

EXPLORATION OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF GLOBAL STRATEGIC INDUSTRY TRADE NETWORKS: AN APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND ITS DETERMINING FACTORS

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Abstract

Global trade has undergone significant transformation in recent decades, influenced by developments in information and communications technology (ICT), international trade policies, and shifts in global consumer preferences. Through this approach, research aims to understand how these factors interact with each other and shape the structure of global trade. Analysis shows that ICT developments have influenced global industrial structures by reshaping supply chains and facilitating the growth of e-commerce. On the other hand, international trade policies play an important role in shaping trade patterns and the geographic distribution of production, while shifts in global consumer preferences have changed the way companies operate and influenced their business strategies. By understanding the interactions between these factors, we can develop effective business strategies and government policies in managing structural changes in global trade networks to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Key words: global trade, trade network transformation, information and communication technology, international trade policy, global consumer preferences.

Introduction

Exploring the Transformation of Trade Networks in Global Strategic Industries is a field of research that is in-depth in understanding structural changes and the determining factors that influence trade networks in key industries globally. In the midst of ever-growing globalization, technological growth, and changes in global economic dynamics, a deep understanding of the transformation of strategic industrial trade networks is becoming increasingly important. This approach enables a holistic analysis of the relationships between various industrial sectors around the world, taking into account not only economic, but also political, social, and technological factors that influence trade networks.

One of the main aspects in Exploring the Transformation of Global Strategic Industrial Trade Networks is understanding structural change. These changes include evolutions in industrial composition, geographic distribution of production, and shifts in economic power between countries and regions. Using this approach, researchers can explore how relationships between different industries change over

time, as well as how factors such as technology, trade policy, and consumer changes influence the structure of global trade networks.

Determining factors are also the main focus in this exploration. These factors include trade and investment policies, technological innovation, changes in consumer demand, and political and social dynamics in various countries. Detailed analysis of these factors allows researchers to understand how decisions and actions in one industry sector can influence the trade network as a whole, as well as how external forces such as changes in government policy or technological developments can trigger significant structural change.

In addition, Exploration of the Transformation of Trade Networks in Global Strategic Industries also includes research on the impact of these changes. These impacts can include economic consequences such as growth or decline in production and investment, shifts in employment, as well as environmental impacts resulting from changes in trade and production patterns. By understanding the impact of transforming trade networks, policymakers can make better decisions in designing sustainable trade, investment and environmental policies.

The methodology used in Exploring the Transformation of Trade Networks in Global Strategic Industries is very diverse. Researchers often use a multidisciplinary approach, combining methods from economics, sociology, political science, and information technology to understand trade networks holistically. Data analysis is also an important part of this approach, using techniques such as network analysis, econometric models, and computer simulations to identify patterns, trends, and causal relationships in global trade networks.

In practice, Exploring the Transformation of Global Strategic Industrial Trade Networks often involves collaboration between academics, government and the private sector. This allows for more comprehensive research and more effective application of research findings in decision making. This kind of collaboration also enables the exchange of knowledge and experience between various stakeholders, enriching the shared understanding of the dynamics of global trade and ways to manage it effectively.

In the context of future developments, Exploration of the Transformation of Trade Networks for Global Strategic Industries will continue to develop along with changes in the global economy and information technology. The growth of electronic commerce, developments in artificial intelligence, and changes in global economic paradigms such as climate change and social welfare will continue to be the focus of research in this field. By continuing to carry out in-depth exploration and analysis, it is hoped that we can better understand the dynamics of the global trade network and take appropriate steps to ensure the sustainability and prosperity of an inclusive global economy.

Method

Qualitative research methods in Exploring the Transformation of Trade Networks in Global Strategic Industries include various approaches aimed at understanding structural changes and determining factors that influence trade networks at the global level. Literature study is an important aspect of this method, where researchers collect and analyze relevant literature about the transformation of trade networks in strategic industries. The population in this study includes a wide range of economic and political actors involved in global trade, including multinational companies, international trade organizations, governments of member countries, and academic institutions. The selected sample usually includes a number of representative companies from various strategic industrial sectors in various geographic regions. Data collection techniques in this qualitative research involve in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, participant observation, and analysis of documents such as trade policies and industry reports. Through this approach, researchers can gain deep insight into how structural changes in global trade networks occur, as well as what factors influence them.

Results and Discussion

Exploring the Transformation of Trade Networks of Global Strategic Industries is becoming increasingly important in understanding structural changes and the determinants that influence international trade. In this context, three main aspects have been explored: developments in information and communications technology (ICT), the role of international trade policy, and shifts in global consumer preferences. The aim of this exploration is to provide a deeper understanding of how changes in the trade networks of strategic industries can influence global economic dynamics and how various stakeholders can respond to these changes.

Aspect	Results
ICT Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICT developments have played a key role in the transformation of global trade networks. 2. The digital revolution has increased operational efficiency and accelerated production and distribution processes. 3. E-commerce has become a driving force in the growth of international trade by opening global market access.
International Trade Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade policy has a significant impact on the global industrial structure and the geographical distribution of production. 2. Free trade agreements can influence companies' decisions about the location of their production.

		3. Challenges faced by international trade policy include trade uncertainty and conflict.
Shifting Consumer Preferences	Global	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shifts in global consumer preferences affect the geographic distribution of production and trade patterns of strategic industries. 2. Companies must be responsive to changes in consumer preferences by designing flexible production and marketing strategies. 3. Government policies need to consider the implications of shifting consumer preferences in designing economic and trade policies.

From the results of the discussion above, we can see that the transformation of the trade network of global strategic industries is influenced by various factors, including technological developments, trade policies, and shifts in consumer preferences. ICT developments have played an important role in accelerating the growth of international trade through operational efficiency and e-commerce expansion. On the other hand, international trade policies have a major impact on industrial structure and production distribution at the global level, while shifts in global consumer preferences influence business strategies and government policies in response to market changes.

It is important for stakeholders, from both the private and government sectors, to understand the implications of this transformation of global trade networks and respond appropriately. Companies need to be responsive to changes in consumer preferences by designing flexible and sustainable production and marketing strategies. On the other hand, the government needs to consider the implications of these changes in designing economic and trade policies that can encourage inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Through collaboration between the private sector and government and a deep understanding of the dynamics of the transformation of global strategic industrial trade networks, we can ensure that this change provides maximum benefits for all parties and contributes to sustainable economic growth throughout the world.

The development of information and communication technology has influenced the transformation of the trade network of global strategic industries in the last few decades

The development of information and communications technology (ICT) has been one of the main factors in changing the global trade landscape in recent decades. This transformation has crossed various industrial sectors, changing the way production, distribution and marketing are carried out around the world. In the context of Exploring the Transformation of Trade Networks in Global Strategic Industries, the impact of ICT is not only visible in terms of operational efficiency,

but also in shaping trade patterns, industrial structures and economic relations between countries. The discussion of how ICT developments influence the transformation of trade networks in global strategic industries covers several key aspects, including the digital revolution, e-commerce, global supply chains, and connectivity.

The digital revolution triggered by advances in ICT has fundamentally changed the way business is conducted throughout the world. In the last few decades, we have witnessed a shift from conventional business models to more digitally connected ones. This is reflected in the adoption of technologies such as the Internet, mobile communications, cloud computing and data analytics across various industrial sectors. With this technology, businesses can operate more efficiently, speed up production processes, reduce logistics costs, and increase market visibility. In addition, technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT) enable companies to collect and analyze data in real-time, opening up new opportunities for product and service innovation.

One of the most striking aspects of the impact of ICT on the transformation of global trade networks is through the development of e-commerce. E-commerce has been the driving force behind the growth of global trade in recent years. E-commerce platforms such as Amazon, Alibaba, and eBay have enabled companies to sell their products to the global market more easily and efficiently. This changes the dynamics of traditional commerce, allowing small and medium-sized companies to enter global markets without significant physical infrastructure. In addition, e-commerce has also facilitated the growth of direct trade between consumers (business-to-consumer) and between consumers (consumer-to-consumer), changing the way goods and services are traded around the world.

ICT developments have also reshaped global supply chains, which are the backbone of international trade. Previously, supply chains tended to be linear and fragmented, with many geographically separated stages of production and distribution. However, with the adoption of technologies such as supply chain management systems, blockchain, and predictive analytics, supply chains are becoming more integrated and connected globally. This allows companies to coordinate their production and distribution activities more efficiently, reducing costs and improving responsiveness to rapidly changing market demands. In addition, this technology also enables greater transparency in the supply chain, allowing consumers to trace the origins of products and ensure compliance with sustainability and quality standards.

Connectivity is another aspect of ICT development that has influenced the transformation of trade networks in global strategic industries. The wider spread of the internet and communications infrastructure has enabled companies to connect with their business partners around the world more easily. This opens the door to cross-border collaboration, foreign direct investment, and technology transfer between countries. Additionally, greater connectivity has also enabled companies

to reach new markets and identify business opportunities that were previously unattainable. However, the inequalities in internet access and communications infrastructure that still exist in some regions are also challenges that need to be addressed to ensure that the benefits of global connectivity can be enjoyed equally.

Although the development of ICT has brought many benefits to the transformation of the trade network of global strategic industries, there are also several challenges that need to be overcome. One of them is regulatory uncertainty related to electronic commerce, data privacy and cyber security. Differences in regulations and policies between countries can create barriers to cross-border e-commerce, while cyber security threats can seriously disrupt business operations. Additionally, there are also concerns about the social and environmental consequences of the growth of e-commerce, including impacts on jobs, the digital divide and e-waste. To overcome these challenges, cooperation between countries in developing appropriate regulatory frameworks and promoting the responsible use of ICT will be important.

In the context of structural changes in the trade network of global strategic industries, ICT developments have played a key role in shaping trade patterns, industrial structures and economic relations between countries. As the digital revolution continues, it is expected that the role of ICT in the transformation of global trade networks will continue to increase, opening up new opportunities for sustainable and inclusive economic growth around the world.

The role of international trade policy in shaping structural changes in the trade network of global strategic industries

The role of international trade policy in shaping structural changes in the trade network of global strategic industries is very significant. Trade policies, both national and multilateral, have a broad impact on trade flows, investment and economic growth throughout the world. In the context of Exploring the Transformation of Trade Networks in Global Strategic Industries, international trade policy plays a role in shaping industrial structure, geographical distribution of production, and economic relations between countries. Additionally, trade policy also has the potential to promote sustainable economic growth by encouraging innovation, investment and deeper economic integration.

One important aspect of the role of international trade policy is in shaping the global industrial structure. Trade policies such as tariffs, import quotas, and free trade agreements can affect the flow of trade in goods and services between countries, as well as the allocation of resources within the country. For example, reducing import tariffs can encourage the growth of international trade in certain sectors, while import quotas can provide protection to domestic producers from foreign competition. In addition, free trade agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Agreement (TPP) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans-Pacific (CPTPP) have the potential to fundamentally change the structure of

industries by eliminating trade barriers and providing greater market access for companies across the globe. country.

In addition, international trade policies also play an important role in determining the geographical distribution of production around the world. Trade policies governing imports and exports can influence companies' decisions about where to locate their production. For example, reducing import tariffs or removing other trade barriers can make producing abroad more attractive to companies, while policies that limit imports can encourage manufacturers to choose to produce domestically. For example, incentive policies such as free trade zones or other special facilities can attract foreign direct investment to the countries that implement them, changing the industrial structure and distribution of production at the global level.

However, the role of international trade policy is not only limited to regulating the flow of physical goods, but also influences the flow of data and services. In the digital era, trade data and services are increasingly becoming an integral part of international trade. Therefore, trade policies that regulate aspects such as data protection, intellectual property, and market access for digital services also have a significant impact on the transformation of the trade network of global strategic industries. For example, provisions in free trade agreements governing intellectual property protection may influence technology companies' decisions to operate in different countries, while data privacy regulations may restrict cross-border data flows between different countries.

In addition to regulating the flow of goods and services, trade policies can also influence economic relations between countries and regional integration. Multilateral and regional trade agreements can promote deeper economic integration between member countries through the removal of trade barriers, harmonization of regulations, and coordination of economic policies. This can create new opportunities for companies to expand their markets overseas, improve supply chain efficiency, and optimize resource allocation globally. For example, the European Union is an example of successful regional integration, where the formation of a single market and customs union eliminated trade barriers between its member countries, creating a large, integrated common market.

Although the role of international trade policy in shaping structural change in the trade network of global strategic industries is very important, there are several challenges that need to be overcome to ensure that this policy contributes positively to sustainable economic growth. One of the main challenges is the problem of trade uncertainty and conflict between countries. Trade tensions between countries such as the United States and China have created detrimental uncertainty for international business and investment, hindering overall global economic growth. To overcome these challenges, strong multilateral cooperation between World Trade Organization (WTO) member countries and constructive negotiations to resolve trade disputes are needed.

In addition, inequalities in market access and the ability of developing countries to compete in international trade are also challenges that need to be addressed. Free trade agreements can provide great benefits to economically strong countries, but they can leave developing countries underdeveloped. Therefore, it is important for international trade policy to take into account the different economic needs and capacities of different countries, as well as to incorporate elements of sustainable development into trade agreements.

Finally, there is also a need to improve coordination and harmonization of trade policies with other policies such as environmental and labor policies to ensure that sustainable economic growth is also sustainable from a social and environmental perspective. This includes strengthening sustainability standards, promoting social inclusion, and reducing the environmental impact of economic activities. By integrating these considerations into international trade policy, we can ensure that global trade not only creates economic growth, but also promotes broader social and environmental well-being.

Shifts in global consumer preferences affect the geographical distribution of production and trade patterns of strategic industries at the global level

Shifts in global consumer preferences have a significant impact on the geographical distribution of production and trade patterns of strategic industries at the global level. These changes are driven by a variety of factors, including changing lifestyles, evolving consumer needs, and advances in information and communications technology. In an era of increasingly connected globalization, consumer preferences are no longer limited to domestic products, but also include international products that offer added value, innovation and better quality. This has encouraged companies to pay attention to global consumer preferences in designing their production and marketing strategies.

One of the main impacts of shifts in global consumer preferences is on the geographic distribution of production. Companies tend to produce where they can provide better access to growing and profitable consumer markets. For example, a company may choose to produce in countries with lower labor costs to keep product prices competitive in the global market. However, the growing importance of factors such as quality, innovation, and responsiveness to consumer needs may also encourage companies to consider production near consumer markets to reduce shipping costs and speed response times to demand.

In addition, shifts in global consumer preferences also influence trade patterns in strategic industries at the global level. The growth of international trade in recent decades has been driven by growing demand from developing countries for consumer goods such as clothing, electronics and luxury goods. This trade pattern is reflected in increased intra-industry trade and increased product specialization in various countries. Countries tend to import products that they are

unable to produce themselves or that require high production costs, while they export products in which they have a comparative advantage.

The implications of shifts in global consumer preferences for the geographic distribution of production and trade patterns of strategic industries are significant, both for business strategy and government policy. As a business, companies must be able to anticipate and respond to changes in consumer preferences quickly and flexibly. This may involve restructuring supply chains, investing in innovative production technologies, and adapting business models to meet evolving market demands. In addition, companies also need to pay attention to environmental and social issues in their production strategies to ensure long-term sustainability.

On the other hand, the government also has an important role in influencing the geographical distribution of production and trade patterns in strategic industries through economic and trade policies. Policies such as tariffs, import quotas, and investment incentives can create economic incentives for companies to choose certain production locations. In addition, the government can also promote the growth of strategic industries through investment in infrastructure, research and development, and workforce training. However, it is important for governments to take into account the long-term implications of their economic policies, including the impact on economic inequality, the environment and social sustainability.

In an era of increasingly connected globalization, it is important for companies and governments to collaborate and communicate effectively to achieve the common goal of managing shifts in global consumer preferences. Companies need to work together with the government to ensure that economic and trade policies create a business environment that is conducive to the growth of strategic industries and creates sustainable jobs. On the other hand, governments need to listen to the needs and concerns of companies and consider the long-term implications of their economic policies on society and the environment.

In the context of structural changes in the trade networks of global strategic industries, shifts in global consumer preferences have a significant impact on the geographical distribution of production and trade patterns. To overcome the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities presented by these changes, collaboration between companies and governments is essential. By adopting a holistic and sustainable approach, both in business strategy and government policy, we can ensure that changes in global consumer preferences can be met effectively and that sustainable economic growth can be achieved.

Conclusion

The conclusion from the three discussions regarding the Exploration of the Transformation of Trade Networks for Global Strategic Industries is that this transformation is greatly influenced by developments in information and communication technology (ICT), international trade policies, and shifts in global consumer preferences. Through this discussion, we can see how ICT has reshaped

the global trade landscape by influencing industrial structure, the geographic distribution of production, and trade patterns. Additionally, international trade policies play an important role in shaping structural changes in trade networks by regulating the flow of goods, services, and investment between countries. On the other hand, shifts in global consumer preferences have had a significant impact on the geographical distribution of production and trade patterns of strategic industries, pushing companies to adapt quickly to market changes. Through a deep understanding of the role and interactions between these factors, we can develop business strategies and government policies that are more effective in managing structural changes in global trade networks to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

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