



## Potential of Non-Oil and Gas Exports in Increasing Economic Growth in Indonesia

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### Abstract

This research aims to analyze in more depth the potential for non-oil and gas exports to increase economic growth in Indonesia. This research uses a quantitative approach using survey methods and independent sample t-test analysis to see the relationship and increase in non-oil and gas export data. The population in this study is all oil and gas and non-oil and gas export data with a sample of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023. The instrument in this study uses structured observation. Meanwhile, statistical data analysis in this study was assisted by SPSS version 26 software. If the data is normally distributed, it will be continued with a parametric statistical test using the t-test, but if the data is not normally distributed, it will be continued with a non-parametric statistical test using the Mann-Whitney test. In this research, the value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023 shows that the average value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023 is 9.44 and 9.32 with a total of 9.38, while the standard deviation value is 13.55 and 13.92 with a total of 13.54. The results of inferential statistical tests in this research state that the value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023, which are reviewed based on January to December, does not have a significant difference.

Keywords: Exports, Non-Oil and Gas, Economy

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis lebih mendalam mengenai potensi yang terjadi terhadap ekspor non migas dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif menggunakan metode survei dan analisis independet sample t test untuk melihat keterkaitan dan peningkatan terhadap data ekspor non migas. Adapun populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh data pada ekspor migas dan non migas dengan sampel ekspor non migas pada tahun 2022 dan 2023. Instrumen pada penelitian ini menggunakan observasi terstruktur. Adapun analisis data statistik pada penelitian ini berbantuan software SPSS versi 26. Apabila data berdistribusi normal maka akan dilanjutkan dengan uji statistik parametrik menggunakan uji t, namun apabila data tidak berdistribusi normal maka akan dilanjutkan dengan uji statistik non parametrik menggunakan uji Mann Whitney. Pada penelitian ini nilai ekspor non migas pada tahun 2022 dan 2023 menunjukkan nilai rata-rata ekspor non migas pada tahun 2022 dan 2023 sebesar 9.44 dan 9.32 dengan total 9.38, sedangkan nilai dari standar deviasinya adalah 13.55 dan 13.92 dengan total 13.54. Dengan hasil uji statistik inferensial pada penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa nilai ekspor non migas pada tahun 2022 dan 2023 yang ditinjau berdasarkan bulan Januari hingga Desember tidak memiliki perbedaan yang signifikan.

Kata Kunci: Exports, Non-Oil and Gas, Economy

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## INTRODUCTION

The manifestation of economic growth corresponds to economic factors that affect each other. This results in growth that is increasing every year as an indicator of the achievement of development in a country.<sup>1</sup> Today, economic growth in Indonesia is moving exponentially with a

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<sup>1</sup> Edy Soesanto, Citra Wahyuningrum, dan Ahmad Nurwahyu, "Analisis Pengaruh Ekspor Migas, Ekspor Non Migas, Dan Penanaman Modal Asing Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia," *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Pembangunan Indonesia* 2, no. 1 (2024): 102-9, <https://doi.org/10.61132/jepi.v2i1.309>.

shift or displacement from the National Capital. So that one of the many indicators is very vital in increasing economic growth in Indonesia. In addition, the potential of non-oil and gas exports is one of the variables in increasing economic growth in a country. Success in economic growth is also a categorization in the classification of developing countries or not.<sup>2</sup> The value of Gross Domestic Product and Gross Domestic Product which can be analyzed through the total income of a country is an elementary part of achieving economic growth that runs continuously.<sup>3</sup>

Islam views international trade, including exports, as a way to strengthen relations between countries and improve global prosperity. International trade based on sharia principles has a significant positive impact in encouraging economic growth and creating more equitable welfare. This is in line with the teachings of Islam that have been conveyed in the Qur'an surah An-Nisa' (4:29), Allah says:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبَاطِلِ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِّنكُمْ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيمًا

It means: O you who believe, do not eat your neighbor's wealth in an unrighteous way, except in the form of business on the basis of mutual consent between you. Do not kill yourselves. Indeed, Allah is Most Merciful to you.<sup>4</sup>

With this, of course, Islamic teachings emphasize the importance of business transactions being carried out voluntarily and honestly, without fraud or exploitation. In the context of international trade, this verse supports trade practices that are carried out on the basis of mutual pleasure and mutual benefit, which has an impact on the creation of equitable welfare. Not only that, this study also emphasizes the importance of the role of governments in supporting ethical and sustainable trade, which is in line with the goals of sharia (maqashid sharia) in creating prosperity and benefits for all mankind.<sup>5</sup> Economic growth in a country can be reviewed through state income which is analyzed by looking at national income juxtaposed at constant prices compared to the previous year as a success parameter of economic improvement in Indonesia.<sup>6</sup> In addition, with the increase in the inventory of goods which is evidence of the ability of economic actors to provide various kinds of goods and integrated with the presence of technology in the contemporary era, the expansiveness and efficiency in producing innovation will be directly

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<sup>2</sup> Sri Devi Tubagus, Tri Oldy Rotinsulu, dan Jacline I Sumual, "Analisis Pengaruh Ekspor Migas, Non Migas dan Inflasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Indonesia Periode 2001-2021," *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi* 23, no. 4 (2023): 25–36; Melisa A G Pioh, Robby J Kumaat, dan Dennij Mandej, "Pengaruh PDB Amerika Serikat, Kurs dan Inflasi Terhadap Ekspor Non Migas di Sulawesi Utara Periode 2001-2020," *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi* 21, no. 4 (2021); Alvino Rezandy, "Pengaruh Nilai Tukar, Inflasi, Dan Pendapatan Nasional Terhadap Ekspor Non Migas Indonesia," *INDEPENDENT: Journal Of Economics* 1, no. 3 (2021): 95–110, <https://doi.org/10.26740/independent.v1i3.42784>.

<sup>3</sup> Arnanda Ajisaputra dkk., "Analisis PDB Riil Indonesia Ditinjau dari Potensi Ekspor Non Migas," *Jurnal EMA* 9, no. 1 (2024): 1–11, <http://dx.doi.org/10.51213/ema.v9i1.405>.

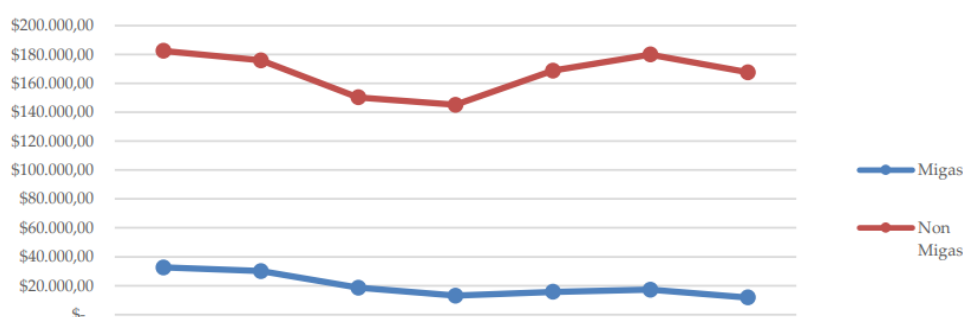
<sup>4</sup> Departemen Agama RI, *Al-Quran dan Terjemahannya* (Bandung: Diponegoro, 2020).

<sup>5</sup> Kheqal Fitra Dinata, Riyandi Fatur Nugraha, dan Muhammad Fadhli Zulfikar, "Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional dan Ekonomi Syariah terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam," *Neraca Manajemen, Ekonomi* 5, no. 1 (2024): 1–11.

<sup>6</sup> Alya Sabrina Pasaribu dan Armin Rahmansyah Nasution, "Pengaruh Perdagangan Internasional terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Indonesia," *Eksis: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi dan Bisnis* 15, no. 1 (2024): 22–29, <http://dx.doi.org/10.33087/eksis.v15i1.426>; Sulthon Sjahril Sabaruddin dan Hoiril Sabariman, "Analisis Potensi Pasar Non-Tradisional Dalam Meningkatkan Hubungan Ekonomi Indonesia dan Namibia," *Jurnal Lemhannas RI* 11, no. 1 (2023): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.55960/jlri.v11i1.421>.

proportional to the potential for increasing economic growth.<sup>7</sup> Factors in increasing state income that are influenced by gross domestic product are export and import activities through cross-border trade. So that this intersects with non-oil and gas exports which are gradually increasing fluctuatingly.

However, research that examines non-oil and gas exports is still very rare.<sup>8</sup> This is evidenced by the conduct of research related to export-import in economic growth in a country. So it can be said that this study offers novelty in the study of non-oil and gas exports involving potential in increasing the economy in Indonesia. As for the non-oil and gas export-import activities in the last period presented in the following figure.<sup>9</sup>



Picture 1. Value of Oil and Gas and Non-Oil and Gas Exports

From Figure 1 above, it can be seen that the increase in non-oil and gas exports has always experienced a fluctuating increase even though it has decreased. In contrast to oil and gas exports, which have experienced a gradual decline. So that non-oil and gas export commodities can be said to have a greater contribution when compared to the export value of commodities in oil and gas. Thus, to fill the gap in the previous study, this study aims to analyze more deeply the potential that occurs for non-oil and gas exports in increasing economic growth in Indonesia.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach using the survey method and independent sample t test analysis to see the relationship and improvement of non-oil and gas export data. The population in this study is all data on oil and gas and non-oil and gas exports with non-oil and gas export samples in 2022 and 2023. The instrument in this study uses structured observation with a research focus on the potential of non-oil and gas exports in increasing economic growth in Indonesia. The test of the data analysis requirements used consisted of a normality test and a homogeneity test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov then continued with the N-Gain test to see the increase in non-oil and gas exports. The analysis of statistical data in this study was assisted by

<sup>7</sup> Hotsawadi Harahap, "Diversifikasi Ekspor Non Migas Indonesia ke Pasar Non Tradisional," *Buletin Ilmiah Litbang Perdagangan* 14, no. 2 (2020): 215–38, <https://doi.org/10.30908/bilp.v14i2.442>.

<sup>8</sup> Dwi Agustin Retnowardani dan Wahyu Nur Achmadin, "Penggunaan Metode ARIMA dalam Peramalan Nilai Ekspor Non-Migas Indonesia Tahun 2023," *MathVision: Jurnal Matematika* 5, no. 2 (2023): 58–62, <https://doi.org/10.55719/mv.v5i2.984>; Asyifa Lunawati, "Pengaruh Dinamisasi Variabel Makro Ekonomi Terhadap Ekspor Non Migas Indonesia," *INTEGRAL: Jurnal Inovasi, Teknologi Terapan, dan Litbang* 1, no. 1 (2022): 28–44, <https://jurnal.purworejokab.go.id/index.php/integral/article/view/3>.

<sup>9</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik, "Perkembangan Ekspor dan Impor Indonesia," *Berita Resmi Statistik*, 2024.

SPSS software version 26. If the data is normally distributed, it will be continued with a parametric statistical test using the t-test, but if the data is not normally distributed, it will be continued with a non-parametric statistical test using the Mann Whitney test.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### RESULTS

The following analysis was carried out from January to December in 2022 and 2023 as an indicator of whether there are differences and increases that occur in non-oil and gas economic growth in Indonesia. The samples used include destination countries of ASEAN, the European Union, and other major countries. The value analyzed is in the form of percentages that have been accumulated in 2022 and 2023.

**Table 1.** Descriptive Statistics

Year	$\bar{x}$	$\sigma$
2022	9.44	13.55
2023	9.32	13.92
Total	9.38	13.54

Based on Table 1 above, it can be said that the average value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023 is 9.44 and 9.32 with a total of 9.38, while the value of the standard deviation is 13.55 and 13.92 with a total of 13.54. Then the normality of the data in the form of percentages will be tested on non-oil and gas export data to see the differences and increases that occurred in 2022 and 2023 in the interval from January to December

**Table 2.** Test of Normality

	Statistic	Sig.
2022	.311	.000
2023	.326	.000

Based on Table 2 above, it can be seen that the significance value between non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023 is 0,000. From the data, it was obtained that the significance value was less than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data on non-oil and gas exports from January to December in 2022 and 2023 are not normally distributed. Then to see the spread of the data that occurred, a homogeneity test was carried out using the levene test.

**Table 3.** Test of Homogeneity of Variance

	Levene Statistic	Sig.
Based on Mean	.005	.944
Based on Median	.000	.988
Based on Median and with adjust df	.000	.988
Based on trimmed mean	.002	.969

Based on Table 3 above, it can be seen that the significance value of the Based on Mean is 0.944. From this data, it was obtained that the significance value was greater than 0.05, so it can

be said that non-oil and gas export data in 2022 and 2023 have the same or homogeneous variance. However, because the normality of the data was not met, a non-parametric statistical test was then carried out using the Mann Whitney test.

**Table 4.** Ranks

Tahun	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
2022	19.03	342.50
2023	17.97	323.50

Based on Table 4 above, it can be seen that the mean rank of the value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 is greater than in 2023, namely  $19.03 > 17.97$ . However, this needs to be proven statistically inferentially whether the difference is significant or not.

**Table 5.** Test Statistics

	Non Migas
Mann Whitney	152.500
Z	-.301
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.764

Based on Table 5 above, it can be seen that the value of the significance of the Mann Whitney test is 0.764. From the data, it was obtained that the significance value was greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023 does not have a significant difference. This results in the need for an N-Gain test to see an improvement, because N-Gain is carried out if the data has a significant difference to review the extent of the increase.

## DISCUSSION

Exports, as a global business activity, are a vital element in encouraging a country's economic growth. In Islam, trade activities, including exports, are seen as permissible and even encouraged activities as long as they are carried out in accordance with sharia principles. The main principles in Islamic economics include justice (*al-'adl*), honesty (*as-sidq*), transparency (*al-musharrafah*), and staying away from all forms of exploitation and injustice. Therefore, exports in Islam are not only seen as a tool to increase income and economic growth, but also as a means to create common prosperity, both for exporting and importing countries.<sup>10</sup> Islam views international trade, including exports, as a way to strengthen relations between countries and improve global prosperity as long as such activities do not violate Allah's laws, such as the prohibition against usury, gharar (uncertainty), and maysir (speculation). In this case, it is important for exporters to ensure that the exported goods meet halal and thayyib standards, meaning that the goods are not only legal in Islamic law but also good for consumption and do not

<sup>10</sup> Intan Harahap dkk., "Analisis Dampak Globalisasi Terhadap Perdagangan Internasional," *JLEB: Journal of Law, Education and Business* 2, no. 1 (2024): 159-64, <https://doi.org/10.57235/jleb.v2i1.1549>.

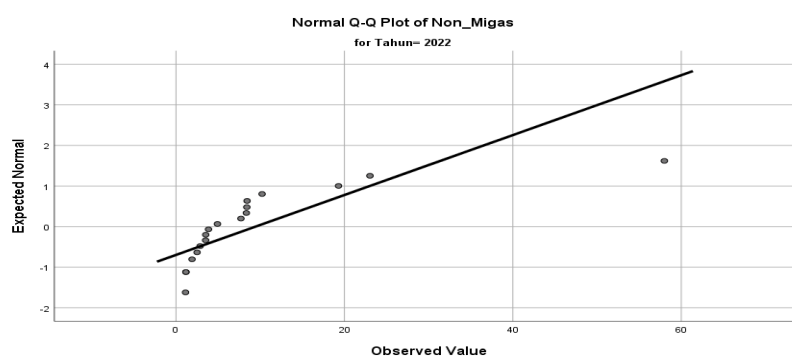
damage the environment.<sup>11</sup> In Islam, earning a living is an obligation that is clearly commanded by Allah SWT to His servants. In QS. Al-Mulk: 15, Allah says:

هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ ذَلُولًا فَامْشُوا فِي مَنَاكِبِهَا وَكُلُوا مِن رِّزْقِهِ وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

It means: He is the one who makes the earth for you in a state of easy use. So, explore all corners and eat some of His sustenance. Only in Him are you resurrected.

This command contains the meaning that Islam teaches its people to seek sustenance to all corners of the earth in a good way, including through cross-border trade called international trade.<sup>12</sup> Thus, international trade in Islamic economics is not just a material effort, but also a means to build wider social relations, strengthen ukhuwah, and spread goodness throughout the world. Islamic economics emphasizes the importance of integrity, morality, and responsibility in every economic transaction, so that the blessing of sustenance can be achieved and the pleasure of Allah SWT is the main goal. In the context of Indonesia, as a country with a majority Muslim population, the implementation of exports in accordance with sharia principles has great potential to strengthen Indonesia's competitiveness in the international market, especially among Muslim countries. By upholding Islamic trade ethics, Indonesia can become a pioneer in ethical and sustainable international trade. The value of exports in Indonesia since May 2024 has increased by 13.82% compared to April 2024. This is also reviewed based on the increase that continues to occur in the following month, namely May 2024, which increased by 2.86% compared to April 2024. So cumulatively, the value of Indonesia's exports from January to May in 2024 decreased by 3.52% when compared to the period in 2023 and this had an impact on the decline in non-oil and gas which reached 3.84% with a total of US\$97.58M. In addition, non-oil and gas exports in industrial products decreased by 0.63% in the period from January to May 2024 compared to 2023.

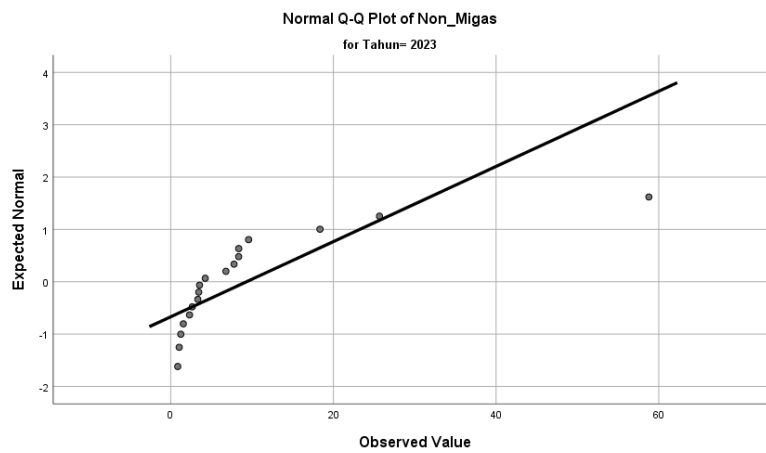
Then based on the description in the results of the study above, it was obtained that non-oil and gas export data in 2022 and 2023 was not normally distributed, this can be seen in the following figure.



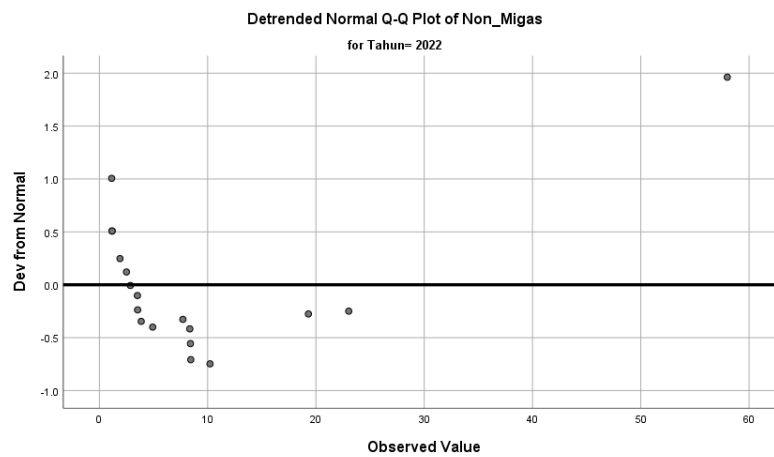
Picture 2. Normal Q-Q Plot of Non Migas for 2022

<sup>11</sup> Dina Anisya Rufaedah dan Achmad Room Fitrianto, "Peran Perdagangan Internasional bagi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia: Tantangan dan Peluang di Era Globalisasi dalam Perspektif Islam," *Jurnal Muslim Heritage* 9, no. 1 (2024): 62–82, <https://doi.org/10.21154/muslimheritage.v9i1.7707>.

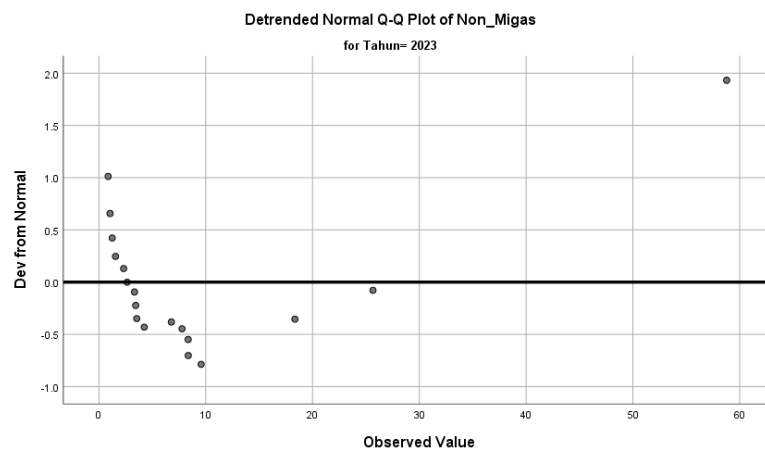
<sup>12</sup> Siti Ngatikoh dan Isti'anah, "Pengaruh Ekspor Impor Bagi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dalam Perspektif Islam," *LABATILA: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Islam* 3, no. 2 (2020): 97–110.



**Picture 3.** Normal Q-Q Plot of Non Migas for 2023



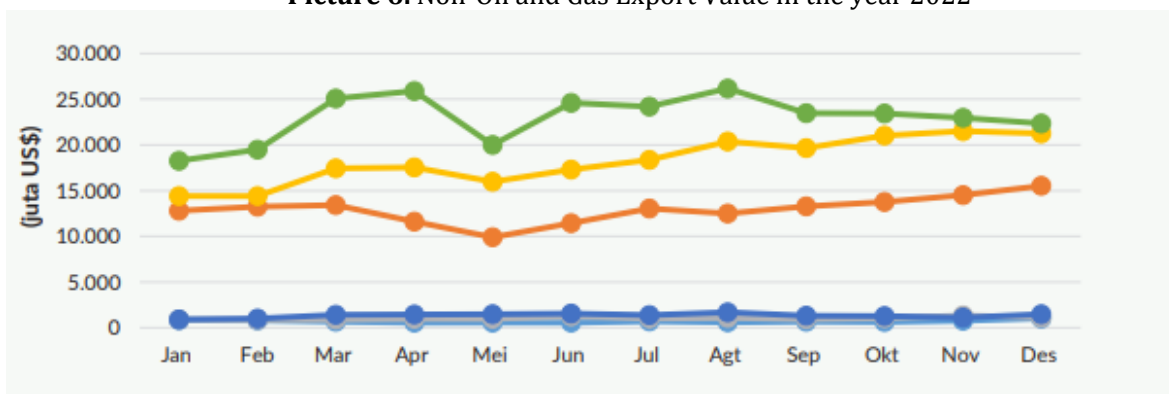
**Picture 4.** Detrended Normal Q-Q Plot of Non Migas for 2022



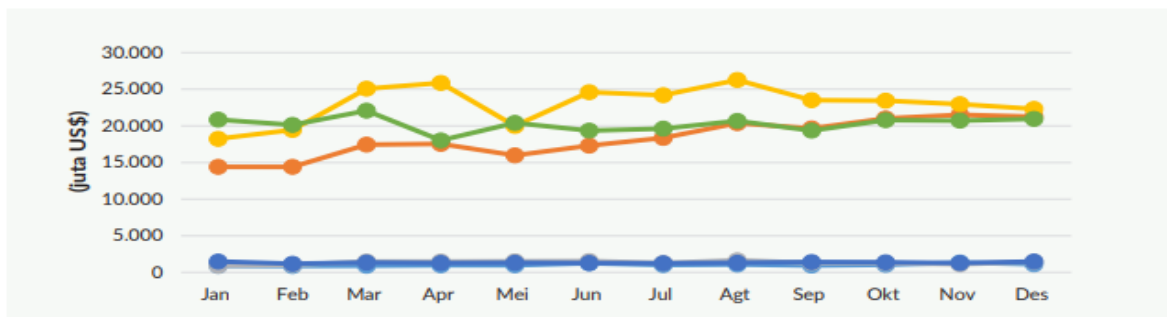
**Picture 5.** Detrended Normal Q-Q Plot of Non Migas for 2023

Based on the figure above, it can be seen that the data on the value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023 are mostly far from the line and only some are close to the line. This shows that the data on the value of non-oil and gas exports is not distributed normally. However, the data variance in the value of non-oil and gas exports shows that they have the same variance, as evidenced by a significance value greater than 0.05. However, in non-parametric testing using the Mann Whitney test, there was no significant difference in non-oil and gas exports from January to December 2022 and 2023. So there is no need for N-Gain testing to see if there is an increase in Indonesia's economic growth through the potential for non-oil and gas exports.

Picture 6. Non-Oil and Gas Export Value in the year 2022



Picture 7. Nilai Ekspor Non Migas tahun 2023



From Figure 6 and Figure 7 above, it can be seen that the value of non-oil and gas exports is aimed at the green line. From this line, it can be seen that the increase in non-oil and gas exports in each month and year has experienced a fluctuating increase. Where cumulatively shows that the value of Indonesia's exports in 2022 increased by 26.07% compared to the previous year with the value of non-oil and gas exports reaching US\$ 275.96M with an increase of 25.8%. Meanwhile, in 2023, the value of Indonesia's exports decreased by 11.33% with the value of non-oil and gas exports reaching US\$242.90M with a decrease of 11.96%. Thus, it can be said that this study shows that the potential value of non-oil and gas exports in economic growth in Indonesia cannot be said to have increased significantly.



## CONCLUSION

In this study, it can be concluded that the value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023 statistically shows that the average value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023 is 9.44 and 9.32 with a total of 9.38, while the values of the standard deviation are 13.55 and 13.92 with a total of 13.54. With data that is not normally distributed but has the same variance or can be said to be homogeneous. This is evidenced by the distribution of data in Normal Q-Q most of the data is far away on the line and numerically shows a significance value smaller than 0.05. Thus, the non-parametric test using the Mann-Whitney test showed that the value of non-oil and gas exports in 2022 and 2023 reviewed based on January to December did not have a significant difference. So there is no need to conduct an N-Gain test to measure whether there is an increase in non-oil and gas exports in Indonesia. In addition, graphically, the partial line on each month shows a fluctuating increase. So that economic growth in Indonesia in the aspect of non-oil and gas exports does not have the potential for a significant increase. So that for further research, research can be carried out to review the increase in non-oil and gas exports which is more partially implicated through the province of origin of goods. This will be more elementary to get a tighter conclusion about whether or not there is an increase caused by the province and in January to December in 2022 and 2023.

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