INTEGRATED TRADE INFORMATION DATABASE AS A TOOL TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABSTRACT

The export-led growth hypothesis postulates that export growth is one of the key determinants of economic growth. Unfortunately, Indonesia's trade balance deficit in April 2019 was caused by weak exports performances. One of the ways to improve trade balance in Indonesia is the Government of Indonesia should encourage business owners to conduct export. Encouraging firms to start exporting could be done in many ways such as developing an integrated trade information database. By providing an integrated trade information database, the Government would be able to better support the economy. The availability of integrated trade information database will cope some problem facing in trade activities. Therefore Government of Indonesia needs to consider developing an integrated trade information database. The objective of this paper is to examine the role of Integrated Trade Information Database in supporting economic growth in Indonesia.

Keyword: database, export, trade integration

A. INTRODUCTION

Information plays an important role in an organization because it guides every decision an organization makes or expects to make. Thus, information is important in the decision-making and problem-solving processes, and without the right information, organizations are bound to make mistakes in these key processes.

A large part of Indonesia's industrial production and in particular its exports depend on the use of modern information and communication technologies (ICT). They are the basis for the economic performance of all industrialized nations and the basis for a large number of services. They interact with production technology, materials technology, optical technologies, and microsystem technology. ICTs provide control and test facilities for mechanical and plant engineering; regulate processes in the chemical industry; and determine all important functions in modern vehicles, including the engine, communication, comfort, and safety. ICTs are key technologies for innovations.

The Government of Indonesia is committed to set up a National Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIHN) for easy access to all legal and regulatory information in a nation-wide online website portal. This activity is implemented across all central government ministries, agencies, and local governments.

As part of JDIHN, Government also needs to develop an integrated trade information database that provided all information regarding trade activities including regulations.

Regarding an integrated trade information database, it is in line with Government Program that the Government of Indonesia has issued Legal Reform Part II. In line with the program, National Law Development Agency, Ministry of Law and Human Right of Indonesia has an action plan to conduct law revitalization as follows:

a) Validating law and regulations status as to whether it is valid, revoked or altered;

b) Integrating data on Ministerial Regulations as well as their validity status for all municipalities/cities using a software program;

c) Integrating data for Regional Regulations as well as their enforceability status in all Provincial Governments and Regencies/Cities by using a software;

d) Developing a software for legal analyst.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Current Condition of Trade Balance in Indonesia

The global trade has now become increasingly liberalized as countries in the world become more integrated through international trade agreements, and also due to unilateral reforms. While agreement and policy reforms may eliminate barriers to trade, not all costs in trade are diminished through the liberalized market[1]. In fact, traders still face inefficiency in time and high trade-related costs due to excessive bureaucratic regulation and poor infrastructure.

Indonesia's Trade Balance recorded a surplus in June 2019 compared with a surplus of 218,5 USD in the previous

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[1] Hoekman, B., &Nicita, A. (2010). Assessing the Doha Round: Market Access, Transactions Costs and Aid for Trade Facilitation. Journal of International Trade and Economic Development, 19(1), 65-79. doi: http://www. tandfonline.com/loi/rjte20, downloaded august 1, 2019

month. However, overall, the outlook of Indonesia's trade balance remains gloomy. Subdued global economic growth (fed by the tariff war between the United States and China) undermines global trade. Moreover, in terms of its export performance, Indonesia is too dependent on (raw commodities) and therefore the country is vulnerable in times of downswings in commodity prices. In order to improve Indonesia's trade balance in a structural manner, it will require massive investment in the country's value-added manufacturing that is export-oriented. The Trade Balance measures the difference in value between imported and exported goods and services over the reported period. A positive number indicates that more goods and services were exported than imported.

Total Balance of Trade of Indonesia
Periode 2014-2019

| NO | Description | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | TREND(%) 2014-2018 | Jan-Sep* | | Change(%) 2019/2018 |
								2018	2019	
I	E K S P O R	175.980,0	150.366,3	145.186,2	168.828,2	180.012,7	1,62	134.961,8	124.170,8	-8,00
	- M I G A S	30.018,8	18.574,4	13.105,5	15.744,3	17.171,7	-12,04	12.606,7	9.421,3	-25,27
	- NON M I G A S	145.961,2	131.791,9	132.080,8	153.083,9	162.840,9	3,76	122.355,1	114.749,5	-6,22
II	I M P O R	178.178,8	142.694,8	135.652,9	156.985,6	188.711,2	2,13	138.776,9	126.115,8	-9,12
	- M I G A S	43.459,9	24.613,2	18.739,3	24.316,0	29.868,4	-7,34	22.059,9	15.862,4	-28,09
	- NON M I G A S	134.718,9	118.081,6	116.913,6	132.669,5	158.842,8	4,56	116.717,0	110.253,4	-5,54
III	Total	354.158,8	293.061,1	280.839,1	325.813,7	368.723,9	1,88	273.738,7	250.286,6	-8,57
	- M I G A S	73.478,7	43.187,5	31.844,8	40.060,3	47.040,1	-9,22	34.666,6	25.283,7	-27,07
	- NON M I G A S	280.680,1	249.873,5	248.994,3	285.753,4	321.683,8	4,15	239.072,1	225.002,9	-5,88
IV	NERACA	-2.198,8	7.671,5	9.533,3	11.842,6	-8.698,6		-3.815,1	-1.945,0	49,02
	- M I G A S	-13.441,1	-6.038,8	-5.633,9	-8.571,7	-12.696,7		-9.453,2	-6.441,1	31,86
	- NON M I G A S	11.242,3	13.710,3	15.167,2	20.414,3	3.998,1	-15,38	5.638,1	4.496,1	-20,26

Source : kemendag.go.id

Exports have been an engine of economic growth in Indonesia. However, after reaching a peak in 2012, it has been in a steady decline due to lower

commodity prices and dwindling global demand. Major exports are oil and gas (12.4 percent of the total exports, of those gas 6.9 percent, crude oil 4.3 percent and oil products 1.2 percent); animal and vegetable fats and oils (14 percent); and electrical equipment and machinery (10.45 percent). Other exports include: footwear, part of such articles (3.4 percent); garments not knitted (3 percent) and ores, slag and ash (2.5 percent). Major export partners are: the United States (11.6 percent), China (10 percent of the total exports), Japan (9.9 percent), India (8.8 percent) and Singapore (7 percent). Exports from Indonesia dropped 8.98 percent from a year earlier to USD 11.78 billion in June 2019, worse than market consensus of an 8.7 percent decline and after a downwardly revised 8.48 percent fall in the prior month. It was the eighth straight month of decrease in exports, as sales of non-oil and gas products dropped by 2.31 percent to USD 11.03 billion and those of oil and gas plunged by 54.69 percent to USD 0.75 billion. Exports in

Indonesia averaged 4461.17 USD Million from 1960 until 2019, reaching an all-time high of 18647.83 USD Million in August of 2011 and a record low of 30 USD Million in January of 1961[2].

One of the problems of trade activities in Indonesia is regulation. The condition of regulation in Indonesia are as follows:

1. Hyper regulated;
2. The discrepancy principle;
3. Multi interpretation of the setting
4. Disharmonious/unsynchronized efforts, resulting in the potential for conflict in overlapping settings on the substance of legislation, both vertically and horizontally

Further, the problem is also there is no database that provides information to business people who want to conduct export activities. So far the data spread on various website confusing people in finding information.

The problem above-mentioned can be solved through availability of **an integrated trade information database**.

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[2]   https://tradingeconomics.com/indonesia/exports

Database Integration
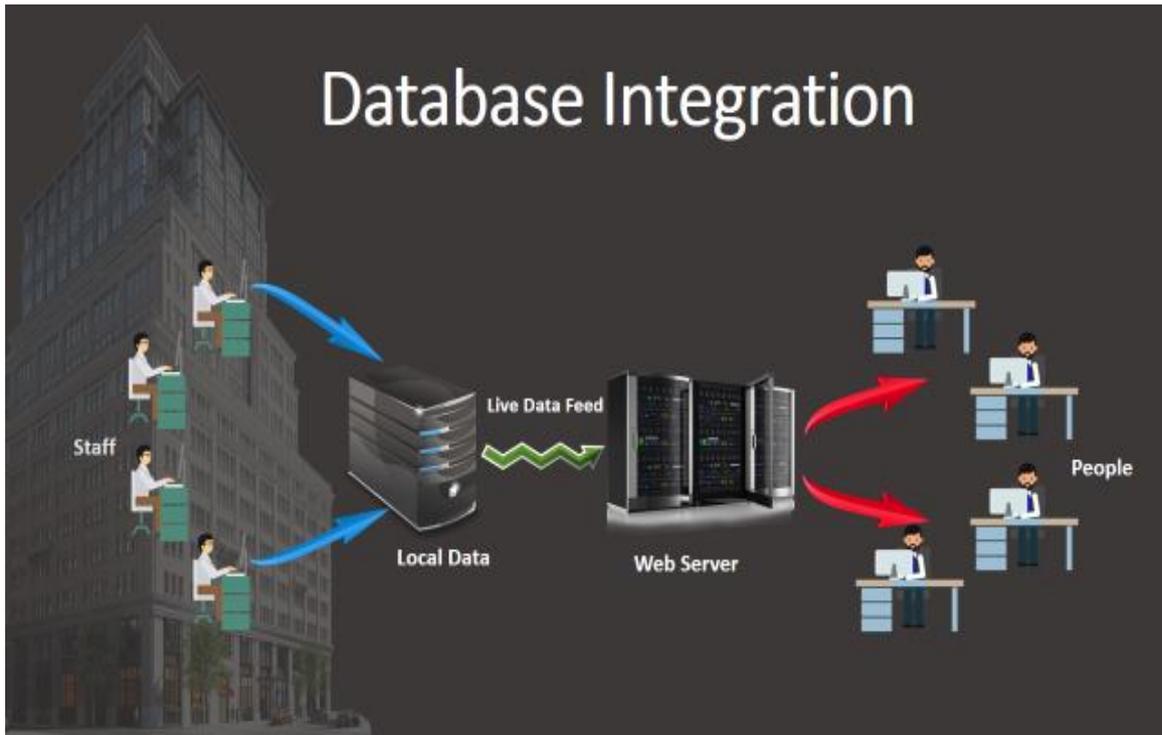
The database should have four major components:

1) **Regulatory database**

The Regulatory database includes hundreds of compliance-related laws and regulations, treaty convention and documents. We may search across these 3 broad groups either[3]:

a) **By keyword:** A keyword search will pull up every item across the 3 broad groups that contain the specified word in the item name, its description, or the organization name.

b) **By alphabet:** An alphabetic search will pull up all items that start with the specified letter.

c) **By category:** A search by one or more of the 17 categories in the category box will narrow the search to just the item(s)

2) **Regulatory FAQ Database**

Regulatory FAQ Database includes thousands of authoritative FAQs covering all aspects of Indonesia. export and import controls, foreign import controls, and international/ multilateral trade controls under various treaties and conventions.

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[3] http://www.tradecomplianceinstitute.org/p_regulatory_database.php?Content=true

3) Trade Information Database (TID)

Trade Information Database (TID) – an extensive one-stop source of export information drawn from many different ministerial and non-governmental websites

4) Export Start-up Kit

Export Start-up Kit includes links to free resources and tools to help educate start-up exporters in particular on the basics of exporting, assess their likely export potential and readiness, point them directly to Web resources that can help them at each stage of the export process, and answer questions that typically arise in their evolution as exporters.

The fundamental reason that database integration is necessary is because it allows for data to be shared throughout an organization without there needing to be another set of integration services on each application. It would be a tremendous waste of resources if each application needed something to convert the data into data it can read. By using database integration, it allows the information to automatically be integrated so that, at any time the data is needed, it can be retrieved and accessed. It also helps when two ministries that are merging have their data integrated because when their databases come together, the data can mesh easily. If the data was not integrated, a server manager would have to go in and manually integrate everything which can become a hassle and, as previously mentioned, result in a waste of resources. Therefore, integrating before a merger is definitely ideal.

In related to economic growth, an integrated trade information database will boost business owners to conduct export-import activities therefore, the export-import activities will increase economic growth. Boosting exports by providing an integrated trade information database would better support the economy. The export-led growth hypothesis implies that an increased export would lead to an increase in economic growth due to potential positive externalities derived from exposure to foreign markets.

Developing an integrated trade information database is also in line with the Presidential Regulation Number 39

of 2019 regarding one data Initiative. The regulation constitutes a government data governance policy to produce accurate, updated, integrated and accountable data that is easily accessible and shared between central government agencies and regional agencies through the fulfillment of data standards, metadata, data interoperability and use of reference codes and master data according to Article 1 paragraph (1) of this Presidential Regulation.

Under this Presidential Regulation, One Data Initiative must be carried out based on the following principles, among others, data produced by data producers must meet data standards; data produced by data manufacturers must have metadata; data produced by data producers must meet data interoperability rules; and data produced by data manufacturer must use the reference code and/or master data[4]. Data standard for data other than geospatial data and statistics data, according to this Presidential Regulation, is determined by other central data trustees, which serves as one of the central government agencies granted the authority to carry out the fostering related to data as stipulated in this Presidential Regulation, apart from agencies overseeing government affairs in the field of statistics activities or geospatial information[5].

2. Integrated Trade Information Database as a Good Public Service

Integrating trade information database is viewed as an important step towards improving public services in Indonesia. A number of benefits may result from better data integration as follows:

1) providing a clearer picture of public service needs;
2) ensuring public services are citizen-centered;
3) improving efficiency;
4) facilitating better coordination of public services;
5) leading to informed decisions that can improve social outcomes. Little emphasis has been placed on establishing sustained integration of data across sectors in Indonesia.

Additional challenges include worry among members of the public about

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4   Article 3, Presidential Regulation Number 39 of 2019 regarding one data Initiative
5   Article 5, ibid

privacy risks, reliance on ad hoc data integration efforts, rather than sustained approaches over time, and a complex web of center and provincial legislation that can be confusing and make it challenging to integrate data across sectors.

Further, the integrated trade information database is one of the manifestations of e-government issued by the Government of Indonesia (GOI) through Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2003 concerning National Policy and Strategy for e-Government Development and also supported by related regulations such as Law Number 25 of 1999 concerning Public Services, Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness and Government Regulation Number 61 of 2010 concerning Implementation of the Public Information Disclosure Act.

In Indonesia, E-government is needed for the following reasons: 1) to support the government change towards a democratic governance practices; 2) to support the application of authority balances between central and local government; 3) to facilitate communication between central and local governments; 4) to gain openness; and 5) transformation towards information society era.

E-government concept is becoming a significant decision-making and service tool at the municipal, regional and national government levels. The vast majority of users of these government online services see significant benefits from being able to access services online. E-government is the use of information technology by the government to provide information and services for citizens in both government and business matters. The term e-government is based on the need for transparent governance and change. The program is to improve public services through the utilization of information and communication technology. According to the World Bank (2002) E-Governance has the following benefits[6]:

- It greatly simplifies the process of information accumulation for citizens and businesses.

- It empowers people to gather information regarding any

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[6] Getrude Ntulo & Japhet Otike, "E – Government: Its Role, Importance And Challenges", https://www.researchgate.net › file.PostFileLoader.html

- department of government and get involved in the process of decision making.
- E-Governance strengthens the very fabric of democracy by ensuring greater citizen participation at all levels of governance
- E-Governance leads to automation of services, ensuring that information regarding every work of public welfare is easily available to all citizens, eliminating corruption.
- This revolutionizes the way governments function, ensuring much more transparency in the functioning, thereby eliminating corruption.
- Since the information regarding every activity of government is easily available, it would make every government department responsible as they know that every action of theirs is closely monitored.
- Proper implementation of e-Governance practices makes it possible for people to get their work done online thereby sparing themselves of unnecessary hassles of traveling to the respective offices.
- Successful implementation of e-Governance practices offers better delivery of services to citizens, improved interactions with business and industry, citizen empowerment through access to information, better management, greater convenience, revenue growth, cost reductions, etc.

Furthermore, the introduction of e-Governance brings governments closer to citizens. So much so that today it becomes extremely convenient to get in touch with a government agency. Indeed, citizen service centers are located closer to the citizens now. Such centers may consist of an unattended kiosk in the government agency, a service kiosk located close to the client, or the use of a personal computer in the home or office.

The Integrated trade information database is aimed at improving governmental efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability in public services delivery. According to the stages of growth in e-government, a researcher[7] found that the architecture necessary for service delivery to citizens and business evolves in five stages among others:

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a) no integration: integration does not exist in organisation, and information is copied manually;

b) one-to-one messaging: an electronic connection or coupling is set up for each service to be delivered separately;

c) warehouse: to establish a database containing information that is copied from various systems;

d) broker: through a central point for information exchange that passes on information between the different information systems in real-time; and

e) orchestrated broker architecture: to reach business logic included in the information broker to create workflows and even complete business processes.

Layne and Lee[8] described four developed stages:

1. Cataloguing,

   In stage one, governments create a 'state website' mostly due to a great deal of pressure from the media, technology-literate employees, demanding citizens, and other stakeholders to get on the "net." At this stage, governments do not have

much Internet expertise, and they prefer to minimize the risk by doing a small project. Parts of the government's non-transactional information are put on the site. There are several reasons why any government would want to move to this 'electronic cataloguing' stage, but mostly, many citizens and businesses have access to the web. As they are able to access information on services from the private sector from the web, they expect the same access from the government. Accordingly, more and more citizens will look for government information on the web instead of flipping through the yellow pages and going through touch-tone voice processing systems, and they will be disappointed if they cannot find information about their government. From the government side, the web presence is also beneficial because, as much government staff time is consumed in answering basic questions about government services and procedures, the web presence will increase citizens' convenience and reduce the

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8   Layne, K.J.L. & Lee, J. (2001) "Developing fully functional E-government: A four stage model", Government Information Quarterly, vol. 18, no. 2, pp.122-136

workload on frontline employees. With the web presence of the government, citizens use this information to learn the specifics of policies and procedures, find out where to go for government services and post-service support. Citizens would still use existing service processes such as a phone call, in-person standing in line, etc, but to a lesser extent. The idea of government services being available to all people, or universal access, requires that some off-line capabilities continue for that percentage of citizens not on-line.

2. Transaction,

As government websites evolve, officials as well as citizens come to realize the value of the Internet as another service channel for citizens and want to exploit it. Citizens demand to fulfill government requirements online instead of having to go to a specific location to complete paperwork. Electronic transactions offer a better hope for improved efficiency for both the customer and the agency than simply "cataloguing information." In addition, such capabilities provide the opportunity for a broader democratic

process by holding interactive conversations with constituents who are reluctant or unable to attend public hearings. There is no question that fully functional e-government will make service delivery more efficient and increase savings for both the government and the citizen. This second stage is the beginning of the e-government as a revolutionary entity changing the way people interact with their government. This stage empowers citizens to deal with their governments online anytime, saving hours of paperwork, the inconvenience of traveling to a government office and time spent waiting in line

3. Vertical Integration,

At this stage, the focus is now moving toward a transformation of government services, rather than automating and digitizing existing processes. Making government electronic is not simply a matter of putting existing government services on the Internet. What should and will be happening are permanent changes in the government processes themselves and possibly the concept of government itself. Just as electronic commerce is redefining

private business and society in terms of processes and product, electronic government initiatives should be accompanied by re-conceptualization of the government service itself. In the long run, the full benefit of e-government will be realized only when organizational changes accompany technological changes. After on-line transaction services become prevalent and mature, citizens' expectations will increase. Most transaction stage systems are localized and fragmented. A natural progression will be the integration of scattered systems at different levels (vertical) and different functions (horizontal) of government services. Agencies often maintain separate databases that are not connected to other governmental agencies at the same level or with similar agencies at the local or federal level. For example, a state business license database is often separate from a local business license database. Further, that state license system is probably not connected to the state vendor database. It is expected that vertical integration within the similar functional walls but across different levels of government will happen first

because the gap between levels of government is much less than the difference between different functions. Many state agencies interact more closely with their federal and local counterparts than other agencies in the same level of government.

4. Horizontal Integration

The full potential of information technology, from the citizen's perspective, can only be achieved by horizontally integrating government services across different functional walls (or "silos"). The limitations of the functional nature of both the public and private sector will become clearer as more public administrators begin to see the vision opened by the Internet. Typically, citizens requiring assistance from governments need more than one service. Those requiring housing also need governmental assistance for education, housing, food, medical attention, etc. To overcome this problem, some localities provide one-stop service centers where, for example, the homeless can come and obtain information about jobs, clear any outstanding warrants, obtain medical assistance, etc. Governments

continually fight the battle of getting services to the people who need them the most.

In addition, in line with the spirit of bureaucratic reform in Indonesia, e-government is increasingly playing a role in improving the quality of public services and helping the process of delivering information more effectively to the public. It needs to be realized and understood that in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution Article 18 Paragraph (2) and Article 34 paragraph (3), the improvement of public service must get the main attention of the government, because public service is the basic social rights of the people or fundamental rights (fundamental rights).

Through the integrated trade information database it is expected to improve public services and be able to support economic growth. The demand for the improvement of good and satisfying public services to the community is a need that must be met by the government. The government must be able to change poor public services for the better. Poor portraits of public services such as service uncertainty, the absence of clear and easily understood service standards make people have a weak bargaining position when dealing with public service providers.

Integrated Database System is a centralized data storage media which is used to manage data and information .an integrated system can store data completely into the database so that the impact on the presentation of data, information quickly and accurately in retrieving the information. The integrated system functions as a means or medium for data and information storage that has high simplicity, reliability, and portability. Therefore, integrated systems can improve data availability guarantees, document data on a system and facilitate the search for information needed by users.

The advantage of an integrated database are as follows:

1. Maximum data integrity and data redundancy can be minimized, so that data becomes accurate and consistent in improving data reliability.

2. Data security is better maintained.

3. Data preservation will be better because the manager is carried out centrally.

4. Users are easier to get data and information because of simplicity in a single database design.

5. Data portability and database administration in general are easier.

6. Effective use of electric power, human resources and the cost of maintaining a database system can be optimized.

7. All information can be accessed at the same time from different locations.

An integrated trade information database collects, links, organizes and delivers data about people' needs, risks, interventions, and outcomes. Building and operating an integrated database is a complex data integration process that takes the raw source data and manipulates it to draw meaning from the integrated data. With so many technology choices, there are many dimensions to consider, and asking the right questions on what and how to procure, develop, and operate is essential to the use and sustainability of the integrated database. There are five key phases to the data integration lifecycle. Data integration is an iterative process and many organizations enter and exit the phases repeatedly:

1. collecting the data from two or more sources,

2. validating the data to ensure data are accurate,

3. normalizing and standardizing the data to maintain integrity,

4. linking and appropriately anonymizing the data,

5. analyzing and disseminating the data.

C. CONCLUSION

The strength of exports has a large role in determining the current account deficit. In the past few decades, Indonesia has had a persistent current account deficit, which many attribute to Indonesia's relative poor export performance. To reduce the current account deficit, Indonesia needs improved export performance.

National trade policy that promotes export competitiveness must find ways to increase the ability to sell domestically produced goods and services on global markets. Finding such ways requires the analysis of factor endowments, institutional strengths and market opportunities. Strategies may then be shaped to take account of overall national development and socio-economic ambitions, typically involving multiple government departments, ministries and agencies, as well as the effective participation and collaboration of the private sector. One of ways to increase

export activities is availability an integrated trade information database.

The solutions to solve the problems that can be done in the face of global competition are by developing integrated trade information, including regulation through the development of information systems that are friendly and accessible to anyone, able to provide export information services especially with policies, market analysis, products products and bring buyers and producers together.

An integrated trade information database is so important because some business people do not have enough information when they will do trade activities. Before doing export, business people need to know information about regulation, market place, etc. The existing Government system does not have an integrated database of applicable export requirements (procedures). Citizens are therefore often confused, not knowing where to ask for advice or seek information about the procedures of export-import provided by Government. This often creates unnecessary additional expenses and waste of time for public service seekers. A comprehensive and updated electronic database of trade requirements would facilitate access to the required information for citizens and businesses, thus avoiding any additional expense. The integrated database will also contribute to the national program on Open Government Indonesia to promote transparency, accountability, public participation, and innovation.

By providing information to business people will boost export activities. Indirectly, integrated trade information database will support economic growth.

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BIOGRAPHY

Ms. Priliasari's main focus is reviewing policy relating in Natural Resources and environment. Her professional background also embrace business law , social justice, governance, the rule of law and human rights. She has strong analytical and decision-making skills. This year, she together with her team have developed an export database known as SIKeREN. She has accomplished some International short courses among other ASEAN Law Academy, Drug Policy Course, etc and she also has written a paper titled The Future Prospects of Indonesian's Accession to The CISG In Order To Harmonize The Law On The International Sales Of Goods In ASEAN" presented in Makau, 11-12 December 2017.