

ABSTRACT

The manufacturing sector is crucial for international trade because it can help increase the quantity and quality of production, which can enhance national competitiveness in the global market. In the manufacturing industry, logistics performance is a crucial component that significantly impacts the smoothness and success of exports. Supply chains and logistics systems worldwide, particularly in Asia, have been severely disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic, directly impacting manufacturing export performance. Therefore, it is crucial to compare conditions in Asia before and after the Covid-19 pandemic to thoroughly examine the impact of logistics performance on manufacturing exports. This study aims to determine the impact of logistics performance on manufacturing exports before and after the Covid-19 pandemic in Asia.

This study examined 30 countries in Asia. This study used 2023 World Bank data, using cross-sectional data using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method to determine the effect of logistics performance on manufacturing exports before and after the Covid-19 pandemic in Asia.

The results of this study indicate that customs efficiency, infrastructure quality, and a reliable logistics system have a significant positive effect on manufacturing exports before and after the Covid-19 pandemic. Conversely, high shipping costs reduced exports due to logistics burdens. Tracing and tracking capabilities and timely delivery also supported export growth. Furthermore, GDP growth and foreign direct investment (FDI) had a positive impact, although the influence of FDI declined post-pandemic. Improvements in these aspects are crucial for strengthening competitiveness and driving manufacturing export growth.

Keywords: Manufacturing Exports, Logistics Performance Index (LPI), Cross-Section.

