

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Belay Seyoum (2014) explains that International trade is the exchange of goods and services across national boundaries. International trade based on the free exchange of goods started as early as 2500 BC. International trade, is trade carried out by individuals with the government of a country and the government of another country, on the basis of an agreement between two parties. Foreign trade transactions known as export-import are actually a simple transaction and do nothing more than buy and sell goods between entrepreneurs located in different countries.

The occurrence of trade can have a positive and negative influence on the country, the positive influence of an international trade is that it can increase the prosperity of its citizens and stimulate the growth of domestic industry. Meanwhile, the negative influence of an international trade is to hinder the growth of domestic industry to earn foreign exchange.

Import is a legal movement of goods or services from one country to another, commonly known in international trade. Import is the act of importing goods or services from other countries into the country. Buy and sell this involves customs intervention in both sending and receiving countries. Import is trade by entering goods from abroad into the Indonesian customs area by fulfilling the applicable provisions. Import also is a major and important part in the joints of international trade.

In the import sector, what is needed to support imported goods are generally industrial raw materials, chemicals, plus capital goods for the implementation of development. In addition, imports also involve materials or consumer goods that cannot be produced domestically.

Hamdani and Haikal (2018) Explain that “Import is the process of buying foreign goods or services from one country to another. Imports of goods generally require the intervention of customs in the sending country. Imports are an important part of international trade. If companies sell their products locally, they can benefit from lower prices and higher quality than domestic supplies.”

Transactions of export and import of goods to foreign countries actually contain a large enough risk. Especially in a modern trading system like today, the risks faced by exporters increase, one of which is the risk of payment failure that may occur in an export transaction, as is the case with importers, who have risks, for example when receiving imported goods. There are several risks of failure that may occur, among others, the importer goes bankrupt, delays in payment because foreign exchange transfers are not allowed by the government of the importing country, the enactment of other regulations in import payments, cancellation of import permits, and even things that are not desirable, resulting in cancellation of payments.

Indonesia is a developing country with a relatively high population density, of course resulting in increased demand for various kinds of needs, especially in Bengkalis, one of which is the need for snacks, namely chocolate snacks and drinks such as packaged milo such as milo powder and other necessities.

Bengkalis has the potential to export and import goods from Malaysia, namely in the form of snacks or used clothing, as well as exporting fish and palm oil. Bengkalis and Malaysia are cross-border trade between the two countries, Indonesia and Malaysia. Cross-border trade can improve the welfare of the people of Riau, especially the people of Bengkalis Regency, especially in the creative economy sector, tourism, culinary, and others.

The Researcher will examine the process of receiving imported goods in the form of consumption needs, namely snacks in the form of packaged Milo drinks, and other chocolate snacks that are often imported from Malaysia to Bengkalis. The most Bengkalis resident really like imported milo from Malaysia. Besides being delicious, the price is much cheaper. In addition, Malaysia is a neighboring country that crosses borders with Bengkalis, the distance from Bengkalis to Malaysia is only

1 hour 45 minutes by ferry. Even the residents of Bengkalis themselves often visit Malaysia.

Export-import activities are based on the condition that no country is independent, because they need each other. Because each country has different characteristics, be it natural resources, climate, geography, demography, economic structure, and social structure. The government provides flexibility to entrepreneurs to be able to carry out activities that support their business, as the Researcher will discuss in this study, namely import activities. Such as the process of receiving imported goods from abroad into the country, as well as what obstacles are faced when importing and how to overcome these obstacles.

Based on the description stated above, this research will be continued with the title "The Process of Receiving Imported Goods from Malaysia to Bengkalis".

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem described, the researcher can formulate the formulation of the problem as follows:

1. How is the process of receiving imported goods from Malaysia to Bengkalis?
2. What are the obstacles in receiving imported goods from Malaysia to Bengkalis? And how to solve these problems?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

From the formulation of the problem that has been stated, it can be determined the research objectives as follows:

1. To know the process of receiving imported goods from Malaysia to Bengkalis.
2. To find out the obstacles that are often encountered in the process of receiving imported goods from Malaysia to Bengkalis, and how to resolve these obstacles.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The research conducted will provide several benefits and uses, including:

1. Theoretical Benefits
 - a. To gain knowledge, especially in the process of receiving imported goods from Malaysia to Bengkalis.
 - b. Knowing the obstacles that are often encountered in the process of receiving imported goods and efforts to solve them.
2. Practical Benefits
Results in this research as material for knowledge and insight for researchers, as well as a requirement to fulfill the final project.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Problem

Problem limitation is the scope of a problem or an attempt to limit the scope of the problem that is too broad or wide therefore that researchers focus more on one problem.object to do. This is done therefore that the discussion is not too broad to aspects that are far from relevant. Thus many problems, one or two problems that will be questioned will certainly be investigated. Therefore that in this study the authors provide limitations on the scope to be studied, namely:

1. This research only focuses on the process of receiving imported goods from Malaysia to Bengkalis at CV. Graha Jaya Mandiri Bengkalis.
2. This research was conducted at the Customs Office.
3. This research is aimed at people who import in Bengkalis

1.6 Writing System

The systematic writing of the research conducted for the comparison study between the performance of civil servants lecturers, temporary lecturers, dan adjunct lecturers are as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Is an introductory chapter that describes the background, problem limitation, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, and research systematic.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

Expressing the theoretical basis and theoretical basis that will be used in the completion of research both in general and specific theory which consists of previous research and theoretical basis.

CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY AND COMPLETION PROCESS

In this chapter describes the method of conducting research, which consists of location, time and object of research, types and sources of data, methods of data analysis, types of research, and research schedules and budgets.

CHAPTER IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the author will elaborate on the discussion of the results of research analyzes that have been carried out by interviewing, observing, and other sources.

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter the author will describe the conclusions obtained from the discussion as well as the suggestions to be submitted by the author.