

## V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### 5.1. Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, the conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. Regulation European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR) has a negative and significant effect on the value of timber exports Decking Indonesia to the EU market. These results show that the implementation of the EUTR is related to the decline in the value of timber exports Decking Indonesia during the research period. The requirements for legality, traceability, and completeness of documents in the timber trade are important factors that can affect the smooth flow of exports to the EU market. Thus, the first research objective has been answered that EUTR has a negative and significant effect on timber exports Decking Indonesia.

2. Phase Digital Trade Facilitation (DTF) has a positive effect, but it is not significant on the value of timber exports Decking Indonesia to the EU market. These results show that strengthening digital trade facilitation tends to support smooth exports through administrative efficiency and digitization of trade procedures, but the effect is not statistically strong enough. This condition shows that DTF still plays a supporting factor, while changes in the value of timber exports Decking It is also influenced by other economic factors. In the research model, the real GDP of the destination country and the real RER had a positive and significant effect, while export prices had a negative but insignificant effect.

### 5.2. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions of the research, the suggestions that can be given are as follows:

1. Strengthening the fulfilment of timber legality regulations needs to be directed at institutions in charge of forestry and trade. Ministries/Institutions in charge of forestry together with the Ministry of Trade need to strengthen support for exporters, especially through clarity of legality requirements, simplification of document procedures, and assistance in export administration so that compliance with EU market regulations is not too burdensome for business actors.

2. Digital Trade Facilitation It needs to be strengthened through the integration of export services between institutions. The Ministry of Trade, the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, and the National Single Window Institution need to strengthen data connectivity, accelerate services, ease of access, and integration of export documents. This strengthening is important so that trade digitalization is not only administrative, but really supports the smooth export of wood products.

3. Further research can take into account the latest developments in EU regulations, in particular European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). Subsequent studies could expand the analysis by comparing wood Decking with other processed wood products, expanding export destination countries, or using more detailed Digital Trade Facilitation indicators. In addition, the EU Deforestation Regulation can be considered as a follow-up policy context as it relates to the traceability and sustainability demands of products entering the EU market.