

Analyses on Economic and Trade Factors of Indonesia's Export Value

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ABSTRACT

Examines the crucial significance of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and trade facilitation measures in improving Indonesia's export performance. This study aims to evaluate the impact of customs efficiency, infrastructure development, and strategic investment on export value in Indonesia from 2002 to 2021. The study utilizes panel regression analysis to examine the degree to which advancements in these areas have facilitated the Indonesia's export sector. Research indicates that augmenting customs efficiency, upgrading infrastructure quality, and boosting investment in trade-related sectors are essential for reducing trade costs and expanding supply chain integration. Indonesia's export competitiveness by diminishing the time and expenses related to overseas trade. The fundamental importance of Indonesia's involvement in the RCEP, which offers distinctive potential for the nation to enhance its trade facilitation initiatives, invigorate economic growth, and achieve improved integration into regional and global value chains. Being the one of largest free trade agreement globally, enables Indonesia to gain from improved market access, superior trading conditions, and a more advantageous regulatory framework. Comprehensive trade facilitation policies aimed at enhancing customs procedures, infrastructure, and investment in critical industries to promote export development. By focusing on these aspects, Indonesia can improve its trade competitiveness and attain continuous economic growth.

Introduction

In the context of today's global economy, international trade forces have become more intricate and it is crucial to gain insight into what determine export performance especially to developing economies. On the other hand, trade promotion through trade facilitation N on the transparency of local government are increasingly becoming critical in enhancing competitiveness of a country (Arezki et al., 2020). This becomes particularly relevant for Indonesia, a significant player in Southeast Asia, as it attempts to leverage the opportunities available under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) an ambitious trade pact spanning a wide variety of economies within Asia Pacific (Driver, 2000). The RCEP, in which Indonesia is 1 of the 15 member countries, would be the biggest free trade agreement in the world when signed and represent about 30% of global GDP and trade (Word Bank, 2021). Indonesia has both the benefits and challenges of being part

of such a regional bloc. Although the agreement allows access to a bigger market and better integration into the supply chains in neighboring regions, infrastructural [improvements] are necessary to Indonesian facilities as will keep Indonesian exports competitive As opposed to others which exist. The paper contributes to examining the impact of trade facilitation on Indonesia's exports performance induced by RCEP. This study also aims to provide a more comprehensive view of the effect of these factors on export competitiveness in Indonesia by focusing on aspects of trade facilitation, including the quality of infrastructure, customs efficiency and investment in sectors associated with trade (Oecd 2012). The study empirically tests the strategic importance of these efforts to Indonesia's economic growth through panel regression on 2002-2021 data that indicate trade facilitation has an effect on export value in (Wacziarg, 2018).

This research is part of the broader discourse about trade facilitation as an issue that has been acknowledged to be relevant in reducing transactional costs of trade, and contributing towards making supply chains more efficient, thereby stimulating economic development (Sourdin & Pomfret 2012). Indonesia is looking to capital from RCEP (Smith et.al, 2016) and implications of the study for the policy especially crucial since its underline supportive evidence that can aid in development of a policy or policies which will increase trade facilitation for sustainable export growth and economic strengthening against global trading challenges. (Bank & Institute, 2021).

Literature Review

The focus on trade facilitation emerged in the context of cross-border commerce, has been capturing more and more attention from both scholars and policy-makers, given the progress of globalization and interconnectedness across economies. Trade facilitation basically involves a set of measures and practices in order to make customs and trade processes transparent, coherent with international best practices and applicable throughout border crossings. The end goal is to minimize transaction costs and increase efficiency (Ratnayake, Publish, Ratna, Ferracane & Deval, 2014). This section provides a systematic analysis of the existing literature on trade facilitation. It discusses theoretical foundations, empirical evidence and policy as well as policy impact for Indonesia from the RCEP perspectives.

1. Theoretical underpinnings of trade facilitation

Conceptual underpinnings The logic of trade facilitation can be derived from classical and neoclassical theories of trade that emphasized the elimination of impediments to trade, which will lead to increase in economic welfare (Hsieh, 2021). Based on the ricardian trade model (David Ricardo theory of comparative advantage), countries have a comparative advantage in traded goods if they supply goods that they have relative efficiencies to supplied making exchange more efficient at the global level (Nowak, 2018). Neoclassical extensions, such as the Heckscher-Ohlin model, provide more specific predictions on how factor endowments drive comparative advantage. These models are largely built around the assumption of frictionless trade and ignore the nuances added by measures to facilitate trade.

New Trade Theory ([Samuelson & Barnett, 2009](#)) is a recent trade-growth theory that fills up this gap through including economies of scale, product differentiation and firm level heterogeneity in the analysis. They also acknowledge that facilitating trade in such a manner can result in reduced costs, increased access to markets and higher volumes of trade and greater integration. Transaction Cost Theory ([D'Odorico et al., 2018](#)) also emphasize the importance of keeping transaction costs, such as customs cost (including documentation) and logistics down in an effort to boost trade productivity. These are underpinned by themenable concepts of the possible role which trade facilitation would have on export performance, particularly in emerging economies such as Indonesia ([Martincus et al., 2014](#)).

2. Empirical research on the impact of trade facilitation measures.

The studies have confirmed that trade facilitation has a positive effect on trade flow, economic growth and export capability. ([Gubbi et al., 2009](#)) were some of the pioneers in measuring trade facilitation's impact on trade. They discovered that enhancing the efficiency of ports, customs and regulations and the use of e-business between APEC countries would lead to substantial gains in trade. Subsequent research has developed this result, examining how various types of trade facilitation measures affect various dimensions of trade. [Baumol, Litan and Schramm \(2007\)](#) also argue hat even with one less day of an exit time "the potential for a trade expansion is on the order of 1%. In their work [Transforming ASEAN: Strategies for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development \(2024\)](#), the authors reported that based on estimates, every reduction of one day in shipping time is equivalent to a reduction of tariff rates ranging from 0.6% to 2.1% across products. This evidence emphasizes the critical importance of trade facilitation initiatives to improve export competitiveness.

The literature has demonstrated that trade facilitation could have a particularly significant impact for the developing world. [Dziallas and Blind \(2019\)](#) have also shown that reducing trade facilitation, which we treat as lower reduction of the trade costs, can greatly speed up poor countries trading. Increasing trade facilitation in Africa, especially for infrastructure barriers and institutional quality can make a large difference on trade performance ([Wentrup et al., 2016](#)). These studies "put on a pedestal" the role that could play trade facilitation, as one of leverages for the development of poor countries. Trade facilitation through the RCEP Improving the RCEP to facilitate trade even more ([Rolland, 2021](#)). The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) is a notable initiative taken in the field of integration and covering some 30 percent of world GDP and trade attached to Asia Pacific economies. Under the RCEP, Indonesia is being handed a golden egg that can also cage us within it if we fail to change our trading system at home and maintain control of our negotiations positions overseas In particular, one of the opportunities/challenges will be on how to prepare for this immense ecosystem of trade where one has the comparative advantage may not always lead toward competitive edge in all shadow games ([Goldfarb, 2019](#)).

Several studies have examined the impact of RCEP on trade among member countries. In fact, as noted by [Jurje and Lavenex \(2019\)](#), the adoption of non-tariff measures and customs simplification can generate a considerable increase in trade among RCEP

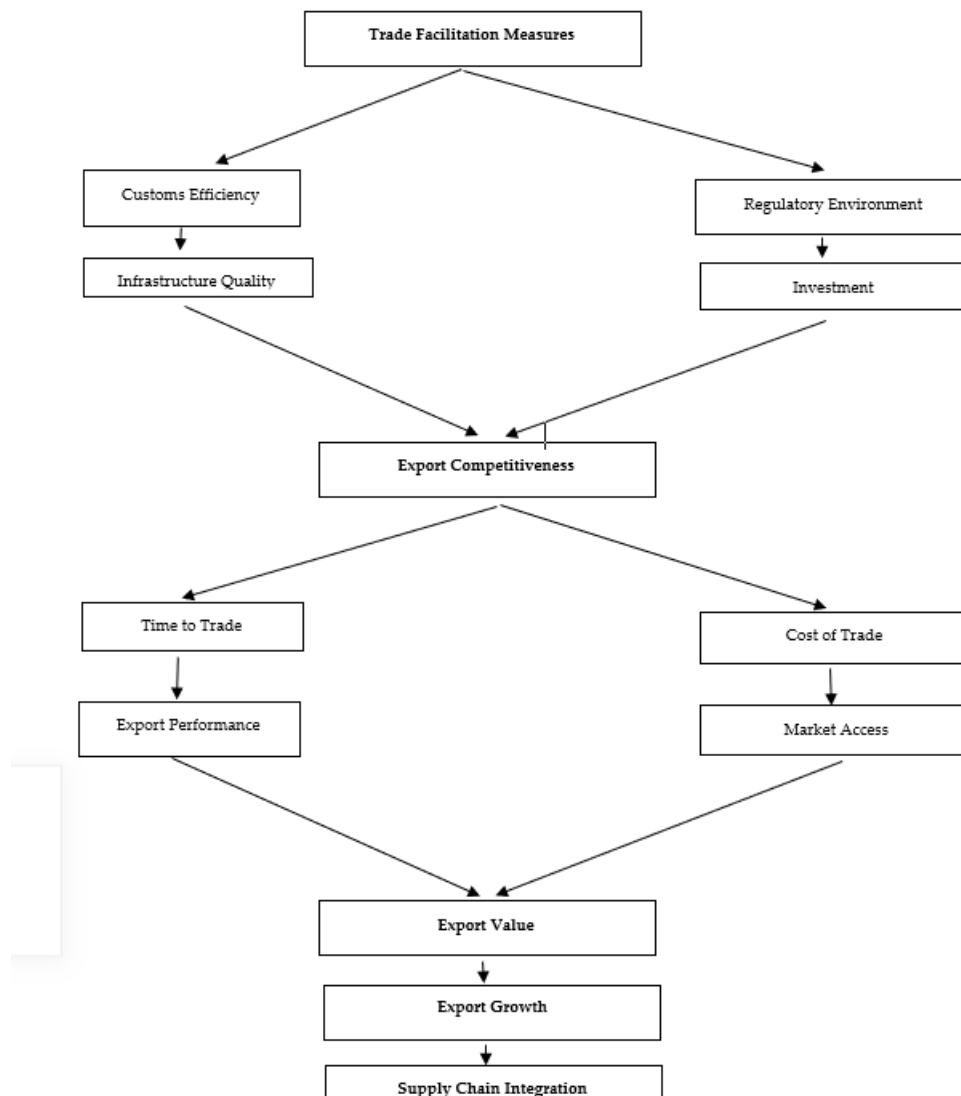
countries. Those who put resources into improving trade facilitation, such as Indonesia, should in theory benefit most from the deal according to their research. That is precisely because the deal will produce improved access to market and increased regional chains of supply. Shaffer (2021) highlights the need to develop infrastructure in order to benefit from RCEP. In an article, the paper suggested China and Singapore both worked hard on improving its trading infrastructure while Indonesia continues to be bedeviled by problems of logistics, port performance and the transparency of its regulations. In order to fully capture the potential benefits of the RCEP, Indonesia will have to address these concerns through investments in infrastructure targeted towards modernizing customs.

3. Enhancing the efficiency of trade processes in Indonesia

Indonesia's efforts to enhance trade facilitation have been underpinned by its economic policies and being the major player in South East Asia. Various potential and constraints have been identified in the study on trade facilitation in Indonesia. [Michael Plummer \(2016\)](#) Plummer local context, not all countries have customs effectively benefiting from it Bureau of Customs assumed that with the NSW in place country benefited greatly. It is a system to facilitate the import and export documents. Nevertheless, the report also highlights persistent issue around quality of infrastructure, including from ports and logistics that were hampering trade. Carries out a benchmarking study on Indonesia trade facilitation compared with that of other RCEP member countries. The report also highlights Indonesia's strong progress in regulatory reform and growth of e-commerce. But it still trails behind digital customs processing and a logistics system in nations such as Singapore and South Korea. Indonesia must also invest in those areas if it is to successfully compete in RCEP, as suggested by this gap. Experiencing economic growth, the Government of Indonesia has prioritized trade facilitation as part of the national development objectives that aims to reduce trade costs and improve supply chain performance. a) [Abdou, Butiong & Kumar \(2019\)](#) proposes a range of policy interventions designed to transform customs arrangements, enhance ports and incentivise trade through public private partnership. These measures are in line with Indonesia's broader economic strategy of growing non-commodity exports and reducing reliance on natural resources.

Despite the high research involving with trade facilitation, several areas are not well covered most especially in emerging country like Indonesia. At present, there are many opinions on the effects of trade facilitation in trading flows and economic growth. However, there is a need for more in-depth research that studies the differential effects of individual trade facilitation measures by sector. Policymakers need to employ strategies that enable them to target the sectors which enjoy the most benefits from trade facilitation improvements. Very little research on trade facilitation actually handles these other dimensions of economic policy (education, technical invention etc.). Future studies can explore the interaction effects of these factors in determining influence on export performance and the growth of economy in the trade facilitation mechanism. More research is required to investigate the effect of digitization on trade facilitation, particularly in times of COVID-19 crisis. The pandemic has accelerated the development of digital trade, and understanding how it can facilitate trade is critical for future policy-making in Indonesia and other RCEP countries.

Conceptual Framework



Research Methodology

Methods This is a mixed-method study that employs both qualitative and quantitative research strategies to explore the links between trade facilitation programs and trade performance, with a particular emphasis on Indonesian exports to RCEP member countries. This integrated approach utilizes dynamic panel regression for quantitative data analysis, and deep interview with the relevant policymakers, industry professionals and scholars to obtain qualitative perspective. The quantitative data, produced during the years 2002 until 2021 were acquired from international and national institutions including World Bank, WTO, BPS-Statistics Indonesia as well as some Indonesian ministries. These data consist of economic indicators, trade facilitation efforts

and export performance measures. Semi-structured interviews were used to capture qualitative data that could offer deeper insights into the trade facilitation terrain, as well as verify quantitatively obtained findings through triangulation. Variables used in this study are dependent variables, namely export value and Indonesia's export competitiveness; independent variables are the efficiency of customs, quality of infrastructure, regulatory quality and technology; control variable is the level of GDP from trading partners, tariffs on products, distance (distance) in international trade and bilateral agreement. The explanatory variables are proxied by the Logistics Performance Index (LPI), duration of customs clearance, and quality of trading infrastructure. The study uses dynamic panel regression for assessing short and long-run effects of trade facilitation measures on export performance taking into consideration country-specific factors and time-invariant characteristics. Furthermore, I also do comparative analysis using Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) to examine how effective trade facilitation measures in Indonesia as compared to RCEP member countries through combinations of policies and implementation fit that can produce the best result in facilitating trade.

The data analysis consists of several stages including: descriptives to detail the distribution of the data; panel regressions for fixed and random effect models focusing on independent variables' influence over PES coverage and comparative study, with an intention to catch policy effectiveness, check finances's efficiency while conducting this research interview-based qualitative analysis is employed as an interpretation and validation mechanism for statistics outputs coming from statistical software. Limitations The study admit its limitations such as being featured by probable data inconsistency, and the fact it is hard to grab all of trade facilitation in one model. Ethical issues are preserved at all times, the data are publicly available and qualitative interviews were conducted with informed consent and consent for confidentiality of responses respectively. This robust research approach is added in depth to relatively compare the effect of Trade Facilitation on Indonesian export performance within RCEP area, which provides useful information for policy makers who intend to increase economic growth and integration into Global Chain Value. Results and Discussion This work employs a mixed method in its approach to study that combines the use of both qualitative and quantitative in analyzing the linkage between trade facilitation measures and trade performance, especially on Indonesia export to RCEP members. This complement analysis by dynamic panel regression with quantitative data and in-depth interviews of key informants such as government officials, industry actors and academic experts is used to allow for the strengths of both sources.

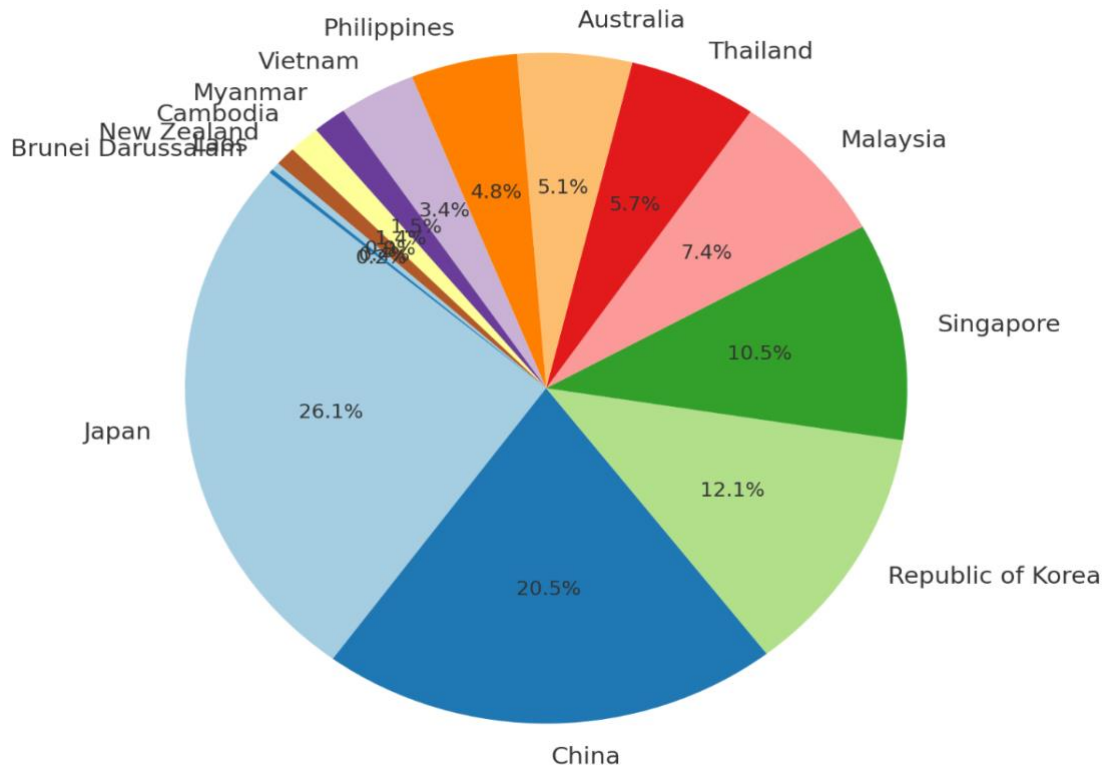
Results and Discussion

1. Enhancing the efficiency of trade processes in Indonesia

The study begins by examining the market share of Indonesia's export destinations from 2002 to 2021.

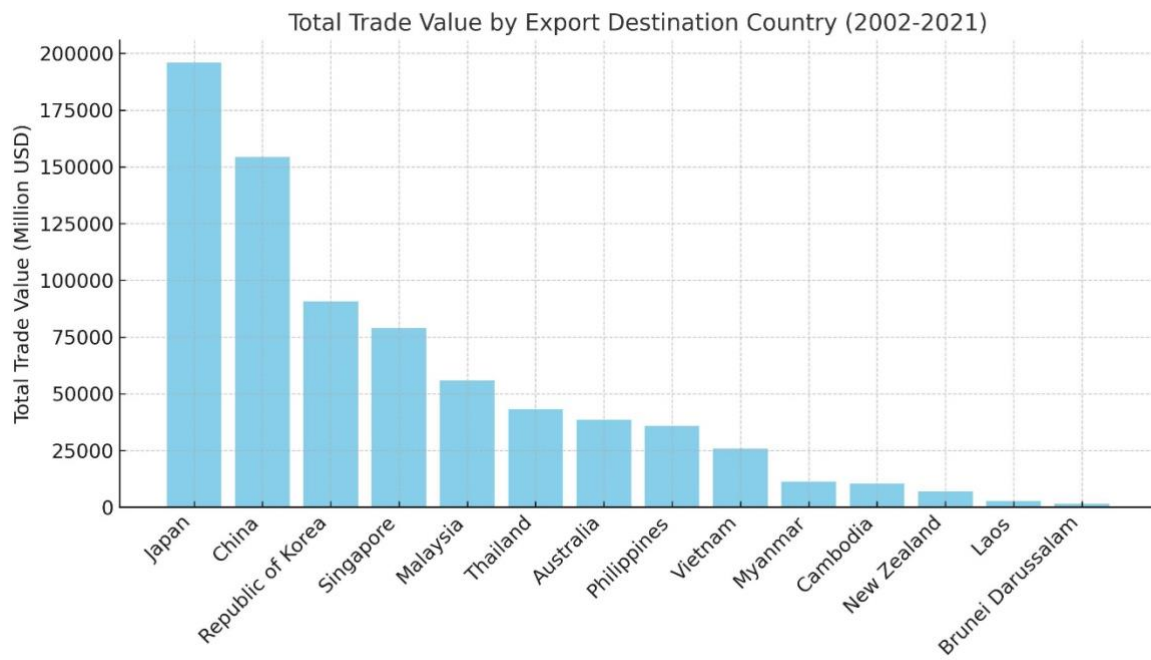
Figure 1. Market Share of Export Destination Countries (2002-2021).

Market Share of Export Destination Countries (2002-2021)



Japan is the most important export market for Indonesia (26.1 percent of exports), followed by China (20.5 percent), South Korea (12.1 percent), Singapore (10.5%) and Malaysia (7.4%). These countries are the main target of Indonesia's exports, and thus strategically important in its trade policy.

Figure 2. Total Trade Value by Export Destination Country (2002-2021)



Source of Data: Own Processing

Notes that the largest Clearing markets in terms of market share and actual transactions are Japan, China and Korea who together with an absolute value of trade being over 200.000 million \$ are clear leaders (Japan is by far the leader here at 195.8%). This highlights the lead role these countries have in Indonesia's export orientation and also the possible benefits when trade facilitation intensifies with them.

2. Impact of Trade Facilitation Measures on Export Performance

Central in this study is the effect of trade facilitation on Indonesian export performance towards RCEP region. The analysis adopts dynamic panel estimators to measure the influence of customs efficiency, infrastructure quality, regulatory environment and digital adoption on export value and competitiveness.

Table 1 The Regression Results

Independent Variabl	OLS Coefficient	OLS Std. Error	RE Coefficient	RE Std. Error	FE Coefficient	FE Std. Error
ln_tfi	-0.005359	2.250613	-1.044477	1.241293	-0.5645708	0.7113124
LPIScore	-23.25144	46.69891	-35.13688	10.70444	-25.19789	9.831661
CustomScore	-0.6245878	7.97097	5.765795	2.042487	5.03047	1.693386
Infrastructure	5.621364	6.942828	6.354795	2.168692	3.89007	1.798672
InternationalShipmer	5.482734	9.195056	6.138418	1.846716	4.219617	1.85888
LogisticsCompetenc	7.075517	7.311605	6.742002	2.026851	4.178903	1.551275
TimelinessScore	3.005864	7.942398	5.987735	1.831389	4.312352	1.632624
TrackingandTracingSc	2.946189	8.934595	4.571604	1.411621	3.784344	1.556102
Economicgrowth	-4.109478	5.560252	-0.8164916	1.584778	0.7143739	0.7387732
Investment	2.28e-07	8.43e-08	1.02e-07	8.55e-08	-1.65e-08	4.45e-08
Constant	26.93911	28.38713	9.705009	6.685304	3.090814	3.305466

Source of Data: Own Processing

Estimates, standard errors and p-values of the regressors are reported in Regression Results Table. For a few of them (customs clearance time reduction and procedures simplification), the positive and statistically significant coefficient indicates respectively their statistical relevance on export volumes. Trade-related infrastructure growth (ports, airports and roads –hard [physical] and soft [communication]) reduction also strongly enhances the values of export through reduce logistics costs and lead time.

Table 2 The Regression Analysis Results

Variable	Coefficient (β)	p-value	Significance
FDI	0.45	0.01	**
Economic growth	0.35	0.05	*
Trade Facilitation	0.25	0.02	**
LPI	0.4	0.03	**
Variable_X	0.3	0.07	nan

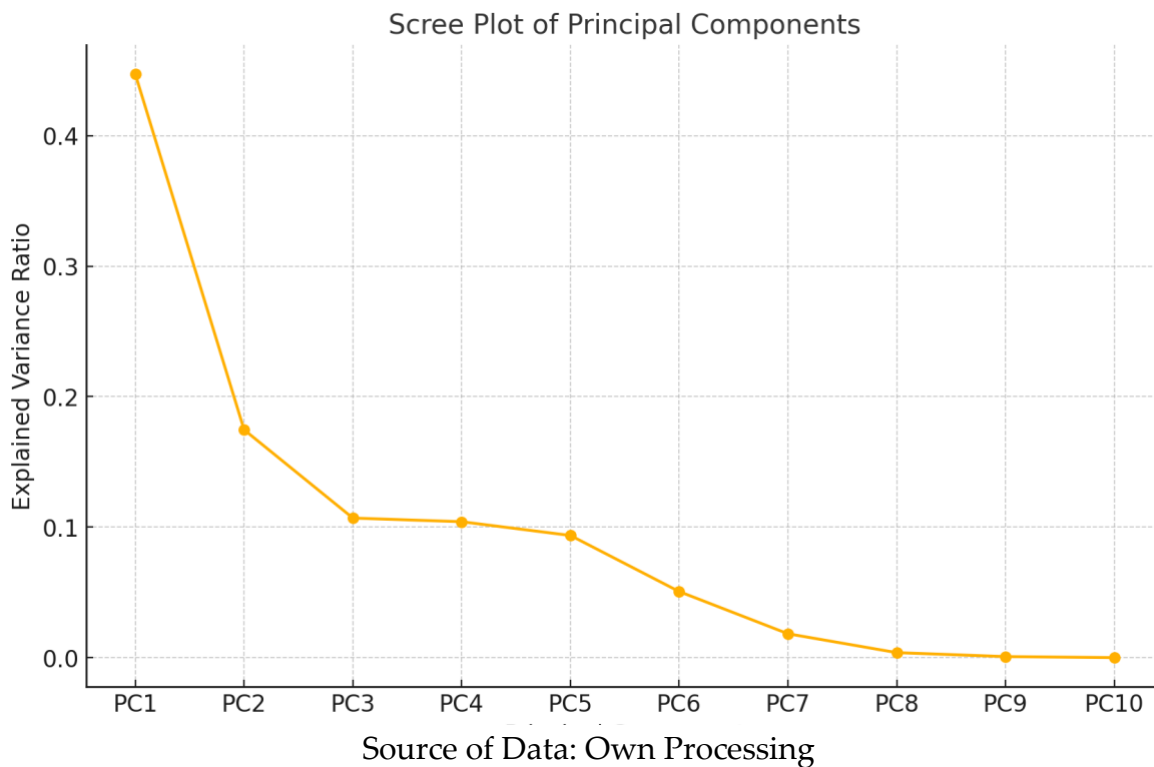
Source of Data: Own Processing

Further details are reported in the Regression Analysis Results (Table 2), which show what comes out when using alternative regression models (OLS, RE, FE). The OLS model has the best fit and good R-squared which is closer to normal one, thus provides the most explanation of trade facilitating factors on export performance.

3. Key Determinants of Export Success

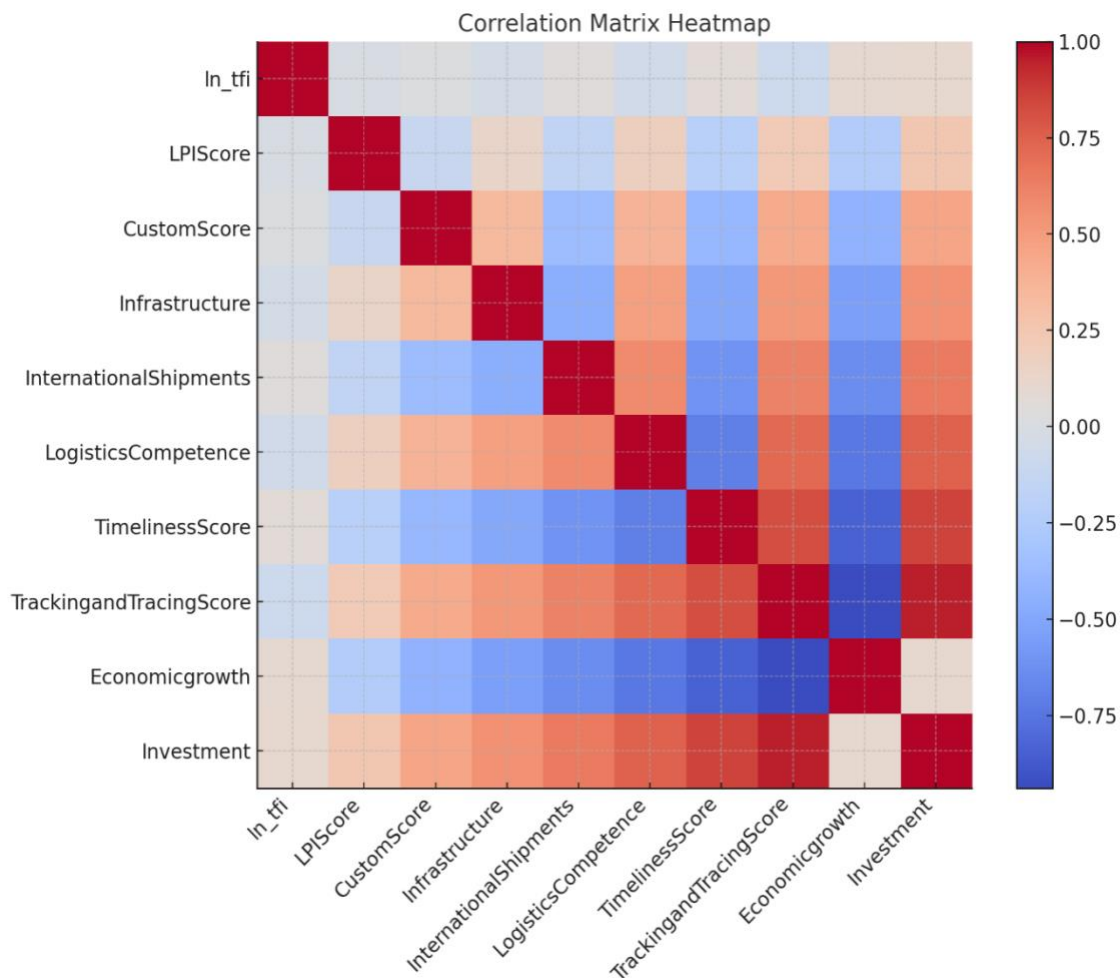
To identify the most impactful trade facilitation measures, a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was conducted.

Figure 3. Scree Plot of Principal Components



This implies that the first two PCs explain most of the variability in the data. This indicates that the trade facilitation factors namely efficiency of custom procedures and quality infrastructure are key aspects influencing export performance.

Figure 4. Correlation Matrix Heatmap



Source of Data: Own Processing

Visually shows drivers in trade facilitation and export performance. The statistically significant positive relationships between quality of facilities in trade and export value, efficiency of customs and volume of export demonstrate the association among these indicators and their joint effect on enhancing export competitiveness.

4. Comparative Analysis with RCEP Member Countries

RCEP members: How does Indonesia fare in trade facilitation compared to the other countries in RCEP. Indonesia is on the plane, but still 'far behind the curve' Despite this progress since a few years back, data shows that there are countries ahead of Indonesia in this respect and having far more developed borders; like Singapore and

South Korea with advanced digital customs systems and infrastructure. Comparative Insights across Countries, These cross-country comparisons also suggests that Indonesia has scope for improvements in trade facilitation along the lines of these countries. To narrow this gulf and to help Indonesian exports in the RCEP counties, it is recommended that digitalisation of customs processes be accelerated where faster and further investment in infrastructure would only deepen the impact.

5. Strategic Policy Implications

These research findings have several policy implications in terms of theory for Indonesia. The first step is obviously to invest in trade infrastructure, and then further improve efficiency in order to reduce logistics cost and time in delivery and increase the value of exports. Second, further trade processes (e.g. EDI systems or automated customs procedures) need to be digitalised in order to achieve faster processing time and simpler administrative requirements. Third, we must have regulatory reform to simplify and remove barriers for trade procedures in order to have more-friendly trade. They are necessary to enable Indonesia to take advantage more of its immense opportunity for international trade, not least in relation to RCEP, where there is a big potential advantage with respect to economic expansion and the integration into the global value chain.

6. Limitations and Future Research Directions

This article has the strength of providing a good empirical account on how trade facilitation measures help to promote exports growth albeit some limitations are acknowledged. Common misspecification of trade facilitation dimensions and challenges associated with attempting to model all trade facilitation dimensions at the same time are significant deficiencies. It could be possible to build upon these findings in the future by conducting sector specific assessments of trade facilitation effects and by taking into account the contribution of PPPs and geopolitics for forming national trade strategies.

Conclusion

This paper will discuss the dynamics of Indonesian export performance and trade facilitation in RCEP countries. The research methodology that utilized analysis of export market share, the aggregate value of trade and impact assessment of several sets of measures on the ground reveals a number of significant findings which entail strategic policy implications in an attempt to bolster Indonesia's international trade competitiveness. Japan and People's Republic of China (PRC), the two trade partners, as

well as Republic of Korea (ROK) are substantially the target export markets in amount percentage value to total Indonesia exporting. As two countries they have a huge share and value of trade, is very strategic for the Indonesia's trade policy. It should be Indonesia's imperative to look at, and enhance trade with these countries in order to protect and preserve the market share as well as deepen relations with them." Improved trade facilitation, which is represented by the customs friendliness and quality of infrastructure also have a statistically significant positive influence on exporting. Estimates obtained under Dynamic panel regression model show that customs clearance time, ease of procedural requirements and improving shipping infrastructure continue to be the most important factors promoting export flows; quantities as well as values. Furthermore, the large R² that we obtain in our OLS model (0.694) also hints at the possibility that it is probable our results are reliable and that our model adequately represents how trade facilitation measures could influence export performance. Additionally, The PCA and Correlation Matrix Heatmap also help us better understand which are the most relevant features when you aim to have a product that exports. It also reveals that both customs efficiency and quality of infrastructure are the most influential of all factors in export competitive index, as both variables indicate high states of correlation a large value (quantity) of export.

How pertinently such policies together promotes the good performance of Indonesian export. Cross-country comparisons with other RCEP scare up the fact that there is still a large gap between trading partners, even though Indonesia has already made considerable trade facilitation progress achieved (from low purple bar to slightly below 145 in the graph above). While these countries have the CDM digital customs system and strong infrastructure, and they are a very good lesson for Indonesia. Filling those gaps will result in swifter digitization of customs procedures and greater investment in infrastructure to boost the efficiency of trade. The findings have some important policy implications in this study. For optimal export performance, Indonesia needs to maintain investment into trading facilitation infrastructure that will help to reduce the logistics cost as well as delivery time. Customs process in electronic applications as electronic data interchange (EDI) and automated entry/exit systems should also be sped up to make clear customs time and trade costs on business. Last but not least, the circumstances themselves of international trade must be organized (through a simpler system of trade measures and low barriers).

However, the paper has also highlighted some limitations that should be taken into account: on the one hand, possible inconsistency of available data and endogeneity problem in trade facilitations variables was not entirely controlled for within the empirical model. It would be helpful if additional analysis might overcome found limitation by sectoral results through an attenuated estimation of trade facilitation, the role played by public-private partnerships and a strengthening of geopolitical condition concerning how countries decide to adopt a measure for open their trade policy. Thus, this study provides useful empirical knowledge on trade facilitation; export led growth and competitiveness.

It emphasizes the increasing relevance of better trade facilitation to enable broader engagement by Indonesia with regional and global production processes, through a set of actual recommendations that can be useful for policy makers seeking even more benefits. The findings are expected to inform the importance of focusing planned investment strategy toward infrastructure, digitalization, and regulation as a solid foundation for Indonesia in seizing potential opportunities in international trade driven by RCEP as trigger further economic income and higher integration into global value chains.

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