interpreting all available research evidence to provide answers to specific research questions (Susanto, Yosepha, et al., 2025).

In qualitative analysis, literature reviews must be used consistently with methodological assumptions. One reason for conducting qualitative analysis is that the research is exploratory (Susanto, Soehaditama, et al., 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the background, objectives and methods, the results of this article are as follows:

International Trade

International trade refers to the exchange of goods, services, and capital between countries, enabling nations to obtain products they cannot efficiently produce or that are cheaper to produce in other countries. This concept is based on the theory of comparative advantage, proposed by David Ricardo, which suggests that countries should focus on producing goods they can make at lower costs and import those they produce more expensively. In this context, international trade not only provides access to a variety of goods and services but also promotes specialization, efficiency, and product quality improvement. Factors influencing international trade include government policies, import-export tariffs, trade agreements between countries, and global market conditions. Moreover, globalization, which facilitates the movement of goods and services across borders, further strengthens the role of international trade in the global economy. With the increasing interconnectedness between countries, international trade plays a crucial role in accelerating a nation's economic

growth and influencing political dynamics and international relations. In line with previous research: (Cheong & Suthiwartnarueput, 2015; Matondang et al., 2024; Vijayasri, 2013)

Warehouse

A warehouse is a facility used to store goods for a certain period before they are distributed or sold. In the context of trade and logistics, a warehouse acts as a temporary storage place that facilitates the efficient management of inventory. In addition to storage, warehouses also play an important role in the distribution process, where goods can be processed, repackaged, or categorized according to market needs. The concept of a warehouse involves several key elements, such as optimal space layout, accurate inventory management, and the use of advanced technologies like warehouse management systems (WMS) to monitor and control the flow of goods in real-time. Warehouses must also meet safety and security standards to prevent damage or loss of goods. Furthermore, a strategically located warehouse, particularly one near distribution centers or ports, greatly supports the efficiency of the supply chain and accelerates the delivery of goods to consumers. Thus, warehouses serve not only as storage spaces but also play a crucial role in improving logistical efficiency and facilitating international trade. In line with previous research: (Adris.A.Putra & Djalante, 2011; Archetti & Peirano, 2020; Silalahi, 2015)

Transportation

Transportation is the process of moving goods, people, or information from one location to another, playing a vital role in the economy, trade, and daily activities. In international trade, transportation refers to the systems used to move goods between countries through various modes such as land, sea, and air. The concept of transportation includes several important factors, such as the selection of the appropriate mode, cost efficiency, delivery speed, and the security of goods. Transportation infrastructure including roads, ports, airports, and railways plays a major role in ensuring the smooth distribution of goods. Additionally, the use of technology in transportation, such as tracking systems and logistics management, enhances transparency and accuracy in the delivery of goods. An efficient transportation system allows the movement of goods between countries at lower costs and faster delivery times, ultimately improving the competitiveness of products in international markets. Therefore, transportation is not just about the physical movement of goods but is also a key element in strengthening and supporting stable and sustainable international trade relations. In line with previous research: (Achir et al., 2022; Adisasmita et al., 2017; Trapote-Barreira et al., 2016)

Industry

A competitive industry refers to an economic sector where companies compete to gain market share, focusing on efficiency, innovation, and product differentiation. In such an industry, companies are required to continuously improve product quality, reduce production costs, and enhance customer service to survive and grow in a highly competitive market. The competition drives companies to constantly innovate, whether in technology, product design, or business strategies. Success in a competitive industry also depends on a company's ability to manage resources, such as skilled labor and raw materials, and leverage technology to increase productivity. The high level of competition in this industry often pushes companies to seek new solutions in their operations, including the adoption of advanced technology and improvements in supply chain efficiency. Therefore, a competitive industry contributes to sustainable economic growth and creates new opportunities in international markets, as only the most efficient and innovative companies can survive and achieve long-term success. In line with previous research: (Ko, 2016; Putrik et al., 2022; Szymczyk & Kadłubek, 2019)

Review Relevant Articles

Review relevant articles as a basis for determining research hypotheses by explaining the results of previous research, and explaining similarities and differences with the research plan, from relevant previous research such as table 1 below.

Table 1. Relevant Research Results

No	Authors	Title	Result
1	(Vijayasari, 2024)	The Importance Of International Trade In The World	Global trade plays a key role in driving economic development, enhancing productivity, opening new markets, generating employment, and strengthening international collaboration.
2	(Gani, 2017)	The Logistics Performance Effect in International Trade	The findings show that the overall logistics performance is positively and statistically significantly correlated with exports and imports.
3	(Murdiono et al., 2024)	International Trade Concept : Analysis of Letters of Credit , Custom Bonds and Export-Import Regulations	Letters of credit provide transaction security, custom bonds ensure adherence to trade laws, and export-import regulations structure international trade activities.
4	(Susanto et al., 2024)	International Trade : Economic Growth Supports Export and Import Activities	Economic growth drives international trade by strengthening export and import activities.

Discussion

Based on the theoretical study, the discussion of this literature review article is to conduct a review of relevant articles, analyze the influence between variables and create a conceptual thinking research plan:

Based on the research results, the discussion of this article is to conduct a review of relevant articles, analyze the influence between variables and create a conceptual thinking research plan:

The Influence of Warehouses on International Trade.

The warehousing system plays a vital role in supporting the effectiveness and efficiency of international trade. In the global supply chain context, warehouses function as storage centers for goods before and after the distribution process between countries. Optimal warehouse management helps maintain product availability, reduce the potential for damage, and ensure timely distribution. Efficiency in the warehousing system also contributes to reducing logistics costs, which directly impacts product competitiveness in foreign markets. Furthermore, warehouses that are integrated with modern technology and management systems can improve coordination and transparency in shipping goods, thereby reducing the possibility of delays and distribution errors. In international trade, warehousing also functions as an export consolidation point and a place for product quality inspection before being sent to the destination country. Thus, the quality of infrastructure and warehouse management is one of the important elements that influence the smoothness and success of cross-country trade activities.

The effectiveness of the warehousing system in supporting international trade activities is greatly influenced by many interrelated key factors. One of the most important aspects is determining the right location for the warehouse, especially one that is close to major infrastructure such as ports and airports, to facilitate distribution access and reduce logistics costs. In addition, warehouse capacity and design also determine operational efficiency, where optimal space arrangement can speed up the loading and unloading process and goods management. Integration of technology, such as warehouse management systems (WMS), barcodes, or RFID, allows for more accurate and real-time inventory tracking and control, which is crucial in the context of global trade. Another factor is human resource

competence, where trained workers will increase work efficiency and minimize operational errors. In terms of physical aspects, the condition of warehouse facilities and their security systems, including transport equipment, ventilation, temperature control systems, and surveillance cameras, also ensure the safety and quality of goods. Warehouses must also operate under international standards and regulations, especially those related to export-import and quality control. No less important, controlled operational costs are a major consideration so that product prices remain competitive. Finally, the flexibility and ability of warehouses to develop according to market needs make them vital assets in dealing with changes in volume and type of goods in international trade. All of these aspects play a role in creating a warehousing system that is resilient and responsive to the dynamics of international trade.

Transportation's Impact on International Trade.

Transportation is a crucial component in supporting trade activities between countries. As a key element in the global supply chain system, effective and organized transportation allows goods to be shipped across countries quickly, safely, and cost-efficiently. The choice of transportation modes, whether by land, sea, or air, along with supporting infrastructure such as ports, highways, airports, and railways, has a direct impact on the smooth distribution of international goods. Unpreparedness or limitations in the transportation system can create shipping obstacles, increase logistics costs, and reduce product competitiveness in the global market. On the other hand, the use of technology in transportation such as digital tracking systems and modern logistics management helps create a transparent flow of information and accelerates the decision-making process. In a competitive global trade environment, the quality of the transportation system plays an important role in building trust with trading partners and maintaining the continuity of long-term trade relations. Therefore, investment in infrastructure and improving transportation services is an important strategy to increase export capacity, reach wider international markets, and strengthen a country's position in the global economy.

The efficiency of the transportation system in supporting international trade is greatly influenced by various interrelated factors. One of the most important factors is transportation infrastructure, such as the condition of roads, ports, airports, and railways, which are the main routes for distributing goods across countries. Good infrastructure will facilitate the movement of goods and reduce logistics costs. In addition, the type and capacity of transportation modes also affect the effectiveness of shipping, where choosing the right mode, whether land, sea, or air, will determine the speed and cost efficiency of international shipping. Transportation technology and information systems, such as GPS tracking, logistics management systems, and digitalization of shipping documents, also strengthen the accuracy, security, and transparency of the distribution process. Government regulations and policies, including customs tariffs, cross-border permits, and safety and environmental standards, also play an important role because they can accelerate or hinder the flow of goods. In addition, the geographical conditions of a country such as an archipelago, mountainous areas, or strategic locations near international trade routes will affect the ease of transportation access and distribution costs. The availability and competence of human resources in the transportation sector, such as drivers, port operators, and logistics personnel, also affect the smoothness of operations. Finally, economic stability and security both nationally and regionally will determine the smoothness and safety of cross-country distribution. Therefore, the fulfillment of all these factors is an important key in creating a robust transportation system that can support the smoothness of international trade optimally.

Industry's Influence on International Trade.

Industry plays a vital role in spurring the development of international trade by producing goods and services that can be exported to the global market. A country's

production capacity, both in terms of quantity and quality, greatly influences its competitiveness in the international market. Countries with strong industrial sectors have a greater opportunity to expand their export market reach and attract more foreign investment. In addition, the industry's ability to innovate and apply the latest technology allows it to adapt to international standards and global consumer needs. The development of the industrial sector also creates an interconnected supply chain network, from the supply of raw materials to the distribution of goods throughout the world. Efficiency in operations and product quality are key factors in building trust with international trading partners. In addition, by strengthening the industrial sector, a country can reduce its dependence on raw material exports and start exporting finished products with higher added value. Thus, a growing industry contributes significantly to increasing exports, creating jobs, and the country's economic growth through its participation in international trade.

Industry plays a very important role in driving the growth of international trade, and its performance is influenced by various strategic factors. One of the main factors is production capacity, where industries that can produce on a large scale with consistent quality will be more competitive in the global market. In addition, technology and innovation are also the main drivers of increasing the efficiency of the production process and the creation of high-value-added products that meet international standards. Another factor is the quality of human resources, especially skilled and professional workers who can support industrial operations optimally. The availability of raw materials is also a crucial aspect because access to stable and quality production inputs will determine the smooth running of the manufacturing process. In addition, government regulations and industrial policies, such as tax incentives, protection of domestic industries, and ease of exports, greatly influence the business climate and competitiveness of national industries in the international market. No less important, access to financing and investment provides the capital support needed for expansion, technological modernization, and increasing production capacity. Finally, logistics connectivity and global partnerships are also major supporting factors, because industries that are connected to international trade and distribution networks tend to be more adaptive to changes in the global market. By considering all of these factors, the industry can grow sustainably and make a significant contribution to a country's exports and trade competitiveness in the international arena.

Conceptual Framework of Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, relevant research and discussion, the conceptual framework of this article is obtained as shown in Figure 1.

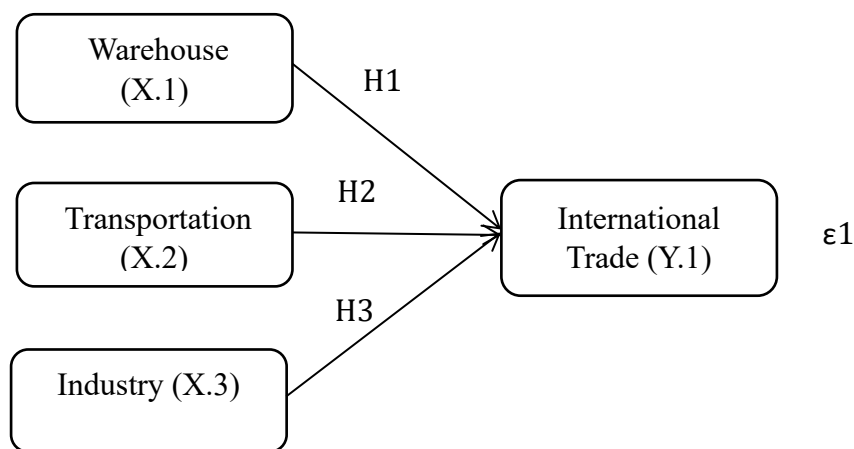


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Based on the conceptual framework above, then: Warehouse, Transportation, and Industry affect International Trade. In addition to the three exogenous variables that affect International Trade, there are still many other variables, including:

- 1) x4: (Vijayasri, 2013), (Nuri Aslami, 2022)
- 2) x5: (Dewi, 2019), (Zatira et al., 2021)

CONCLUSION

Based on the objectives, results and discussions, the conclusion of this article is to formulate a hypothesis for further research, namely:

- 1) Warehouse influences International Trade.
- 2) Transportation influences International Trade.
- 3) Industry influences International Trade.

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