Business and Economic Analysis Journal, Volume 5, Number 2, November 2025

Business and Economic Analysis Journal

https://journal.unnes.ac.id/journals/beaj

DETERMINANTS OF NON-OIL AND GAS IMPORT VALUE IN INDONESIA

DOI: 10.15294/BEAJ.V5I2.34071

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Article Information

History of Article
Received: May 2025
Accepted: November 2025
Published: November 2025

Keywords:
BI Rate, Inflation, Money Supply (M2), Value of Non-Oil and Gas Imports

Abstract

Indonesia continues to rely heavily on imports, particularly non-oil and gas imports, which can threaten economic stability. However, existing studies rarely examine how domestic macroeconomic indicators jointly affect this dependency. This study aims to fill that gap by analyzing the influence of money supply (M2), BI Rate, and inflation rate on the value of non-oil and gas imports in Indonesia. Using monthly time series data from 2020 month 1 to 2023 month 4 (40 observations), this study employs a multiple linear regression model to evaluate both partial and simultaneous effects of the three independent variables. The results show that money supply (M2) and inflation rate have a significant positive impact. In contrast, the BI Rate significantly affects the value of non-oil and gas imports. These findings suggest that increased liquidity and rising inflation may stimulate import activity, while higher interest rates tend to suppress it. The study provides important insights for Bank Indonesia and policymakers in designing macroeconomic strategies to stabilize the import sector. Strengthening the coordination of monetary and fiscal policies is recommended to manage import growth while maintaining economic stability.

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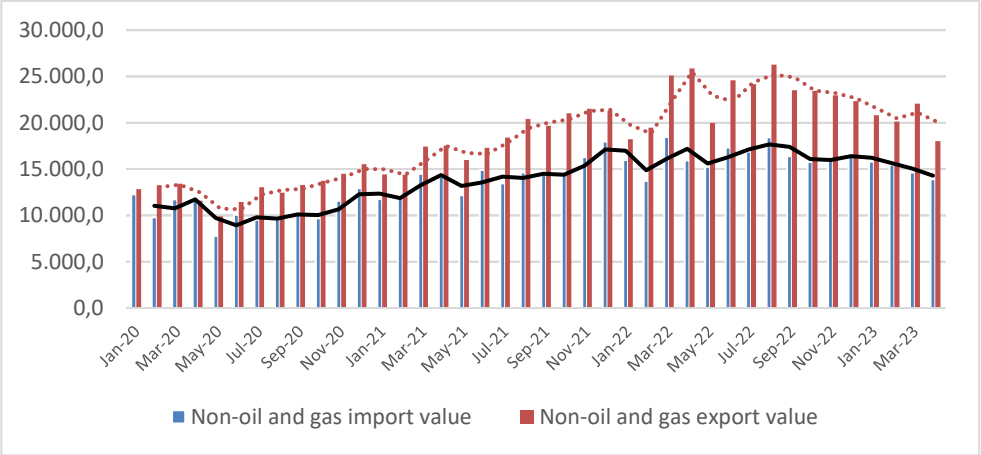
ISSN 2776-9682

INTRODUCTION

Import activities are, in principle, carried out to bring goods and services from abroad that are needed domestically for production or consumption. Thus, there are imported goods that are raw materials and auxiliaries or capital goods for further production activities, and there are also imported goods that can be directly distributed as consumer goods. (Purwanti, 2006). Imports represent one of the components of an economy in a leakage. An increase in imports can lead to a decline in national income, reducing the overall impact of the economic multiplier effect within the domestic economy. (Chalid, 2011). The primary purpose of enforcing import restrictions in a country is that it cannot meet its consumption needs, and it conducts trade with other countries. A country undertakes imports due to production constraints or failures in meeting domestic demand for goods and services required by its population. (Rosianawati, 2016). Indonesia often carries out imports covering many fields, including oil and gas, and non-oil and gas are the primary commodities. (Albab et al., 2022). Non-oil and gas products are not produced from oil and gas processing; non-oil and gas products are goods or products from plantations, fisheries, industry, and mining, other than oil and gas. (Ronisa et al., 2023). The higher level of non-oil and gas imports every year can cause the weakening of the domestic industrial and agricultural sectors, because it is difficult to compete in prices with foreign products. On the other hand, non-oil and gas imports play a role in enabling the government to meet public needs by providing essential goods that support societal well-being. (Ester et al., 2024).

Figure 1, Non-oil and gas export and import values (Thousand USD)



Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025.

Based on Figure 1, the value of Indonesia's non-oil and gas imports experienced an upward trend starting in July 2020, at which time COVID-19 was hitting Indonesia. It is assumed that at that time, the Indonesian economy was in a slump, many businesses were forced to stop, and the fulfillment of the needs of goods for the community began to decrease, so the price of domestic goods became higher. So at that time, importing goods from abroad was the only way to meet domestic needs. The increase continued until the end of 2022, when the pandemic began to subside. The issue of fluctuations and increases in Indonesia's non-oil and gas imports is crucial because it directly impacts the quality of the national trade balance. Empirical evidence reveals a paradox wherein proportional import growth offset strong non-oil and gas export performance, thereby limiting meaningful trade balance amelioration. This escalating trend in non-oil and gas imports poses a structural challenge to Indonesia's external sector equilibrium, directly affecting account sustainability. The nexus between export competitiveness and import dependency has consistently occupied a central position in policy

discourse, garnering heightened attention from governmental authorities and the broader public during periods of macroeconomic volatility (Bagaskoro et al., 2019). In today's globalization and free trade era, economic and trade or business relations between countries are becoming increasingly important. Technological advancements, especially in information, communication, and transportation, are anticipated to accelerate economic and international trade activities further. Therefore, the role of international trade science will also become increasingly important, especially as an analytical tool in dealing with global economic and business developments (Diphayana, 2018). The quality of a country's international trade can be assessed using the trade balance, which is an essential indicator in the calculation of economic growth. According to Yusuf & Dewi (2019), Export activities generate claims in the form of income or receivables, while imports result in payment obligations or liabilities to foreign parties. The deficit due to imports is greater than exports, so it can decrease domestic economic activities because consumers buy goods not produced by the country, but imported (Nurda, 2020). The trade balance serves as a tool for a government to monitor and evaluate the progress of its international trade activities. On the other hand, as a developing country, Indonesia still carries out many import activities to meet domestic demand. Indonesia's import activities are strongly dominated by imports from the non-oil and gas sector (Pradipta, 2015). According to data from the Badan Pusat Statistik, in 2022, Indonesia's non-oil and gas imports contributed 83% of the total import value, and the value of oil and gas imports only contributed 17%.

The high and low values of non-oil and gas imports in Indonesia are inseparable from various factors that affect them. One of them is the money supply. The money supply is an essential indicator of market liquidity, directly impacting people's purchasing power. (Liu et al., 2023). As the money supply increases, public consumption is expected to increase, which can encourage the growth of imports of goods, including non-oil and gas goods. Theoretical frameworks posit a strong interrelationship between money supply expansion and inflation dynamics. In high-inflation environments, import propensity intensifies as the deterioration of domestic purchasing power alters relative price structures, rendering imported commodities comparatively advantageous and thereby inducing a shift in consumption patterns toward foreign-sourced goods. (Indrawati et al., 2024). Research from (Widiyanto et al., 2020) The influence of the amount of money in circulation on the value of imports also shows a positive relationship. Still, this study explains the value of imports in general, while this study is more specific to non-oil and gas, and there is a time update, because the study used data from 2008-2019, while this study uses data from 2020-2023. This is also strengthened by the results of a study in the (Ulke et al. 2011) Stated that inflation has a uniform relationship with import volume.

As the monetary policy anchor established by Bank Indonesia, the BI Rate constitutes a fundamental tool for achieving price stability and sustaining overall economic equilibrium. An increase in the BI Rate could lead to increased borrowing costs, potentially depressing domestic demand. This is in line with the view that high interest rates can reduce investment and consumption, thereby affecting total demand in the economy, including the demand for non-oil and gas imported goods. (Nursito et al., 2018). On the other hand, if the BI rate is low, it can boost purchasing power, and inflation will occur. Meanwhile, high inflation can reduce the competitiveness of domestic products and encourage dependence on imported goods, which can negatively impact the trade balance. Research from (Kurniasari, 2019) Analyzed the relationship between interest rate movements and the magnitude of import demand. The results showed that interest rates did not explain the total import volume. This research also serves as an update to the (Kurniasari, 2019) Research, as it examines the extent of non-oil and gas importation, makes a distinction in terms of the units and specificity of imports, which are more focused on the types of imported goods, namely non-oil and gas.

Previous research has (Ambarwati et al., 2021) The empirical results demonstrate that monetary aggregates positively correlate with economic expansion, while the BI Rate displays an inverse relationship, and inflation demonstrates a substantially adverse effect. Nevertheless, the study does not directly investigate how these macroeconomic variables influence non-oil and gas import values, constituting a critical trade balance component that directly affects economic performance. This omission represents a notable gap in the literature, particularly given that non-oil and gas import dynamics carry substantial implications for external balance sustainability and macroeconomic stability. Considering Indonesia's structural dependence on imports to satisfy domestic demand for specific commodities, elucidating the mechanisms through which money supply (M2), the BI Rate, and inflation collectively shape non-oil and gas import patterns becomes imperative for comprehensive policy analysis. (Pradipta, 2015)Prior findings highlighted foreign exchange reserves, GDP, exchange rates, and inflation as significant factors, though inflation showed no partial effect on non-oil and gas imports. The differential variable specification creates a research gap that this study addresses by focusing on money supply, the BI Rate, and inflation as primary determinants. Then, the case study period in this study is 2020-2023, which is an update of the previous research.

Within this framework, the present research empirically examines how monetary aggregates (M2), policy interest rates (BI Rate), and inflationary pressures affect the magnitude of Indonesia's non-oil and gas imports during the observation period from January 2020 through April 2023. This investigation will yield significant insights into the nexus between monetary policy instruments and Indonesia's international trade performance. Through a comprehensive approach, it is hoped that this research can fill the gaps in the existing literature and provide a new perspective for policymakers and academics in understanding the interaction between monetary variables and trade. Thus, the results of this study will not only enrich academic benefits but also provide relevant recommendations for more effective economic policies to increase the competitiveness of domestic products and Indonesia's financial stability in the era of globalization.

Non-Oil and Gas Import Value

Import is the entry of goods and services purchased by residents of one country from residents of another country, resulting in the outflow of foreign currency from within the country. Meanwhile, non-oil and gas imports are import sectors outside gas and petroleum, which include agriculture, the processing industry, mining, and others. (Collins et al., 2021). Import value refers to the monetary amount used to calculate import duties. It includes the Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) price, import duties, and other charges imposed per applicable customs laws and import regulations.

Money Supply

According to (Ambarwati et al., 2021), Money is an object with a specific unit of calculation that can be used as a legal tender in various transactions and is valid within a particular region. The money supply results from the primary money multiplied by the money multiplier. The money supply in society can be described as a market process. The money supply is closely related to deposit interest rates. When the money supply in circulation increases, investing becomes more appealing than saving due to lower deposit returns. The money supply is generally categorized into two types: (1) Money in the narrow sense (M1) This refers to the most liquid forms of money, such as cash and demand deposits; (2) Money in the broad sense (M2) This includes M1 plus savings deposits and time deposits, which are considered less liquid but still part of the overall money supply.

BI Rate

As Bank Indonesia's principal policy rate, the BI Rate is an anchor for monetary policy implementation and communicates the central bank's stance on macroeconomic conditions. Through its influence on financial market

operations, the BI Rate enables effective liquidity control within the money market, thereby facilitating the achievement of broader economic stabilization objectives. (Haryanto, 2017). Bank Indonesia strengthened its monetary policy operational framework by establishing the BI-7 Day Reverse Repo Rate (BI7DRR) as the primary reference rate for policy implementation. This rate is more closely aligned with money market rates, is actively traded, and supports the development of financial markets, particularly by promoting repo instruments. This adjustment aligns with practices adopted by many central banks and is recognized as an international best practice in implementing monetary operations. Bank Indonesia is committed to advancing its monetary policy framework to optimize transmission mechanisms and reinforce inflation targeting precision. The BI7DRR was designated the policy anchor given its enhanced transmission velocity, facilitating more immediate impacts on interbank markets, credit intermediation, and aggregate economic performance (Pravitasari, 2023).

Inflation

Inflation refers to a condition in which the general price level rises continuously over time. (Wira et al., 2023). Isolated price rises affecting individual commodities cannot be characterized as inflation without spillover effects that generate widespread price increases throughout the economy. (Sugiharti et al., 2020). In developing countries, inflation is a common occurrence. A rate below 3% is generally considered within a normal range, but high and volatile inflation reflects economic instability, which can further escalate economic pressures. Persistent escalation of aggregate price levels diminishes domestic purchasing capacity and heightens import dependency, amplifying socioeconomic challenges, including poverty prevalence and labor market underutilization. (Salim, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

Data

In this study, the researcher used secondary time series data in monthly form from January 2020 month 1 to April 2023 month 4. Data acquisition is carried out using documentation techniques, with several processes, namely collecting, storing, and presenting information in written form. For the needs of this research, the researcher took data related to the variables raised. There are at least three free variables: money supply (M2), BI Rate, inflation, and one bound variable. Further analysis of the variables with symbols, measurements, and data sources can be seen in the following table.

Table 1, Variable Operations

Variable	Symbol	Measurement	Data Source
Import Value Non-Oil and Gas	NINM	Import Value Non-Oil and Gas Indonesia (Million USD)	Badan Pusat Statistik (2025)
Money Supply (M2)	MS	Money Supply (M2) (Billion Rupiah)	Bank Indonesia (2025)
BI Rate	BR	Benchmark Interest Rate Bank Indonesia (percent)	Bank Indonesia (2025)
Inflation	INF	Inflation (percent)	Bank Indonesia (2025)

Source: data processed

Data Analysis Techniques

The analytical framework adopted in this study is multiple linear regression, which accommodates the simultaneous estimation of effects from several explanatory variables on a single response variable. This approach facilitates empirical determination of the directional relationship and effect size between predictors

and outcomes. The current study employs this methodological approach to examine the influence of three key macroeconomic indicators, monetary aggregates (M2), the policy interest rate (BI Rate), and inflation on the volume of non-oil and gas imports. Statistical inference is conducted at the conventional 5% significance level (α = 0,05). The empirical specification adopts a log-linear functional form, yielding the following regression equation:

$$NINM = \beta_0 + \beta_1 MS + \beta_2 BR + \beta_3 INF + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

The information in this study is as follows: β_0 is a constant coefficient, while β_1, β2, and β3 are regression coefficients. Then NINM refers to the value of non-oil and gas imports, MS on the money supply (M2), BR on the BI rate, and INF on inflation. In comparison, ε is an error term.

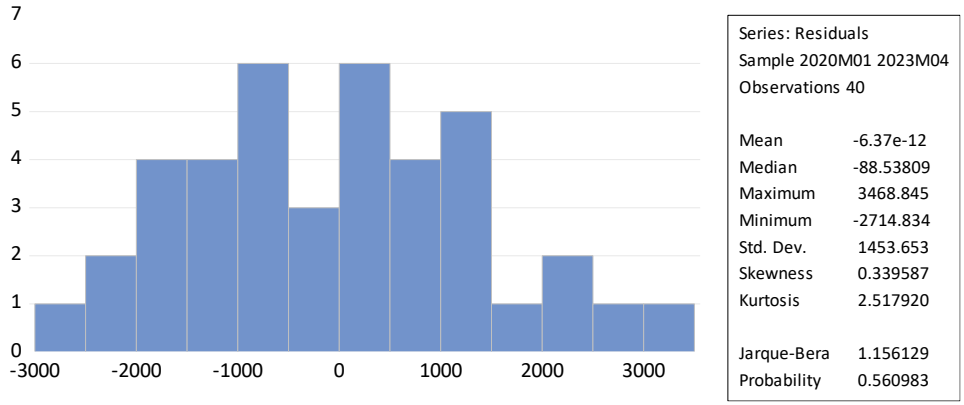
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The empirical analysis incorporated rigorous classical assumption verification, including tests for normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity, complemented by hypothesis testing through F-statistics and t-statistics. These procedures collectively enabled robust assessment of how monetary aggregates (M2), policy interest rates (BI Rate), and inflationary pressures affect the magnitude of non-oil and gas imports. The analysis used data from January 2020 to April 2023 and is presented as follows.

Classic Assumption Test

Normality Test Results

Figure 2. Normality Test Results



Source: Data Processing Results.

From Figure 2, the value of Jarque-Bera is 1,156129 with a probability of 0,560983. Based on the Jarque-Berra statistical assessment criteria, with a probability value of 0,560983 > of α = 5% which is 0,05, it can be declared normally distributed residual.

Multicollinearity Test Results

Table 2. Multicollinearity-VIF Test Results

Variable	Centered VIF	Conclusion
MS	2,263410	No Multicollinearity
BR	1,936625	No Multicollinearity
INF	3,590679	No Multicollinearity

Source: Data Processing Results.

Based on Table 2, the results of the multicollinearity test using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) method indicate that the VIF values for all independent variables are below 10. This suggests that there is no multicollinearity issue present in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Table 3. Results of the Heteroscedasticity-Glejser Test

Heteroskedasticity: Glejser			
F-Statistic	1,711330	Prob. F(3,36)	0,1820
Obs*R-squared	4,992455	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0,1724
Scaled explained SS	3,908771	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0,2715

Source: Data Processing Results.

Referring to Table 3, the probability value of the OBS*R-Squared statistic is 0,1724, which is greater than the 0,05 significance level. This indicates that the data do not exhibit heteroscedasticity, meaning the classical assumption of homoscedasticity has been met.

Autocorrelation Test Results

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test Results

Autocorrelation: Breusch-Godfrey			
F-Statistic	0,555294	Prob. F(2,34)	0,5790
Obs*R-squared	1,265245	Prob.ChiSquare(2)	0,5312

Source: Data Processing Results.

As shown in Table 4, the probability value of the Obs*R-squared statistic is 0,5312, which exceeds the 0,05 significance threshold. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data do not suffer from autocorrelation, meaning the classical assumption of no autocorrelation has been satisfied in this study.

Regression Results and Model Interpretation

Table 5. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variable	**Coefficient**	**Std. Error**	**t-Statistic**	**Prob.**
C	132,4854	4020,831	0,032950	**0,9739**
MS	0,002620	0,000515	5,091190	**0,0000**
BR	-1762,740	435,6315	-4,046401	**0,0003**
INF	617,2587	293,2984	2,104542	**0,0424**
R-squared	**0,728148**	**F-statistic**		**32,14173**
Adjusted*R-squared	**0,705494**	**Prob (F-stat)**		**0,000000**

Source: Data Processing Results.

Regression Equation Analysis

Table 5 displays the regression estimates with a constant of 132,4854, representing the intercept when all predictors are zero. The money supply coefficient (0,002620) indicates a positive relationship: each billion rupiah expansion in MS increases non-oil and gas imports by 0,002620 million USD, ceteris paribus. Conversely, the BI Rate coefficient (-1762,740) reveals an inverse relationship: a one percentage point rate increase reduces imports by 1762,740 million USD. The inflation coefficient (617,2587) demonstrates that each thousand rupiah increase in inflation elevates import values by 617,2587 million USD, holding other variables constant.

Partial Test (t-test)

Table 5 reveals that all three explanatory variables demonstrate statistical significance at the 5% level. The money supply exhibits a t-statistic of 5,091190 (p = 0,0000), the BI Rate shows a t-statistic of -4,046401 (p = 0,0003), and inflation displays a t-statistic of 2,104542 (p = 0,0424). These results confirm that money supply, the BI Rate, and inflation each exert significant independent effects on non-oil and gas import values.

F Test (Simultaneous)

The F-test results presented in Table 5 yield an F-statistic of 32,14173 with a probability value of 0,000000, which is statistically significant at conventional levels (p < 0,05). This finding confirms that money supply, the BI Rate, and inflation jointly explain significant variation in non-oil and gas import values, holding other factors constant.

Coefficient Determination Test

It is known from Table 5 above, showing the value of the R-Squared of 0,728148, that the Independent variables of the money supply, BI Rate, and inflation are 72,8%. While other variables outside this study influenced the remaining 27,2%.

Discussion

The application of multiple regression methodology facilitated the empirical establishment of relationships between the predictor and outcome variables. Through rigorous quantitative examination, this study successfully addressed its research questions by investigating the impact of monetary aggregates, policy interest rates, and inflationary pressures on the magnitude of non-oil and gas imports in Indonesia over the observation period from January 2020 through April 2023.

The Effect of Money Supply (M2) on the Value of Non-Oil and Gas Imports

The increase in M2 provides greater access to liquidity, which encourages people to spend more. In this context, increased liquidity creates a more optimistic economic atmosphere in which consumers feel better able to meet their consumption needs. This phenomenon is often seen in the short term as a response to higher consumer confidence. This increase in purchasing power is not just a number, but reflects changes in people's consumption patterns. With increased liquidity, consumers turn to better-quality imported goods and a wider variety. For example, electronic products from abroad are often more in demand due to more advanced technological innovations, attractive designs, and a strong brand reputation. Items such as clothing, processed foods, and home appliances have also seen a surge in demand, suggesting that people choose products that meet quality standards better. Although an increase in M2 can stimulate consumption growth, this must be offset by an increase in the production capacity of domestic goods and services. The inflation risk becomes more real when the money supply increases without being offset by comparable production growth. High inflation can lead to increased prices of local goods, thus reducing people's purchasing power in the long run. In this context, inflation can create a cycle in which consumers turn more and more to imported goods, given that the prices of domestic goods become unaffordable. This phenomenon can potentially create dependence on imported goods, negatively affecting the country's trade balance. Therefore, governments and monetary authorities must consider policies focusing on increasing M2 and strengthening domestic production. The results of this analysis are in line with the first provisional assumption, which states that the money supply (M2) has a positive and significant influence on the value of non-oil and gas imports. Mankiw explains that an increase in the money supply can stimulate aggregate demand in the short term, affecting people's consumption patterns. Furthermore, research from (Widiyanto, 2020) Also aligns with this study's findings, indicating that the money supply positively affects imports. However, this study addresses a more specific import type: non-oil and gas.

The Effect of BI Rate on the Value of Non-Oil and Gas Imports

The decrease in the BI Rate often provides flexibility in borrowing capital for the community and business actors, because interest costs are lighter. This becomes especially important for investment purposes, where more capital can be allocated to productive activities. As investments increase, production activities also accelerate, directly affecting the need for raw materials, many of which are still imported. Therefore, increased investment in various business sectors impacts domestic production capacity and increases the value of non-oil and gas imports. In this context, the reduction in the BI Rate facilitates access to capital and creates a more conducive climate for investment growth. In addition, the decline in the BI Rate also causes people to be reluctant to keep their money in banks, due to low yields. This leads to more massive consumption behaviors, where the liquidity present in society encourages more aggressive consumption patterns. With increased purchasing power, people can buy high-quality, imported goods. In this situation, we see a phenomenon in which imported products, which often have innovation and better quality, become the leading choice for consumers. This result is in line with the provisional assumption, which states that the BI Rate has a negative and significant effect on the value of exports and non-oil and gas imports. Mankiw explained that loose monetary policy, such as a decrease in the BI Rate, can stimulate domestic demand. On the other hand, this result is not in line with the findings of (Kurniasari, 2019), where SBI was not strong enough to explain its influence on import volume in Indonesia in 2010-2017.

The Effect of Inflation on the Value of Non-Oil and Gas Imports

People's purchasing power of domestic goods and services decreases when the inflation rate increases. Under these conditions, Domestic people often prefer to shift their consumption to imported goods, which are frequently considered more affordable than local products whose prices have risen due to inflation. This phenomenon occurs because inflation reduces the value of money and increases the cost of living, so consumers are looking for more economical alternatives. In many cases, imported goods can offer more competitive prices. This is due to various factors, including differences in production costs, greater economies of scale in the country of origin, or a more favorable pricing policy. As a result, an increase in demand for imported non-oil and gas goods becomes inevitable, directly impacting the value of imports. This increase in demand not only reflects people's consumption behavior but also has broader implications for the economy. When people switch to imported goods, this can lead to a decrease in local production. This decline has a significant negative impact on employment and domestic industrial growth. Many local industry players face severe challenges due to intense competition with imported goods, which are often cheaper and more varied. In the long run, a high dependence on imported goods can exacerbate the trade balance deficit, which can trigger protectionist policies from the government. Although aimed at protecting the domestic industry, this policy could create tensions in international trade relations and potentially worsen economic conditions. This shift in consumption patterns also creates challenges for local producers. In the face of intense competition from imported goods, many industry players must reevaluate their strategies to remain competitive. They are required to improve production efficiency, innovate in product design, and implement more aggressive marketing strategies. This is not only to meet the needs of consumers, but also to maintain their market share amid increasingly fierce competition. In many cases, local producers have to use imported resources to update their strategies, thus creating a new cycle of dependence. This result is in accordance with the third hypothesis, which refers to the theory of Mankiw (2013) and the research results from Ulke & Ergün (2011), where inflation has a positive or unidirectional influence on imports. Inflation did not partially influence the value of non-oil and gas imports.

The Effect of Money Supply (M2), BI Rate, and Inflation on the Value of Non-Oil and Gas Imports

The empirical evidence substantiates that monetary policy instruments, specifically broad money supply management and BI Rate adjustments, alongside domestic inflation dynamics, serve as pivotal determinants of Indonesia's non-oil and gas import behavior. The synergistic interaction of these macroeconomic variables generates a sophisticated transmission channel, wherein their joint influence substantially exceeds the individual contribution of each variable in isolation.

These empirical results present critical policy implications for Indonesia's economic governance. (1) Effective monetary policy coordination is essential for trade balance management. Bank Indonesia must adopt a holistic approach that evaluates the concurrent impacts of monetary tools, ensuring that policy interventions achieve price stability objectives without exacerbating current account imbalances driven by non-oil and gas import escalation. (2) Prudent liquidity management through monetary aggregate control is imperative. Unrestrained monetary expansion risks inducing excessive import demand, depleting foreign exchange reserves, and precipitating rupiah depreciation. Monetary authorities must therefore strike a balance between growth-oriented policies and external equilibrium preservation. (3) Policy rate calibration necessitates careful consideration of competing objectives: inflation containment, output expansion, and import moderation. While elevated interest rates may suppress aggregate demand and economic activity, unduly accommodative rates could stimulate import surges and capital flight, undermining macroeconomic stability.

CONCLUSION

The empirical findings indicate that broad money supply (M2) positively influences Indonesia's non-oil and gas imports, reflecting the role of monetary expansion in strengthening domestic purchasing power. Conversely, the BI Rate shows a negative association with import values, suggesting that higher interest rates suppress consumption and investment activities. Inflation, meanwhile, exerts a positive effect, as consumers tend to shift toward imported goods during periods of rising domestic prices. Collectively, these macroeconomic variables significantly shape the dynamics of non-oil and gas import performance.

The government and the Indonesian Bank need to design a more balanced and integrated monetary policy to manage the value of non-oil and gas imports. An increase in the money supply must be accompanied by strengthening domestic production so that the increasing demand is not entirely directed to imported goods. In addition, the BI rate adjustment must consider the impact on consumption and real sector investment that affects import demand. The government must also control inflation by stabilizing food and energy prices to reduce the impulse to excessive consumption of imported goods. One relevant policy concept is implementing an import substitution stimulus, incentivizing industries to produce domestic alternatives to imported goods. This policy ensures that increased purchasing power supports local production rather than import dependence.

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