



Analysis of the Effect of Inflation and Exchange Rates on the Volume of Palm Oil Exports passing through the Tanjung Perak Port of Surabaya in 2017-2019

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important and strategic economic activities is export activities. The increase in export activities of commodities other than oil and gas is expected to increase national income and employment as well as foreign exchange. Export activities are activities that generate currency to finance the development of the real and non-real sectors. Oil and gas are affected by many factors, including exchange rates and inflation.

This study aims to analyze the effects of exchange rates and inflation on the export of commodities other than crude oil as well as palm oil and gas. Passing Surabaya Tanjung Perak Port in 2017-2019. Research is a literature study or library search using time series data from 2017 to 2019. Data processing is carried out with the SPSS version 23 program, with the analysis method using multiple regression analysis.

This study states that inflation affects exports of gas and oil products. Palm oil passes through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya the exchange rate has a relevant negative effect on the export of non-oil and gas products through the Tanjung Perak port in Surabaya. Inflation has a dominant impact on the exchange rate of non-oil and gas commodity exports, with palm oil passing through the Tanjung Perak port in Surabaya.

Keywords: inflation, exchange rate, exports of non-oil and gas commodities

INTRODUCTION

Trade activity in the international world has the aim of providing an increase in domestic demand which results in increased growth in large companies in the industrial sector along with the infrastructure of flexible social institutions and a stable political system is the meaning of exports. It can also be said that exports describe an international buying and selling activity that aims to support changes in international trade growth, so it is possible to achieve a target for economic progress for a developing country that has the same level as some more developed countries.

The activity of outflows from several transactions of services and goods to the international market is the meaning of Export (Todaro, 2003). Samuelson and Nordhaus (1994), stated that several aspects can influence the increase or decrease in the volume of a country's export value, it is very dependent on the relative selling price between foreign and domestic goods, the exchange rate (exchange rate), output and foreign income. Lubis (2010) identifies several things that affect export activities in Indonesia as a strategic effort. Some of these factors are

generally divided into international and domestic market factors. Factors arising from the international market such as the demand side from the importing country of Indonesian products, exchange rates, inflation, and prices in the international market. The needs of the importing country include related policies from the importing country, competitor products, and conditions of economic growth. Domestic factors include domestic market prices, various domestic policies, and production capacity.

Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates have a role in determining the level of exports that have occurred or been carried out, whether caused by depreciation or appreciation to the possibility of happening in the international market. The foreign exchange rate is the currency value of each country compared to other countries' currencies due to the medium of exchange for each country that transacts in the international market. The rupiah exchange rate is the ratio of the rupiah to other currencies (Salvatore, 2008). The foreign exchange rate has the meaning of the amount of currency of a certain country needed to get one unit of foreign exchange. Changes in the country's economic situation are generally accompanied by changes in the exchange rate of a country. The sharp and uncontrollable increase in the exchange rate will create difficulties or obstacles for foreign trade, especially for companies that come to the main ingredients from immigrant countries or sell their products to the export market.

Inflation is also a factor that also affects export activities. Inflation is a continuous increase in prices and can be measured using changes in the rate of inflation. Inflation has a very big influence on the international trading system. In general, inflation tends to depress foreign exchange rates. In addition, inflation tends to increase imports due to lower foreign prices compared to domestic prices. Inflation tends to reduce exports because inflation can also increase export prices. This can lead to a current account deficit.

Based on the explanation above, the author has an interest in researching this matter, entitled Analysis of the Effect of Inflation and Exchange Rates on the Volume of exports of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil passing through the Port of Tanjung Perak, Surabaya.

LITERATURE REVIEW

International trade

A radical transformation of economic life, shown by the process of globalization which resulted in the generalization of the market economy, increased production, circulation of information, products, labor, and capital, the implementation of technical systems became more efficient. Nations are no longer self-sufficient in the global economy and they are engaged in trade on various levels to sell what they produce to get what they need. Countries generally produce more efficiently in some sectors of the economy than their trading partners. Like conventional economic theory, ultimately trade promotes economic efficiency and it can be concluded that the globalization of production contributes to the globalization of trade (Daianu, 2009).

Globalization is a social, political, and economic process that is always linked by multinational corporations and investment, regionalism and international trade, global finance, and money. Meanwhile, the process of globalization reduces government activity and control over the economy and its

trade is replaced by international companies. National economies on the other hand try to compensate for changing economic systems by deregulating international trade barriers through regional trade agreements and economic integration. Based on the assumption that globalization has liberalized trade infrastructure, research conducted by Savrul and Incekara (2015), produces data on globalization, namely globalization has a relevant impact on international trade and the globalization process has a positive impact on trade liberalization in BSEC member countries.

Since ancient times there has been trading between countries or international trade, but the scope and quantity are very limited. Trade by bartering or exchanging goods involving several countries to fulfill something that is needed but is not produced by that country. Initially, trade between countries began with a trade or the exchange of labor for other services or goods, then continued with trade in services and goods at this time, and in the future, there was a reward for these services and goods.

In the end, the sale and purchase continued to develop and exchange of risky goods was achieved, for example, foreign exchange for the benefit of all countries involved on both sides. This allows the country to diversify its trading activities and consequently increase national income. Today, international trade is very important in the international monetary system. However, no country has an isolated or closed economic system from the economic affairs of other countries.

Trade activities between countries can be carried out by importing or exporting goods and services. This can be done if the cost of domestic production tends to be high to import similar goods which are relatively expensive from abroad. On the other hand, exports of products with domestic production prices tend to be lower than those abroad with the same products. So that export supply is the difference between domestic demand and supply (excess supply). Meanwhile, excess domestic demand in the importing country (excess demand) can be interpreted as an import supply.

Non-Oil and Gas Exports

What is meant by non-oil and gas exports is the export of products other than natural gas and oil, including products from other sectors such as industry (manufacturing), handicrafts, agriculture, and mining (Ministry of Trade, 2001). Exports other than oil and gas are segmented into large groups and major airlines. The main products come from the agricultural and mining sectors, and secondary products come from industry and other sectors (BPS, 2000).

The process of transporting products from one country to another is the meaning of export. This process is often used as the main strategy so that SMEs can compete at the national level. The export strategy is easier than other strategies and can be used because it is less risky, and less capital intensive. Other strategies such as acquisitions and franchising.

1. Indirect Export

An indirect export is one of the sales steps that go through the original exporter/intermediary and is resold through the intermediary. Export control and export trade companies are intermediaries. The advantage is that controls distribute less and less information about activities in other countries. Overall, the service sector employs both direct exports and manufacturing.

2. Direct Export

A direct export is a step for selling services or goods through exporters/intermediaries in a country or other destination countries, while export sales are carried out through representatives and distributors. The sales representative of the company has the advantage that production can be concentrated in the country of origin and has better distribution. The drawback is that shipping costs much more for large-scale goods which creates trade barriers and protectionism.

3. Stages

The preparation that can be done in export planning has the following stages:

- a. Identify potential markets.
- b. Adjusting SWOT analysis capabilities with needs.
- c. Implement to meet with agents, exporters, and others.
- d. Resource allocation.

The results of non-oil and gas exports, which are mostly produced, indicate that the country's industrialization is going well. Countries are known to have succeeded in their export development strategies outside of oil and gas, especially in the manufacturing sector, where the average annual export growth is high and is not dominated by products with simple ingredients (raw/semi-finished). But above all, as a result of sophisticated and efficient processing, it is a value-added and internationally competitive product (Tambunan 2001)

Inflation

A condition where the prices of goods continue to rise so that it reduces people's purchasing power and the value of a country's currency also decreases is the meaning of inflation. According to Rahardja and Manurung (2010) the indicators used to measure how much inflation is in a country's economy are (1) CPI (Consumer Price Index), (2) IHPB (Sales Price Index to Wholesalers), and (3) Compare GDP/deflation, namely nominal economic growth and growing real economy (Murtiansih, 2012).

Domestic military stability, in this case, is influenced by several factors, among others; the supply of money or the money supply, in which the dominant actor is Bank Indonesia or the Central Bank as the printer of the rupiah currency, both paper currency and coins, as well as commercial banks that act as creators of currency, namely checks and coins. current account. In addition to the amount of money in circulation, the flow of goods in the country, both domestic products and imported commodity products, greatly affects domestic monetary stability. The balance of the flow of money in circulation and the flow of domestic goods can affect the occurrence of inflation and deflation. If the domestic money supply is much smaller than the flow of domestic goods, then this situation will tend to result in deflation. This situation tends to lead to inflationary pressures.

Inflation is a condition where prices experience a drastic increase or decrease in the value of a currency. As previously discussed, other authors have stated that inflation is a process of a general increase in the price of goods or services and the opposite of this situation is deflation, which means a general decrease in the price of goods or services.

Due to the theory of the value of money, inflation occurs as a result of the number of goods available is not proportional to the increase in the money supply, it can make the value of money decrease, due to the importance of paying attention to the demand for money and velocity of money.). It is the duty of the Ministry of Government and other relevant Bank Indonesia such as the Ministry of Industry, Social Affairs, Trade, Finance, and Manpower to control inflation.

Maintaining the stability of the price and value of the national currency is the main task of Bank Indonesia because the value of the rupiah currency is closely related to the price of goods or services. This means that it is inversely proportional where the increase in the price of goods makes the value of the rupiah decrease and if the price of goods decreases, the value of the rupiah increases. In addition, there is also what is known as the exchange rate, which means the value of the national currency concerning the currencies of other countries.

Currency Exchange Rates (Exchange Rates)

The exchange rate is the price of each unit of the national currency concerning an international currency. Therefore, it plays an important role in expenditure, such as determining the price of the rupiah in the form of the price of another country's currency.

The exchange rate can be used as a measuring tool in determining the stability of a country's economy based on changes in the value of its currency. Then, through this discussion, we get to know the term Foreign Exchange which means the foreign currency that is applied to become a valid means of paying in an area.

Exchange rates can be classified into real and nominal rates. The real exchange rate shows the classification of the parameters of a product that can be traded between countries and the relative product prices of two countries, for example, appreciation in Indonesia means it can reduce imports and increase exports. The nominal exchange rate represents the relative price of the currencies of two countries (Herlambang et al, 2002). Based on the concept, the exchange rate is divided into nominal and conceptual, where nominal has a function as a measuring tool to get a certain amount of money from other countries and conceptually is a measuring tool in a country's export competitiveness in the international market.

Anindita (2008) states that the exchange rate is a relative price and is used as the value of a currency against the currencies of other countries. Of course, this is very beneficial for exporting companies who prefer a low currency value because it can attract foreign buyers, due to lower prices. However, this activity cannot be separated from an exchange rate conflict that often occurs. The consequences of the exchange rate can affect the regulations regarding buying and selling between exporting and importing countries.

The exchange rate relationship is determined by the price relationship between the currencies. Mankiw (2006) adds that the price provisions that have been ratified by the two countries in trading activities are called the exchange rate or exchange rate. Then the term appreciation is used if the exchange rate has increased. In general, the exchange rate is determined by the supply curve and the market demand curve that crosses the foreign currency.

Hypothesis

H1: Inflation affects the export of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil through the Port of Tanjung Perak, Surabaya.

H2: Exchange rate affects on to export of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil through the Port of Tanjung Perak, Surabaya.

Types of research

Researchers conducted research using the type of quantitative correlation research by looking at the relationship between variables, in this case, 2017-2019 through the Port of Tanjung Perak Surabaya had the effect of inflation on the number of products exported.

Population and Sample

This study uses the annual report data from the Port of Surabaya and Bank Indonesia from 2017 to 2019 as the population. Sample data from January 2017 to December 2019.

Data Collection Tools and Methods

The documentation method is a method used as a method to collect data. This method is a way to find information or data related to search variables through records, documents, etc. This data collection aims to obtain data on the amount of export inflation. The data is taken from the annual report of Bank Indonesia and the Surabaya Port Authority.

Data analysis method

In conducting an analytical method that can measure the direction and magnitude of the influence of the independent variable on the export of raw materials other than oil and gas through the Surabaya Tanjung Perak Port (dependent variable). Data processing was carried out on the SPSS version 23 program using multiple regression analysis.

The statistical tests used are:

1. Classical Assumption Test

Classical hypothesis testing requires multiple testing of the results of the linear regression hypothesis based on the synthesis of a regression model (SinggihSantoso, 2012). The test includes classical hypothesis testing, namely autocorrelation, calculation of normality, heteroscedasticity, and multicollinearity.

2. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics provide a concept or also provide a description or describe data that is seen from the standard deviation, maximum, minimum, and average value (mean).

3. Multiple Linear Regression Test

In this study, 2 independent variables will be examined using multiple linear regression models, namely:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

4. Hypothesis Test

Partial hypothesis test (t-test)

Simultaneous hypothesis testing (F test).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis is needed for this research, it aims to find out a description of the exchange rate and export inflation based on research that has been carried out and processed data. From the data that has been processed the results are:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Research Data

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Inflasi	36	-,07	2,89	1,5178	1,08981
Eksport	36	957747,79	1765223,38	1349114,609	243453,2508
Kurs	36	13798,30	14608,00	14124,1028	306,11993
Valid N (listwise)	36				

Source: Processed secondary data results, 2021

Inflation means that the prices of raw materials and goods continue to increase, which causes the purchasing power of the Indonesian people to decline, which is accompanied by the declining value of the country's currency. According to the calculation results that have been processed, the inflation data related to the data in this study uses descriptive statistics, the average value of inflation in 2017-2019 is 1.5178 while the lowest inflation value is -0.07; the highest inflation value is 2.89 and the value of the standard deviation is 1.08981.

The definition of inflation is the condition or condition of a country's economy that has increased the price of each item, and this causes the purchasing power of the people to decrease, and inflation results in a decrease in currency prices in a country. Inflation data related to export volume at Tanjung Perak port shows that the highest inflation rate is 2.89, and the lowest highest inflation rate is -0.07 with a standard deviation of 1.08981.

One of the macroeconomic variables that can affect stock price volatility is the understanding of the exchange rate. The domestic currency will depreciate which will increase the volume or quality of exports. From the results of the processing of descriptive statistical calculations of exchange rate data, related to the export volume, the results obtained that the highest exchange rate value is 14609.00; and the lowest exchange rate is 13798.30 with a standard deviation of 306.11993. The average value of the exchange rate in this data is 14124,1028.

Data Analysis Process

Classic Assumption Test

The formula for calculating how to determine the regression value of data can be derived from a certain data assumption. Based on this from the data that has been processed that can be applied in the regression only partially. For example, if the data that has been processed cannot complete the regression assumption, therefore the implementation of the regression will get a bias estimation result. Classical assumption test with several tests has the following results.

1. Normality Test

To calculate normality, it is necessary to use the normal probability plot of the standardized residual test method and the Kolmogorov Smirnov test. From the results of the calculation of characteristics for disclosure of social responsibility, then to find and find out the distribution value, it is necessary to continue with a test called the normality test (Kolmogorov Smirnov test), if the value obtained is $p > 0.05$, it means that the data is normally distributed and continued with Statistical analysis using multiple linear regression test. From these calculations, it is obtained for inflation (X1), an exchange rate (X2), and ships call units (X3) as well as the volume of commodity exports through the Port of Tanjung Perak Surabaya (Y).

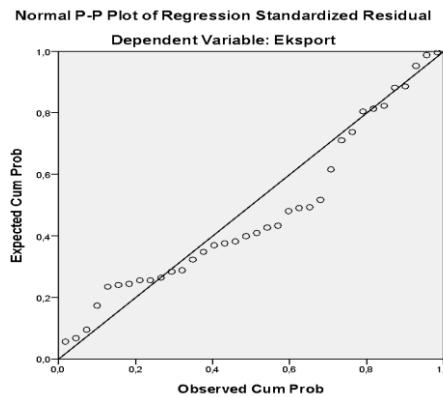


Figure 1. Normality Test

The graph shows a normal distribution pattern with data that follows the direction of the diagonal line and scatters around the diagonal line.

2. Multicollinearity Test

For situations where there is a clear or almost clear linear relationship between the independent variables, it is the concept of multicollinearity. In this study, we eliminated the multicollinearity test effect by eliminating variables with zero correlation (simple correlation). One thing to note in the regression model with independent multicollinearity is that the (VIF) value is around 1 and the VIF threshold is 10, while the tolerance is close to 0.1. The following are the results of multicollinearity testing on the data:

Table 2. Values of Variance Inflation Factor

No	Variable	VIF score
1	X ₁	1.018

Source: Data processed, 2021

Based on the results of data processing, it illustrates that there are no signs of multicollinearity because the existing VIF value is smaller than 10 and greater than 1, which as already explained that the value will be around 1 and the limit is 10. From the results obtained, it is known that there is no independent variable that has a tolerance value less than 0.1. The IVF value is the same as that, not greater than 10. It can be concluded from these data, that there is no perfect correlation between the values of the independent variables, thus causing this data to have no multicollinear regression model.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The scatterplot analysis in the calculation tests the heterogeneity of variance. The scatterplot with the data distribution pattern formed then shows covariance if the scatterplot pattern does not show a random or certain pattern, and there is no heterogeneity. The random sample below is a sample.

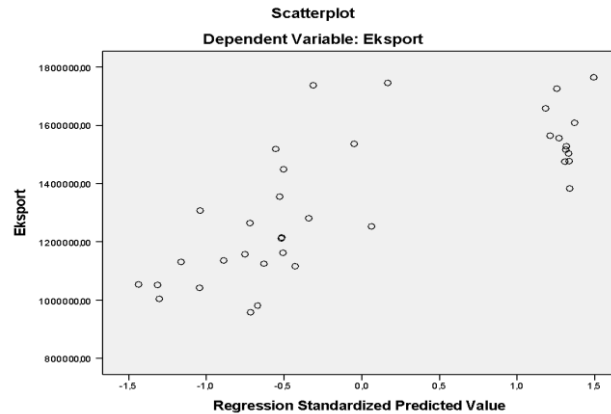


Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test

4. Autocorrelation Test

Based on the calculations using the DW Test (Durbin-Watson test) to determine the autocorrelation test, it was found that the DW number was between the values of -2 to +2, the result was 1.215. From the results, it is concluded that there is no correlation between values in a variable with the same variable value in one or more previous periods.

Table 3. Autocorrelation Test Results with Durbin-Watson

Model	DW	Information
Regression model	0,715	There is no autocorrelation

From the calculation results, it is found that the model that has been used has completed the basic classical assumptions that have been set, besides that it also meets the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) criteria, which means the value of the regression model in the study that is used for the analysis basis.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Multiple regression analysis was carried out to show the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. To determine the impact of inflation and exchange rates on exports of non-oil and gas commodities, the test used is the multiple linear regression test. The data obtained based on the calculation results are:

Table 4. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Test

Variable	Regression Coefficient	t-count	Significant
Constant	6143906,325	4,804	0.000
Inflation	150973,756	5,916	0.000
Exchange Rate	-355,700	-3,915	0.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), X1, X2

b. Bound Variable: Y

The data above is the result of multiple linear regression testing, then the regression equation is made as follows:

$$Y = 6143906,325 + 150973,756 \text{ Inflation} - 355,700 \text{ Exchange Rates}$$

Based on the results of the regression equation above, the following interpretation is made:

1. $\alpha = 6143906,325$; The constant value with positive parameters in the regression equation is 6143906,325. This shows that there is inflation and the exchange rate, it can be said that the export value of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya has increased.
2. $\beta_1 = 150973.756$; the regression coefficient value is 150973,756 with positive parameters. From these data, it is clear that inflation has increased by 1%; then this will later cause the export of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya to increase by 150973.756%.
3. $\beta_2 = -355,700$; In the large exchange rate variable, the regression coefficient is -355.700 with negative parameters. Therefore, it means that each exchange rate increases by 1%; This will cause a decline in exports of non-oil and gas commodities through the port of Tanjung Perak, Surabaya, worth 389.45%.
4. From the results of calculations that have been carried out, shows that the value of inflation has a beta coefficient value greater than the exchange rate variable, which is 150973.756; this indicates that the most dominant variable is inflation which can affect the movement of non-oil and gas commodity exports of palm oil through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya in 2017-2019.

T-test

In testing the data, to determine the effect of exchange rate and inflation on the export of non-oil and gas commodities, a t-test is needed. From the calculation results obtained:

Table 3. Results of t-Statistical Tests

Variable	<i>Regression Coefficient</i>	t-count	Significant
Constant	5992387,920	4,804	0.000
Inflation	150362,387	5,916	0.000
Exchange Rate	-389,453	-3,915	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: Processed secondary data, 2020

1. Inflation value that affects the export results of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil in 2017-2019 through the Tanjung Perak Port of Surabaya. To determine the effect of inflation on the export of commodities or non-oil and gas needs for palm oil through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya in 2017-2019, the p-value = 0.000 and t-count is 5.916. Because $p < 0.05$ and $t\text{-count} > t$ table ($5.916 > 1.688$) then H_1 is accepted, which means that inflation data has a positive and significant effect. This means that if inflation increases it will increase export activities.
2. The effect of the exchange rate on the export of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil in 2017-2019 through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya. To be able to determine the effect of the exchange rate on the export of non-oil and gas commodities, palm oil through the port of Tanjung Perak Surabaya in 2017-2019, the value of $p = 0.000$ and t-count is 3.915. Because $p < 0.05$ and

$t\text{-count} > t\text{ table}$ ($3.915 > 1.688$) and then the value of H_2 is accepted, which means the exchange rate has a positive and significant effect.

Model Accuracy Test

1. F test

In knowing all the independent variables that can affect the dependent variable, therefore an F test is needed. Based on the results of calculations that have been processed, it is obtained that $p = 0.000$ and the value of $F\text{-count} = 22.498 > 2.866$ because $p < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. , which means the exchange rate, inflation, and Unit Ships Call simultaneously affect the export of non-oil and gas commodities, palm oil. This explains that the selection of inflation and exchange rate variables as predictors of non-oil and gas commodity exports are appropriate or the model is declared fit.

2. Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Used to calculate the contribution or contribution of all independent variables (X) in the dependent variable regression model (Y). As can be seen from the available data, it measures the relationship between inflation and volatility of the exchange rate and the value of exports. Based on the acquisition of the coefficient of determination (R²) obtained a value of 0.577. The effect of inflation and exchange rate is 57.7% and the remaining 42.3% can be explained by variables other than the model.

Hypothesis Testing Results

1. Effect of Inflation on the export of non-oil and gas commodities, palm oil through the Port of Tanjung Perak, Surabaya

From the calculation to determine the effect of inflation on the increase or decrease in export results, the value of $p = 0.000$ and $t\text{-count}$ is 5.916. Due to the $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ and $t\text{-count} > t\text{ table}$ ($5.916 > 1.688$) then H_1 is accepted, which means that inflation has a very positive or correlated and significant effect on exports of non-oil and gas commodities, palm oil passing through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya in 2017-2019.

Based on the results of the study, inflation has a positive effect on exports of non-oil and gas products that pass through the Tanjung Perak port in Surabaya from 2017 to 2019. This is due to several increases in the price of goods and also a high decline in the value of the currency associated with an overheated economy. In other words, the economic situation is that because the demand for goods exceeds the supply of goods, prices tend to increase, and when inflation is too high, the purchasing power of money also decreases. The results are not following what RauzatulUlfa and DeviAndriyani (2019) showed that the results of partial inflation (X3) did not affect Indonesia's exports of non-oil and gas products during the period 1985 to 2017. The agreement and survey conducted by YitoLestiyono concluded that the inflation variable did not exist. its effect on Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports and Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports during the period 2002 to 2007.

Inflation is something that is always taken into consideration by economic actors to find out what they can expect from management going forward. Inflation is one of the economic assessments in the economic field that can be used to implement various measures and regulations, such as the government, investors,

and other economic sectors. Similarly, exports, especially non-oil and gas exports, making exports less competitive in the event of high inflation by the government, society, and institutions. Due to the decline in competitiveness, this is an expensive price.

In Tanjung Perak Port, Surabaya, inflation has a significant impact on non-oil and gas exports, as it is the only major factor holding back exports, particularly in the non-oil and gas sector. Most of the main materials used for exports are the main materials for imports. At the same time, the main export goods on average are raw materials for natural products. Lower export prices for value-added agricultural products, cultivated forest, and other products that are no longer processed.

2. The effect of the exchange rate on the export of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya

The results of the calculations used for the effect of the exchange rate on the export of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil passing through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya in 2017-2019 obtained the value of $p = 0.000$ and $t\text{-count} = 3.915$. Because $p < 0.05$ and $t\text{-count} > t\text{ table}$ ($3.915 > 1.688$) so that H_2 is accepted, the exchange rate has a positive and significant effect on exports of non-oil and gas commodities of palm oil passing through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya in 2017-2019.

The results of this research that have been carried out further support the research of RauzatulUlfa and Devi Andriyani (2019) which concludes that the exchange rate affects exports of non-oil and gas products to Indonesia from 2017 to 2019. This is in line with the data from research by JunaedyAngkouw (2013) explaining the rupiah exchange rate which has a positive and significant effect on exports of palm oil (CCO). The same opinion is the research conducted by Mangkarto (2010) which concludes that the exchange rate affects Gorontalo's corn exports.

An exchange rate is an international payment method because residents of that country want to pay in their currency. The exchange rate is the price of a foreign currency against the national currency. The exchange rate of the rupee against the US dollar varies from year to year for the global economic giants. This is important because Indonesia's exchange rate policy system is a variable exchange rate system that allows the central bank to adjust the exchange rate to balance foreign supply and demand. proverb. One of them is the existence of foreign trade or imports and exports (balance of trade), and of course, the medium of exchange used is the additional rupiah so that the export price is low.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Conclusions based on the results of the discussion are

1. In 2017-2019 through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya, inflation can have a positive and significant impact on the export of non-oil and gas commodities.

2. In 2017-2019 through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya, the exchange rate has a positive and significant impact on the export of non-oil and gas commodities.
3. In 2017-2019 through the Tanjung Perak port of Surabaya, inflation is the dominant factor that influences the export of non-oil and gas commodities.

Suggestion

The role of the government is very much needed in opening up international market expansion which has the potential as a destination for exports so that the increase in palm oil production can be in line with the increase in exports.

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