

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- A.E. Moodie. (1963). *Geography Behind Politics*. London: Chinsoun University Library.
- Abbas, S., & Waheed, A. (2015). Pakistan's Potential Export Flow: The Gravity Model Approach. *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 49(4), 367–378.
<https://doi.org/10.1353/jda.2015.0135>
- Alim, G. I. (2019). Analisis Penerapan Gravity Model dan Dampak Kebijakan Domestic Market Obligation(DMO) Terhadap Perdagangan Internasional LNG Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB*, 7(2).
- Ambarita, Y. M. R., & Sirait, T. (2020). Penerapan Model Gravitasi Data Panel: Kajian Perdagangan Internasional Indonesia Ke Negara Anggota Asean. *Seminar Nasional Official Statistics*, 2019(1), 726–737.
<https://doi.org/10.34123/semnasoffstat.v2019i1.85>
- Anderson, J., & van Wincoop, E. (2003). Gravity with Gravitas: A Solution to the Border Puzzle. *American Economic Review*, 93(1), 170–192.
- Aryani, Y., Andari, W., & Suhindarto. (2020). Pengaruh Teknologi Informasi dan E-Commerce terhadap Perdagangan Indonesia ke Negara ASEAN. *Jurnal Ekonomi Indonesia*, 9(1), 53–66.
- Batra, A. (2004). *India's Global Trade Potential: The Gravity Model Approach* (Issue 151).
- Bergstrand, J. H., Egger, P., & Larch, M. (2013). Gravity Redux : Estimation of gravity-equation coefficients, elasticities of substitution, and general equilibrium comparative statics under asymmetric bilateral trade costs. *Journal of International Economics*, 89(1), 110–121.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinteco.2012.05.005>
- Burger, M. J., van Oort, F. G., & Linders, G. M. (2009). On the Specification of the Gravity Model of Trade: Zeros, Excess Zeros and Zero-Inflated Estimation. *Spatial Economic Analysis*, 4(2), 167–190.

- Chu, S.-H., & Guo, S.-Y. (2019). Information and Communication Technology and International Trade: A Case of China-ASEAN Countries. *Advances in Economics, Business and Management Research*, 87(Icmesd), 206–211. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icmesd-19.2019.31>
- Fauziah, G. (2021). Estimasi Pseudo Poisson Maximum Likelihood untuk Mengatasi Masalah dalam Model Log-Linear pada Kasus Kusta di Jawa Barat Tahun 2018. *Jurnal Riset Statistika*, 1(1), 57–62.
- Feenstra, R. C., Markusen, J. A., & Rose, A. K. (1998). *Understanding the Home Market Effect and the Gravity Equation. The Role of Differentiating Goods*.
- Fitzsimons, E., Hogan, V., & Neary, J. P. (1999). Explaining the Volume of North-South Trade in Ireland : A Gravity Model Approach. *The Economic and Social Review*, 30(4), 381–401.
- Gobble, M. A. M. (2018). Digitalization, Digitization, and Innovation. *Research Technology Management*, 61(4), 56–59. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08956308.2018.1471280>
- Google, Temasek, & Bain & Company. (2022). *E-Conomy Sea 2022: Through The Waves, Towards a Sea of Opportunity*. https://services.google.com/fh/files/misc/e_conomy_sea_2022_report.pdf
- Gujarati. (2012). *Dasar-Dasar Ekonometrika*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2009). *Basic Econometrics: (fifth edition)*. New York, USA: McGraw-Hill/Irwin.
- Head, K., & Mayer, T. (2013). *Gravity Equations: Workhorse, Toolkit, and Cookbook*. Handbook of International Economics.
- Hermes, E. (2019). *2019 Enabling Digitalization Index Beyond Potential*.
- Jan, W. U., & Shah, M. (2019). A Gravity Model Approach towards Pakistan's Bilateral Trade with SAARC Countries. *Comparative Economic Research*, 22(4), 23–38. <https://doi.org/10.2478/cer-2019-0030>
- Jayasooriya, S. P. (2021). *Bayesian Gravity Model For Digitalization on Bilateral*

Trade Integration in ASIA.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/689146/adbi-wp1232.pdf>

- Krugman, PR, & Obstfeld, M. (2009). *International Economics :Theory and Policy (8th ed.)*. Boston: Pearson Addison-Wesley.
- Lipsey, R. G., Courant, P. N., & Ragan, C. T. . (1995). *Pengantar Makroekonomi, [Jilid 1, Edisi kesepuluh]*. Jakarta: Binarupa Aksara.
- Mankiw, N. G. (2003). *Teori Makro Ekonomi*. Jakarta : Erlangga.
- Mohmand, Y. T., Salman, A., Mughal, K. S., Imran, M., & Makarevic, N. (2015). Export Potentials of Pakistan: Evidence from the Gravity Model of Trade. *European Journal of Economic Studies*, 14(4), 212–220.
<https://doi.org/10.13187/es.2015.14.212>
- Motta, V. (2019). Estimating Poisson pseudo-maximum-likelihood rather than log-linear model of a log-transformed dependent variabel. *RAUSP Management Journal*, 54(4), 508–518. <https://doi.org/10.1108/RAUSP-05-2019-0110>
- Salvatore, D. (1997). *Ekonomi Internasional*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Samuelson, P., & Nordhaus, W. (1992). *Makro Ekonomi, Edisi XIV*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Saptanto, S., & Soetjitpto, W. (2010). (2010). Analisis Model Ekspor Komoditas Perikanan Indonesia dengan Pendekatan Gravity Model. *J. Bijak Dan Riset Sosek KP*, 5(2).
- Sheikh, M. R., Chaudhry, I. S., Gul, N., & Mushtaq, M. I. (2018). Economic Determinants and Trade Potential of Bilateral Trade Flows: A Panel Data Analysis. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences (PJSS)*, 38(2), 447–462.
- Sultan, M., & Munir, K. (2015). *MP RA Munich Personal RePEc Archive Export, Import and Total Trade Potential of Pakistan: A Gravity Model Approach*. 66621.
- Susilo, G. F. A., & Rani, U. (2020). Peran Ekonomi Digital Terhadap Hubungan

ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area (AKFTA). *Jurnal Ekonomi Modernisasi*, 16(2), 66–72. <https://doi.org/10.21067/jem.v16i2.4827>

Tambunan, T. (2001). *Perekonomian Indonesia: Teori dan Temuan Empiris*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.

Tapscott, D. (2014). *The Digital Economy ANNIVERSARY EDITION: Rethinking Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence*.

Verbeek, M. (2000). *A Guide to Modern Econometrics*. Baffins Lane-Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Xing, Z. (2018). The impacts of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and E-commerce on bilateral trade flows. *International Economics and Economic Policy*, 15(3), 565–586. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/s10368-017-0375-5>

Yuniarti, D. (2007). Analisis Determinan Perdagangan Bilateral Indonesia Pendekatan Gravity Model. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 12(2), 99–109.

