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Export Import Development Analysis Of Strategic Agricultural Commodities

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Abstract:

Agricultural product such as rice, soybean and corn are strategic commodities. The government controls the availability of strategic commodities in adequate quantities, good quality and at affordable prices. Government control exports and imports as a farmer protection and also to ensure the availability of strategic commodities for consumers. Currently, The controlling have only been implemented for rice export-import and corn import. The controlling have not been implemented for soybean export import and for corn export. This analysis aims to see the development of exports and imports of strategic agricultural commodities (rice, soybean and corn) that have been controlled and those that have not been controlled, through indicators of export and import values, growth, trade balances and ratio. This analysis method is descriptive qualitative. The data source is secondary data from Statistic Indonesia (BPS) from 2012 until September 2023. The results of the analysis show that the trade balance for the strategic commodities of rice, paddy and corn is in deficit because it is prioritized for domestic fulfillment. As the controlled strategic commodities, rice import growth trend to increase but corn import growth trend to decrease. For the uncontrolled strategic agricultural commodities, soybean import growth trend to increase.

Key words: exports, imports, trade balance and ratio, growth

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural products such as rice as a staple food, soybeans as a raw material for tofu and tempeh and corn as a raw material for animal feed are strategic commodities. Rice is an economically and politically strategic commodity in Indonesia. Economically, more than 90 percent of Indonesia's population consumes rice as a staple food, the rice industry provides employment for more than 13 million households, and is a source of agricultural GDP revenue. Politically, the phenomenon of rice supply and prices can have an impact on political stability. Corn is a strategic commodity, because corn is a raw material of animal feed and one of the agricultural commodities that stimulates inflation. The increasing in corn prices will be followed by the increasing in animal feed prices. Soybean also one of strategical commodities because soybeans is source of nabaty protein for most indonesian people.

In accordance with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 59 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation no. 71 of 2015 concerning the

Determination and Storage of Basic Necessities and Important Goods, Article 1, basic necessities are goods that concern the livelihoods of many people on a high scale of meeting needs and are supporting factors for community welfare. Important Goods are strategic goods that play an important role in determining the smooth running of national development.

In this Presidential Decree, the Central Government determines the types of basic and important goods. Determining the type of Basic Necessities Goods based on the allocation of national household expenditure for these goods is high. Determining the types of Basic Necessities also takes into account the following provisions: a.) has an influence on the inflation rate; and/or b.) has high nutritional content for human needs. Basic agricultural products consist of rice and soybeans as raw materials for tofu and tempeh, chilies and shallots.

Determining the types of Important Goods is carried out based on strategic characteristics in national development, and also take into account the following provisions: a). support Government programs; and/or b). Price disparities between regions are high. Corn is a strategic commodity, because corn is one of the agricultural commodities that stimulates inflation. The increasing in corn prices will be followed by the increasing in animal feed prices.

The Central Government and Regional Government control the availability of basic necessities and/or important goods throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in adequate quantities, good quality and at affordable prices. In order to control the availability of these strategic commodities, the Government is increasing and guaranteeing domestic production and controlling exports and imports. Control of rice exports is carried out through Minister of Trade Regulation no. 23 of 2023 concerning Export Policies and Regulations. Control of rice and corn imports is carried out through Minister of Trade Regulation Number 25 of 2022 concerning Import Policies and Regulations. Control is also carried out through Minister of Trade Regulation Number 18 of 2021 regarding Goods Prohibited from Export and Goods Prohibited from Import. Exports and imports of soybeans are not regulated so they are still in the Non-Lartas category (not prohibited and not limited).

Food export and import policies aim to maintain domestic food availability. Several ministries are interrelated in food export and import policies. There is a need to increase harmonization between ministries/other technical institutions, including creating an imported policy that favors domestic farmers and consumers. The government needs to regulate and control imports of strategic commodities such as rice, soybeans and corn.

In accordance with Government Regulation no. 5 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing, Article 559, Issuance of Business Licensing related to exports and imports by ministers/institution heads is carried out based on commodity balances determined in ministerial level coordination meetings (high level meeting).

The implementation of the National System of Commodities Balance Sheet (SINAS-NK) aims to:

- a. Supporting the Simplification and Transparency of Licensing in the Export and Import Sector;
- b. Providing accurate and comprehensive data as a basis for formulating export and import policies
- c. Providing convenience and certainty in efforts to increase investment and create jobs
- d. Ensure the availability of consumer goods for the population and raw materials and/or
- e. Encourage the absorption of commodities that take into account the interests of farmers, fishermen, fish cultivators, salt farmers and other commodity-producing micro and small business

The implementation of the Commodity Balance Sheet is facilitated by the National System of Commodity Balance Sheets (SINAS-NK). The implementation of SINAS-NK is also a follow-up to the recommendations of the Corruption Prevention Commission in 2019 regarding actions to prevent corruption through efforts to improve import/export governance through an accurate, up-to-date database system, as well as embedded monitoring mechanisms in the strategic food and health sectors. Determination of commodities for which Export Approvals and Import Approvals are issued based on the Commodity Balance Sheet is carried out in stages. In the first stage in 2021, Commodity Balance Sheets have been established for 5 (five) commodities, namely rice, sugar, beef, salt and fisheries. Starting in 2022, apart from these commodities, corn imports will be carried out based on the commodity balance through SINAS-NK.

Decisions to export and import strategic commodities take into account domestic production, government stocks and prices. Even though domestic production is sufficient, if prices soar high it could become a consideration for policy makers to import.

1. Problem

- a. There are no studies yet on whether there is a difference in import-export development between strategic commodities that have been controlled by export-import regulation and those that have not been controlled by regulation.
- b. There are no studies yet that show that controlling exports and imports of strategic commodities is correlated with the development of exports and imports of strategic commodities

2. Purpose of Analysis

Comparing export and import data for controlled and uncontrolled strategic agricultural commodities through indicators of export and import values, growth, trade balances and ratio.

REFERENCE REVIEW

Import and export indicators are used to measure a country's achievements and success in economic development (Sedyaningrum et al., 2016; Silaban & Rejeki, 2020; Syofya, 2017). If the export value is higher than the import or net export is positive, it means that the activity contributes to national income which has an impact on increasing economic growth (Mustika et al., 2015; Syofya, 2017). This indicator is the most sensitive and can give rise to various sentiments in society, including exchange rates, investment and even stock prices (Arfiani, 2019), which generally refers to the exchange rate.

Import and export growth and bilateral trade balance namely: 1). Building a model of import and export growth under environmental pressure. Countries can use trade policies to control imports and exports, and are aimed at issues such as resources limited, pollution, social unrest, natural disasters and economic risks due to international trade. 2). Optimal import and export. Using an import and export model under Environmental Pressure, with optimal services as well as export limits and import limits with innovation that grows gradually. 3). Building trade policy channels between countries (Dai et al., 2016).

Import activities carried out by Indonesia are one of the government's policies in the field of international trade. The difference between the amount of production and the amount of community needs is one of the causes of implementing the import policy (Singgih and Sudirman).

1. Rice

Rice is divided into special rice and general rice. General rice mean rice as a staple food. In accordance with Minister of Trade Regulation no. 25 of 2022 concerning Import Policies and Regulations, and Minister of Trade Regulation no. 23 of 2023 concerning Export Policies and Regulations, it is stated that exports and imports of general rice with a maximum fractional level of 25% must be based on a Limited Ministerial Coordination

Meeting. Exports and imports of special rice such as sticky rice, basmati, Thai Hom Mali, Japonica, Malays and premium rice with a maximum fraction of 5% can be checked through SINAS NK based on the commodity balance. Provisions regarding Commodity Balance Sheets are contained in Presidential Decree no. 32 of 2022 concerning Commodity Balance.

Rice imports are a policy instrument to maintain adequate domestic rice supplies when the amount of domestic production is unable to meet market needs (Setyawati et al., 2019).

The benefits that will be obtained through import activities will directly help meet the availability of goods whose production scale is still low. Helps reduce increasing selling prices due to lack of stock, as well as avoiding shortages of products needed domestically (Abbas, 2019). One of Indonesia's largest food imports is rice. (Dawe, 2013).

2. Corn

In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26/PMK.010/2022 concerning Determination of the Goods Classification System and Imposition of Import Duty Tariffs on Imported Goods, the HS Code for feed corn and corn for food industry has been differentiated based on the Aflatoxin content, below 20 ppb and above 20 ppb, namely :

- a. HS Code 1005.90.91 (Fit for human consumption)
- b. HS Code. 1005.90.99 (others)

3. Soybean

After the revocation of Minister of Trade Regulation no. 23 of 2013 concerning the Soybean Price Stabilization Program and its implementing regulations, the import of soybeans is not prohibited and not limited, so that local soybeans must compete with imported soybeans using market mechanisms.

According to Ministry of Agriculture (2014), domestic soybean availability is met more from imports than from domestic production. In the 2005-2013 period, the average amount of soybean imports was 69.5% of domestic availability. Meanwhile, the average domestic soybean production is only 30.5%. The large imports cause the stability of domestic soybean prices to be influenced by the price and production of soybeans at the global level as well as climate uncertainty factors in the form of drought in the United States.

METHODS

This study used descriptive qualitative method. This method aims to provide an overview or explanation regarding the development of exports and imports of strategic commodities, both those that have been controlled and those that have not been controlled. The qualitative descriptive method prioritizes observing phenomena and researching more into the substance of the meaning of these phenomena. The analysis and sharpness of qualitative descriptive research is greatly influenced by the strength of the words and sentences used. The data used is export and import data from 2014 to 2023 (September 2023). The data sources used in this research are primary data and secondary data, namely data obtained from relevant agencies, the Central Bureau of Statistics, local government and others that are available.

According to McCusker, K., & Gunaydin, S. (2015), qualitative methods are used to answer questions about "what", "how", or "why" of a phenomenon. Qualitative research methods put more effort into investigating problems. These existing problems will become the basis used by researchers in collecting data. Then the researcher determines the

variables and measures them with numbers for analysis in accordance with applicable statistical procedures.

The data analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis by looking at the development of the volume and value of exports and imports of strategic commodities (rice, soybeans and corn) the export-import balance (trade balance) and the trade ratio for rice, corn and soybean (Sugiyono, 2014). Furthermore, according to Widodo in Ridwan et al, 2010 a descriptive analysis was also carried out as follows :

Trade balance = export values – import values of strategic commodities

Trade ratio = (export values – import values of strategic commodities) / (export values +import values of strategic commodities strategis)

If the ratio value is positive (+) it means that the trade balance is controlled by exports. If the ratio value is negative (-) it means that the trade balance is dominated by imports.

Analysis of import and export growth using Trend analysis. Trend analysis is a methodology used in research to collect and study data for making predictions about future customer behavior based on analysis of observed and recorded data from past and ongoing trend.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Rice

The data of Export and Import development of rice as a strategic commodities insist of export import volume, value, trade balance, trade ratio from 2012 to September 2023 source from Statistic Indonesia (BPS).

Table 1. The Development of Export and Import (Volume, Value, Trade Balance and Trade Ratio, Growth) of Rice Year 2012 to September 2023

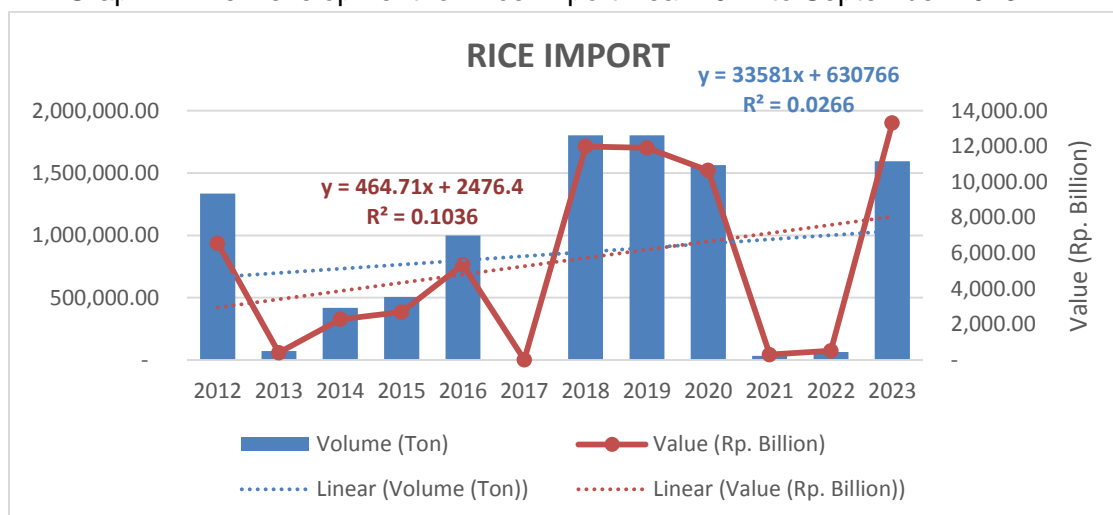
Description	Volume (Ton)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Export (ton)	262,92	524,66	135,85	151,75	84,37	3.456,83	3.112,85	175,25	258,20	3.151,85	2.796,40	1.542,79
Import (ton)	1.335.593	71.403	418.113	505.310	997.710	127	1.801.576	1.801.576	1.564.776	32.716	64.895	1.594.688
Trade Balance	(1.335.330)	(70.878)	(417.977)	(505.158)	(997.625)	3.330	(1.798.464)	(1.801.401)	(1.564.518)	(29.564)	(62.099)	(1.593.145)
Trade Ratio	(1,00)	(0,99)	(1,00)	(1,00)	(1,00)	0,93	(1,00)	(1,00)	(1,00)	(0,82)	(0,92)	(1,00)
Export Growth (%)		99,55%	-74,11%	11,71%	-44,40%	3997,13%	-9,95%	-94,37%	47,33%	1120,72%	-11,28%	-44,83%
Import Growth (%)		-94,65%	485,57%	20,86%	97,45%	-99,99%	1415933,11%	0,00%	-13,14%	-97,91%	98,36%	2357,34%

Source : BPS and processed by Directorate Processing and Marketing of Agricultural Product

The rice trade balance (export-import) from 2012 to 2023 was a deficit, except in 2017 there was a surplus of 3,330 tons. This is because rice is a staple food so rice production is prioritized for domestic interests. The rice trade ratio from 2012 to 2023 shows a negative number approaching one. This shows that the number of imports is much greater than the number of exports, except in 2017.

Graph of export import development of (volume, value and growth) of rice from 2012 to September 2023 are in Graph 1 and Graph 2.

Graph 1. The Development of Rice Import Year 2012 to September 2023

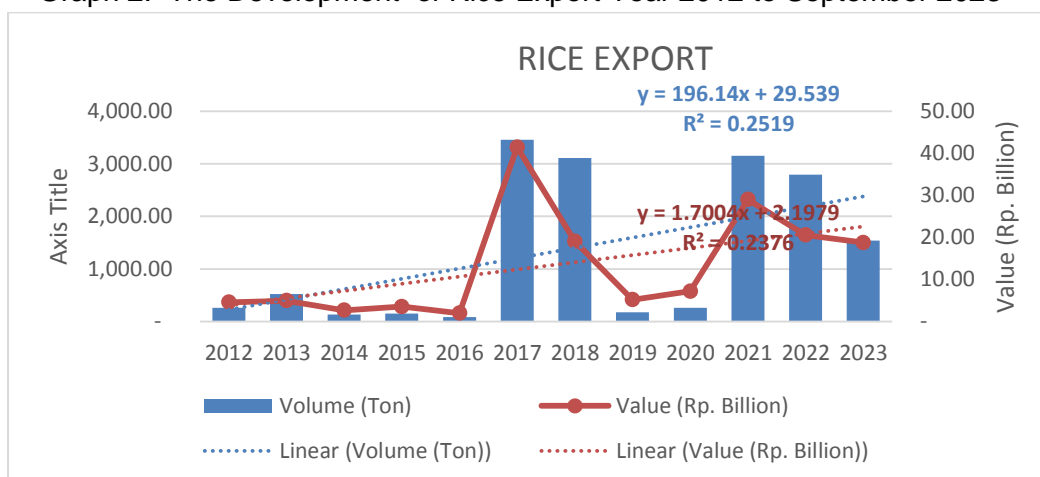


Rice is a staple food for Indonesian people. The general rice import volume is determined by a High Level Coordination Meeting at Ministerial level, because rice a economic and political commodities. Importing rice commodities as a staple does not only take into account the rice balance, but also considers the government's rice reserves, prices and consumption figures. Based on BPS data, the general rice import figure for 2023 (figures up to September 2023) is 1.59 million tons. In 2021 and 2022, Indonesia will not import general rice (medium rice). The largest medium rice import in 2018 was 1.8 million tons, in 2019 was 1.8 million tons and 2020 was 1,56 million tons. Until September 2023 Indonesia was imported 1.59 million tons.

Rice import growth trend to increase (Graph 1). Positive import growth occurred in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2022 and 2023. The largest positive import growth occurred in 2018 and five years later, year 2023.

Rice that is allowed to be exported is special rice (organic, sticky, aromatic, japonica rice) and general rice with a maximum speed of 5%). Exports of medium rice with a maximum fraction of 25% must be based on the results of the Ministerial Coordination Meeting. The volume and value of rice exports is very small compared to the value and volume of rice imports. Rice exports from 2012 to 2023 were the largest in 2017 at 3,456 tons.

Graph 2. The Development of Rice Export Year 2012 to September 2023



2. Corn

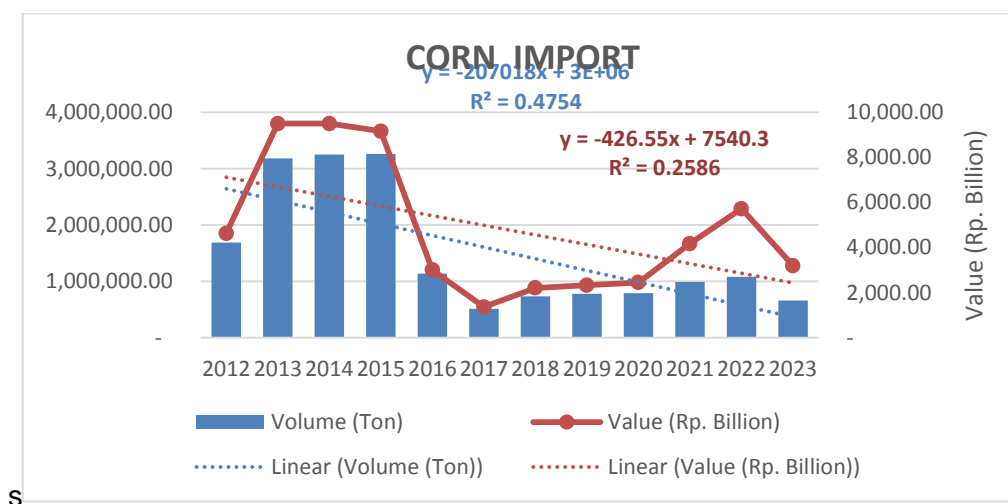
Corn used as raw material for animal feed and raw material for the food industry. Before April 2022, the HS code for both types of corn was the same, namely 1005.9090. After April 2022, the HS code for corn for raw materials for animal feed is 1005.9099, while corn is suitable for human consumption (corn for raw materials for the food industry has the HS code 1005.90.91). Imports of corn for raw materials for animal feed have stopped since 2017. However, Indonesia is still importing raw materials food and beverage industry and dairy cattle (HS Code 1005.9091). The volume and value of corn imports from 2012 to 2023 (Provisional figures for September 2023) are in Graph 3. The largest corn import in 2015 was 3.25 million tons. Import of corn as a raw material for animal feed tend to decrease since in year 2015 because there are Ministry of Ariculture Regulation No. 57 Year 2015 related with controlling of import of raw material for feed. In 2018, Ministry of Trade release Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 21 Year 2018 about The Rule of Imported of Corn.

Table 2. The Development of Export and Import (Volume, Value, Trade Balance and Trade Ratio, Growth) of Corn Year 2012 to September 2023

Deskripsi	Volume (Ton)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Export (ton)	31,389.87	2,916.30	36,803.29	227,648.15	14,490.30	1,747.02	272,314.12	1,654.26	64,013.97	1,189.77	161,508.98	91,570.39
Import (ton)	1,687,075	3,180,661	3,248,575	3,259,762	1,134,691	508,287	730,918	775,441	791,308	987,006	1,082,068	660,580
Trade Balance	(1,655,685)	(3,177,745)	(3,211,771)	(3,032,114)	(1,120,201)	(506,540)	(458,604)	(773,787)	(727,294)	(985,816)	(920,559)	(569,010)
Trade Ratio	(0.96)	(1.00)	(0.98)	(0.87)	(0.97)	(0.99)	(0.46)	(1.00)	(0.85)	(1.00)	(0.74)	(0.76)
Export Growth (%)		-90.71%	1161.99%	518.55%	-93.63%	-87.94%	15487.39%	-99.39%	3769.64%	-98.14%	13474.82%	-43.30%
Import Growth (%)		88.53%	2.14%	0.34%	-65.19%	-55.20%	43.80%	6.09%	2.05%	24.73%	9.63%	-38.95%

The corn trade balance from 2012 to 2023 shows a deficit. The lowest deficit occurred in 2018, at which time Indonesia exported 272,314 tons of corn. The corn trade ratio from 2012 to 2023 shows negative and is close to one except in 2018 where at that time Indonesia's corn exports amounted to 272,314 as the highest export volume. This means that the number of corn imports is much greater than the number of corn exports, both for feed corn and corn as a raw material for the food and beverage industry.

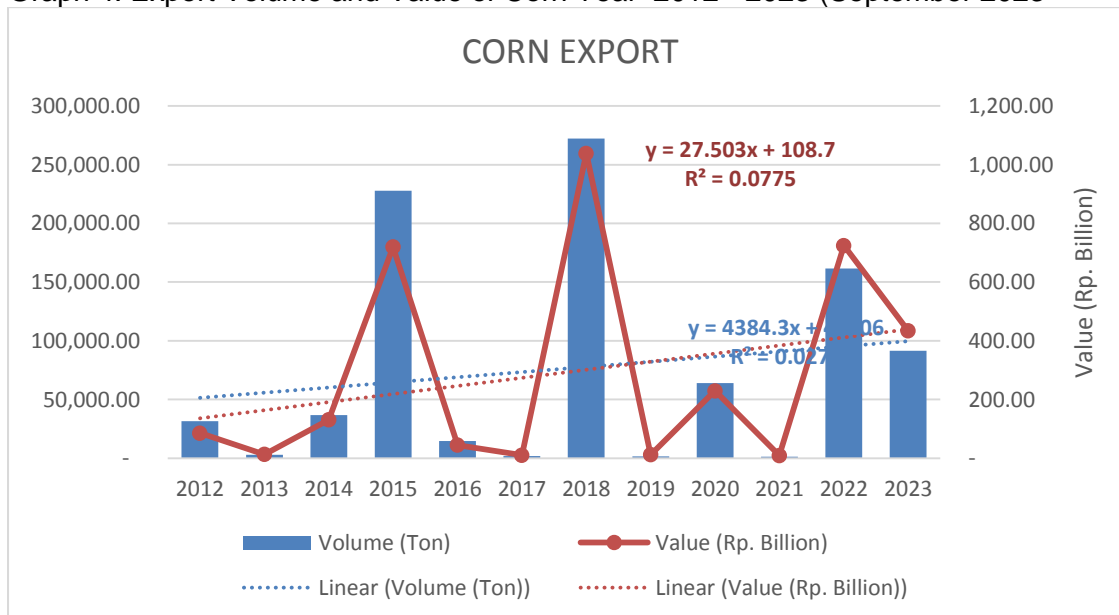
Graph 3. Import Volume and Value of Corn Year 2012 - 2023 (September 2023)



Corn import growth trend decrease. From 2017 to September 2023 (BPS), Indonesia did not import feed corn. Corn imports are only used as raw materials for the food industry, including corn starch and sweetener. Before April 2022, the HS code for feed corn and corn suitable for human consumption will become one, namely 1005.9090. Corn imports for industrial needs in 2021 will be 987,006 tons and in 2022 will be 1 million tons. In 2023, corn imports as raw materials for the food industry will reach 660,558 tons.

Export Volume and Value of Corn Year 2012 -2023 (September 2023)

Graph 4. Export Volume and Value of Corn Year 2012 - 2023 (September 2023)



Corn exports are still not regulated in Minister of Trade Regulation no. 23 of 2023 concerning Export Policies and Regulations so that it is still Non-Special. The highest corn exports were in 2018 at 272,314 tons, followed by 2022 at 161,508 tons.

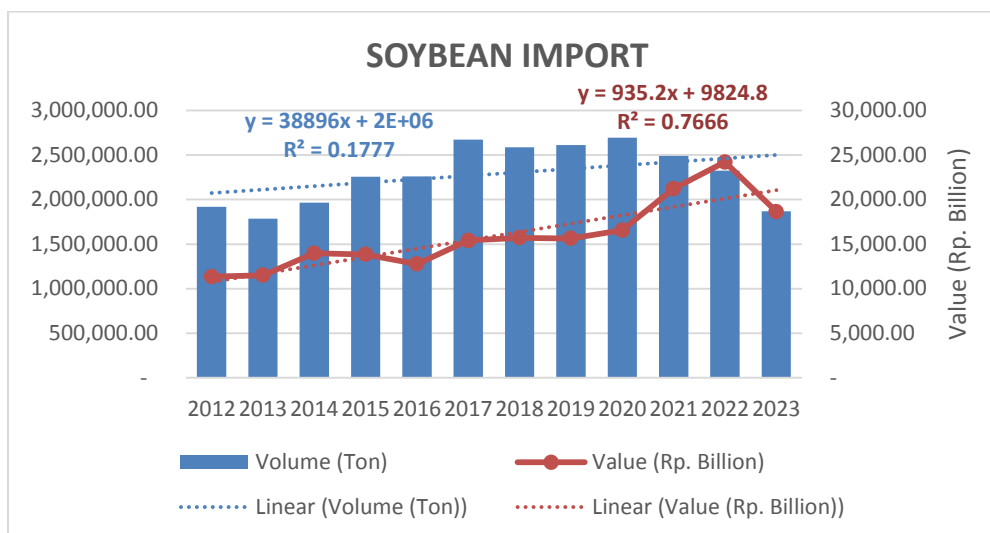
3. Soybean

Soybeans are the raw material for tempeh and tofu. Until now, the need for soybeans has been largely met through imports.

Table 3. The Development of Export and Import (Volume, Value, Trade Balance and Trade Ratio, Growth) of Soybean Year 2012 to September 2023

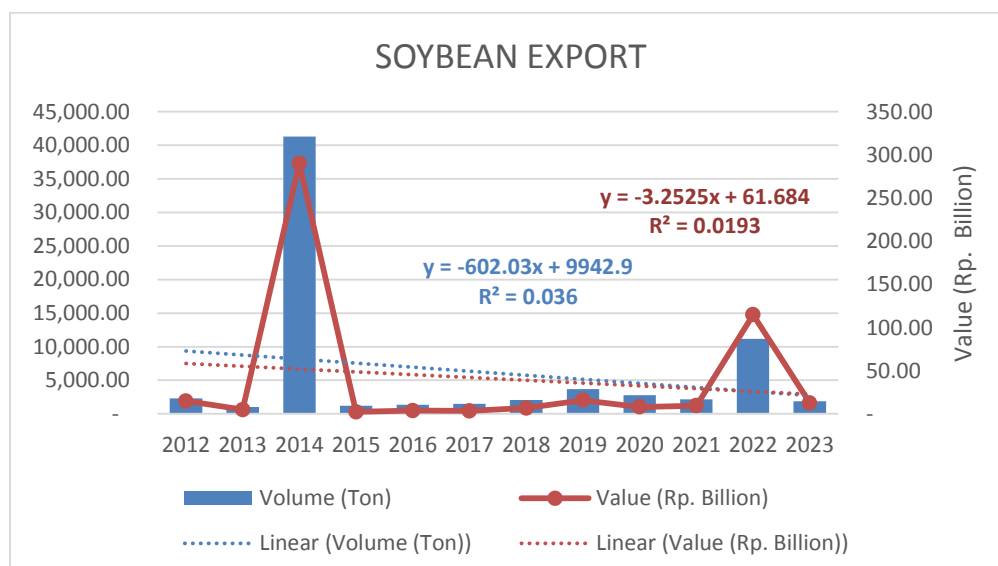
Deskripsi	Volume (Ton)											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Export (ton)	2,315	1,030	41,304	1,188	1,345	1,473	2,055	3,682	2,763	2,158	11,178	1,865
Import (ton)	1,920,490	1,785,327	1,965,811	2,256,932	2,261,803	2,671,914	2,585,809	2,610,993	2,696,493	2,489,690	2,324,731	1,869,881
Trade Balance	(1,918,175)	(1,784,297)	(1,924,508)	(2,255,743)	(2,260,458)	(2,670,441)	(2,583,754)	(2,607,311)	(2,693,730)	(2,487,532)	(2,313,553)	(1,868,016)
Trade Ratio	(1.00)	(1.00)	(0.96)	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.00)	(1.00)	(0.99)	(1.00)
Export Growth (%)		-55.50%	3908.59%	-97.12%	13.17%	9.53%	39.52%	79.15%	-24.96%	-21.89%	417.91%	-83.31%
Import Growth (%)		-7.04%	10.11%	14.81%	0.22%	18.13%	-3.22%	0.97%	3.27%	-7.67%	-6.63%	-19.57%

Graph 5. Import Volume and Value of Soybean Year 2012 - 2023 (September 2023)



After the revocation of Minister of Trade Regulation no. 23 of 2013 concerning the Soybean Price Stabilization Program and its implementing regulations, the import of soybeans is not prohibited and not limited, so that local soybeans must compete with imported soybeans using market mechanisms. Soybean consumers prefer imported soybeans because apart from being cheaper they also have better quality in terms of cleanliness and uniformity of grain size. The largest amount of soybean imports after 2013 was in 2017 at 2.26 million tons. The highest soybean imports in 2017 were 2.67 million tons with a value of 15.4 T. Meanwhile, the highest soybean import value was in 2022 at 24.2 T. Increase The export value in 2022 is due to an increase in international soybean prices. Liberalization of soybean trade creates dependence on imported soybeans. As a result, local soybean farmers are getting worse because with a small business scale, farming costs become inefficient and the price of local soybeans becomes more expensive. As a result, soybean production is decreasing.

Graph 6. Export Volume and Value of Soybean Year 2012 - 2023 (September 2023)



The soybean trade ratio is close to one, meaning that the amount of soybean imports is much greater than the export figure.

The soybean trade balance from 2012 to 2023 shows a deficit because the volume of soybean exports is very low compared to the volume of imports. The trade ratio is also negative, approaching one, which means that the import figure is much greater than the export figure

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENNDATION

1. The trade balance for strategic commodities rice, corn and soybeans is generally in deficit because the import volume is much greater than the export volume.
2. As the controlled strategic commodities, rice import growth trend to increase but corn import growth trend to decrease. For the uncontrolled strategic agricultural commodities, soybean import growth trend to increase and also corn export trend to increase.
3. The trade ratio for strategic commodities such as rice, corn and soybeans is generally negative and close to one, indicating that the volume of imports of strategic commodities (rice, soybeans and corn) is much greater than the volume of exports.
4. Recommendations from this analysis are:
 - a. Increasing domestic production for rice, corn and soybeans needs to be further increased
 - b. Policies and regulations are needed for exports and imports of soybeans and exports of corn based on the Commodity Balance taking into account the harvest period so that the rate of imports can be controlled and farmers are enthusiastic about carrying out farming

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