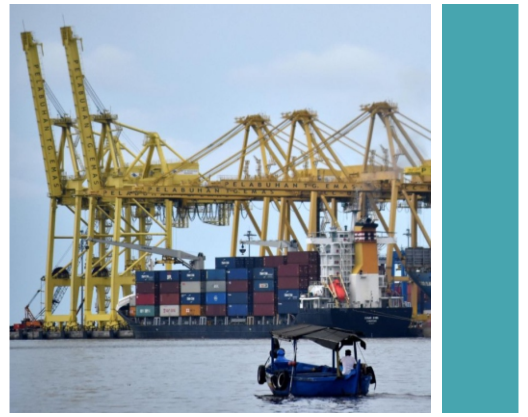
NEWSletter
Februari 2019
KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Kinerja Impor Membuat Neraca Perdagangan Tahun 2018 Defisit USD 8,6 Miliar



Jakarta, 1 Februari 2019 - Pada bulan Desember 2018, neraca perdagangan Indonesia mengalami defisit sebesar USD 1,1 milliar terdiri dari defisit neraca perdagangan non-migas sebesar USD 883,2 juta dan defisit neraca perdagangan migas sebesar USD 218,8 juta. Namun, defisit perdagangan pada Desember ini lebih rendah jika dibandingkan dengan defisit bulan November 2018.

Kinerja Ekspor Non-Migas Januari-Desember 2018 Masih Tumbuh Positif Ditengah Perlambatan Permintaan Global

Tabel 1. Perkembangan Ekspor Indonesia

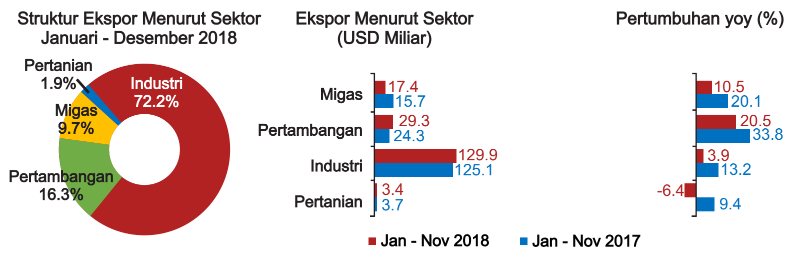
Uraian	Nilai (USD Juta) Des 2018	Nilai (USD Juta) Jan - Des 2018	Growth 2018 Des MoM (%)	Growth 2018 Des Yoy (%)	Growth Jan-Des 2018 YoY (%)
Total	14,177.3	180,059.2	-4.9	-4.7	6.7
Migas	1,746.4	17,404.9	27.3	15.7	10.5
Minyak Mentah	316.9	5,120.5	-16.8	-37.6	-4.4
Hasil Minyak	107.0	1,635.5	-9.4	-11.7	-0.5
Gas	1,322.5	10,648.9	51.6	50.2	21.8
Nonmigas	12,430.9	162,654.3	-8.2	-7.0	6.3

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Kinerja ekspor bulan Desember 2018 mengalami penurunan 4,9% dibanding bulan lalu (MoM) menjadi sebesar USD 14,2 milliar, terdiri dari ekspor non-migas sebesar USD 12,4 milliar atau turun 8,2% dan ekspor migas sebesar USD 1,8 milliar atau naik 27,3%. Secara kumulatif, ekspor selama Januari-Desember 2018 mencapai USD 180,1 miliar atau naik 6,7% dari tahun lalu. Kenaikan ekspor tersebut didukung oleh kenaikan ekspor baik migas sebesar 10,5% maupun non-migas sebesar 6,3%. (Tabel 1).

Kenaikan ekspor non-migas didorong oleh meningkatnya ekspor sektor pertambangan sebesar 20,5% dan sektor industri 3,9%. Sementara itu, ekspor pertanian turun 6,4%. Kenaikan ekspor barang tambang yang memberikan kontribusi besar terhadap peningkatan ekspor serta mendukung pencapaian target ekspor non-migas tahun 2018 adalah batubara (HS 27) dan bijih, kerak dan abu logam (HS 26).

Grafik 1. Perkembangan Ekspor Menurut Sektor



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Ekspor batubara naik sebesar 16,3% dipengaruhi bukan hanya oleh kenaikan volume namun juga kenaikan harga ekspornya. Sementara ekspor bijih, kerak & abu logam (HS 26) naik 39,4% karena volume ekspornya naik signifikan sebesar 189,9%. (Tabel 2)

Tabel 2. Perkembangan Ekspor Non Migas Indonesia Menurut HS 2 Dijit

NO	HS	URAIAN	JANUARI - DESEMBER 2018: JAN - DES 2018 (USD JUTA)	% GROWTH NILAI YOY	JAN - DES 2018 (RIBU TON)	% GROWTH VOLUME YOY
		TOTAL EKSPOR	180,059.1	6.7	609,291.7	11.6
		TOTAL NON MIGAS	162,654.3	6.3	571,416.3	13.5
1	27	Bahan bakar mineral	24,588.8	16.3	430,063.3	10.1
2	15	Lemak & minyak hewan/nabati	20,350.0	-11.4	32,353.2	3.2
3	85	Mesin/peralatan listrik	8,842.9	4.0	493.5	-2.8
4	87	Kendaraan dan Bagiannya	7,552.1	10.5	870.5	9.9
5	40	Karet dan Barang dari Karet	6,381.6	-17.6	3,619.5	-8.1
6	72	Besi dan Baja	5,751.5	72.4	4,513.3	35.1
7	84	Mesin-mesin/Pesawat Mekanik	5,732.5	-2.3	673.0	4.2
8	71	Perhiasan/Permata	5,605.5	-0.1	2.5	3.9
9	26	Bijih, Kerak, dan Abu logam	5,254.8	39.4	31,776.5	189.9
10	64	Alas kaki	5,113.7	4.1	261.3	5.1
11	38	Berbagai produk kimia	4,926.7	26.6	6,046.9	55.3
12	62	Pakaian jadi bukan rajutan	4,495.4	8.5	193.5	-3.6
13	48	Kertas/Karton	4,483.7	17.2	5,128.8	8.3
14	44	Kayu, Barang dari Kayu	4,435.2	10.7	5,302.7	-7.3
15	61	Barang-barang rajutan	4,074.2	9.2	245.2	1.5
		SUBTOTAL 15 KOMODITI UTAMA	117,588.4	6.6	521,543.8	14.1
		NON MIGAS LAINNYA	45,065.9	5.3	49,872.4	8.2
		TOTAL MIGAS	17,404.9	10.5	37,875.4	-10.9
		Minyak Mentah	5,120.5	-4.4	10,085.8	-25.7
		Hasil Minyak	1,635.5	-0.5	3,119.5	-23.2
		Gas	10,648.9	21.8	24,670.1	-0.8

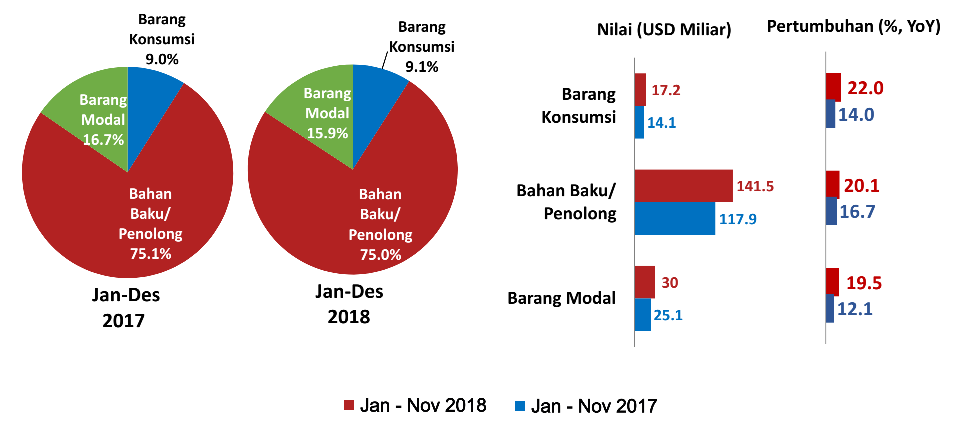
Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Perlambatan kinerja ekspor non-migas tahun ini diakibatkan oleh beberapa faktor, antara lain: a) perlambatan pada ekspor manufaktur berbasis SDA seiring rendahnya harga komoditas, seperti CPO dan karet; b) adanya hambatan ekspor di negara tujuan seperti kenaikan bea masuk CPO di India; c) penurunan ekspor komoditas ke RRT seperti CPO yang volumenya turun 11%; dan d) depresiasi nilai tukar mata uang sebagian besar negara-negara tujuan ekspor lebih dalam dari depresiasi rupiah, sehingga mengakibatkan pelemahan daya beli di negara-negara tersebut.

Kinerja Impor 2018 Naik Signifikan Akibat Tingginya Permintaan Domestik

Selama Desember 2018, nilai impor tercatat mencapai USD 15,3 miliar, mengalami penurunan 9,6% dibandingkan November 2018 (MoM). Penurunan impor dipicu oleh melemahnya permintaan impor Bahan Baku/Penolong sebesar 13,5%, walaupun disisi lain impor Barang Konsumsi naik sebesar 1,9%, dan Barang Modal naik sebesar 3,4%. Secara kumulatif, nilai impor selama tahun 2018 mencapai USD 188,6 miliar atau naik 20,2% (YoY), terdiri dari impor migas sebesar USD 29,8 miliar (naik 22,6%) dan impor non migas sebesar USD 158,8 miliar (naik 19,7%).

Grafik 3. Impor Menurut Golongan Barang



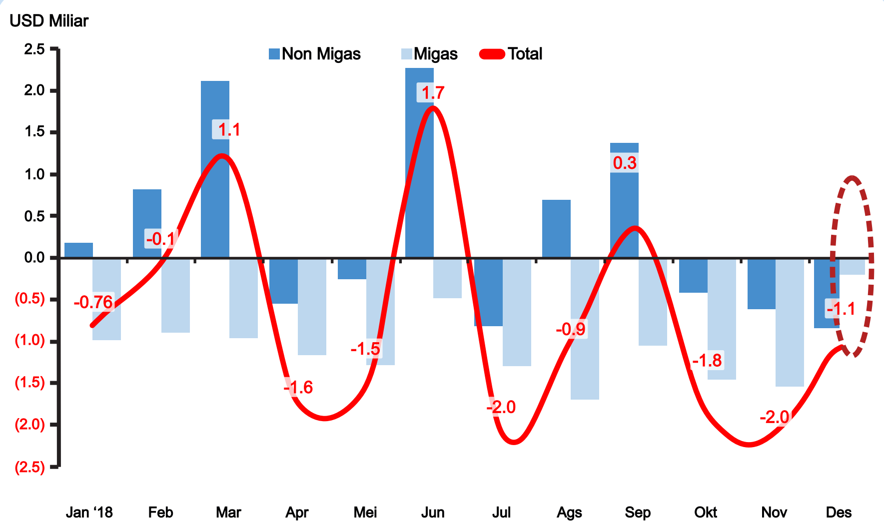
Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Berdasarkan klasifikasi jenis barang, terjadi kenaikan pada seluruh jenis barang. Impor Barang Modal naik 19,5%, Bahan Baku/Penolong naik 20,1% dan Barang Konsumsi naik 22,0%. Faktor penyebab kenaikan impor non-migas 2018 antara lain: a) kenaikan impor barang modal sebesar 19,5% untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dalam negeri untuk pembangunan infrastruktur; b) peningkatan impor bahan baku/penolong sebesar 20,1% terutama dipicu oleh permintaan impor besi/baja untuk kebutuhan pembangunan infrastruktur, serta bahan baku lain untuk kebutuhan industri pengolahan di dalam negeri; dan c) merespon pertumbuhan investasi domestik sektor konstruksi yang tumbuh 21,1% pada Triwulan I 2018 dan investasi domestik sektor pertambangan yang tumbuh 649,7% yang diindikasikan oleh laju pertumbuhan PDB sektor pertambangan dan penggalian serta sektor konstruksi selama Triwulan I-III yang masing-masing tumbuh 2,05% dan 6,27% (YoY).

Defisit Perdagangan Non-Migas Bulan Desember 2018 Menekan Defisit Tahun 2018

Neraca perdagangan bulan Desember mengalami defisit sebesar USD 1,1 milliar terdiri dari defisit neraca perdagangan non-migas sebesar USD 883,2 juta dan defisit neraca perdagangan migas sebesar USD 218,8 juta. Meskipun demikian, defisit perdagangan pada Desember ini lebih rendah jika dibandingkan dengan defisit bulan November. Defisit perdagangan bulan Desember dipicu oleh meningkatnya defisit perdagangan non-migas dari USD 500,7 juta pada November 2018 menjadi USD 883,2 juta. Sementara itu, defisit perdagangan migas mengalami penurunan dari USD 1,5 milliar menjadi USD 218,1 juta. (Grafik 4)

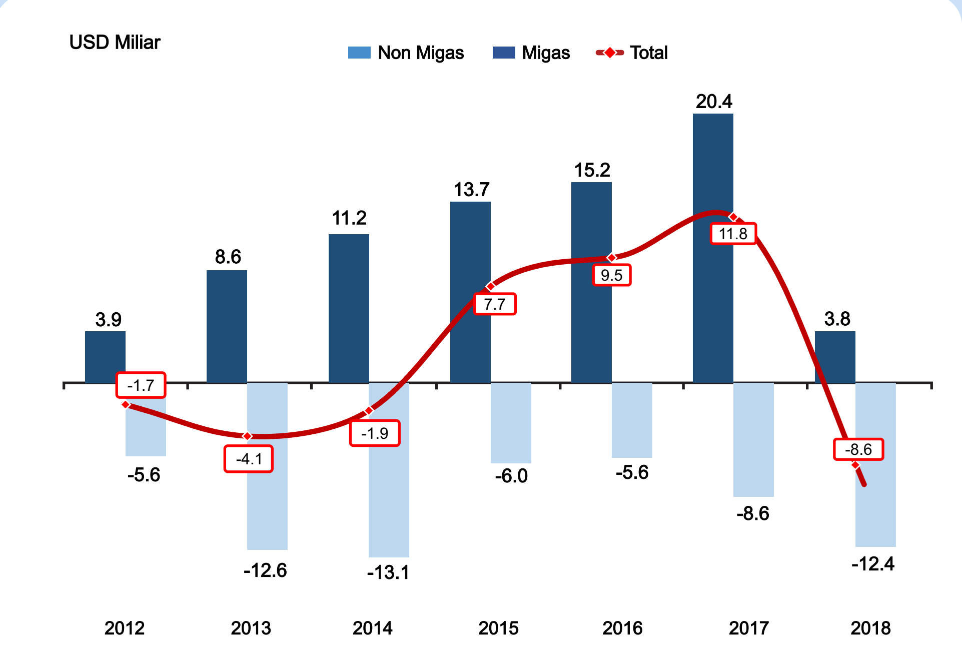
Grafik 4. Neraca Perdagangan Bulanan Indonesia



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Secara kumulatif, neraca perdagangan selama Januari-Desember 2018 mengalami defisit sebesar USD 8,6 milliar, terdiri dari surplus neraca perdagangan non-migas sebesar USD 3,8 milliar dan defisit neraca perdagangan migas sebesar USD 12,4 milliar. Defisit ini merupakan defisit terbesar sejak tahun 2012. Tahun 2013 neraca perdagangan Indonesia mengalami defisit hingga USD 4,08 miliar. Di tahun 2015, perdagangan Indonesia mulai menghasilkan surplus dan terus berlanjut hingga tahun 2017. Defisit neraca perdagangan 2018 terjadi akibat lonjakan defisit perdagangan migas dan di sisi lain terjadi penurunan surplus non-migas yang cukup signifikan (Grafik 5)

Grafik 5. Perkembangan Neraca Perdagangan Periode Januari-Desember, 2012 – 2018

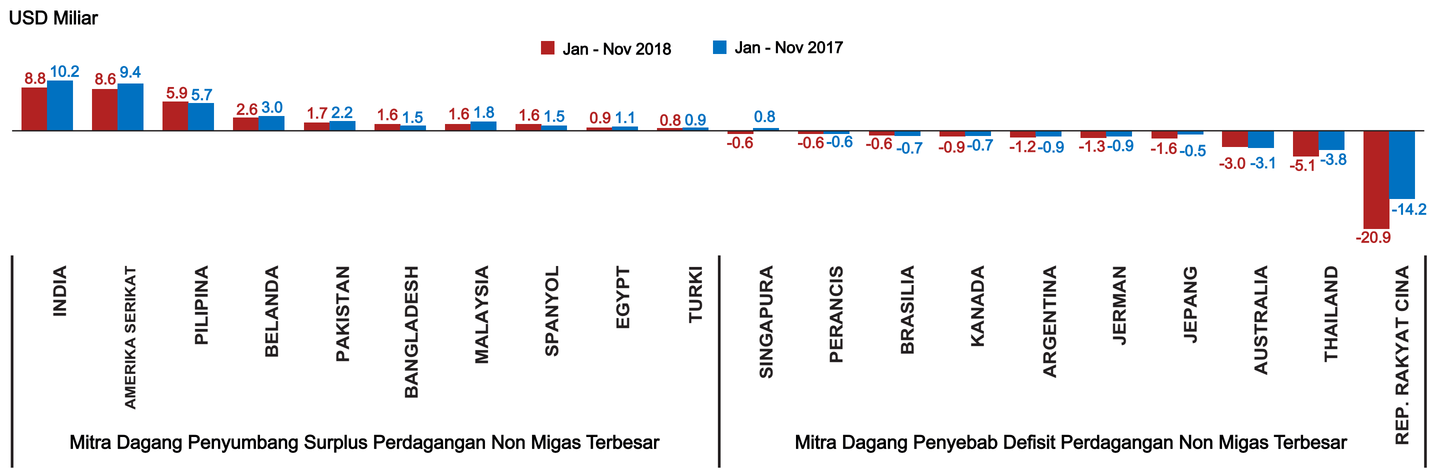


Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Perdagangan antara Indonesia - India menyumbang surplus terbesar pada neraca perdagangan Indonesia tahun 2018 sebesar USD 8,8 miliar. Tetapi nilai surplus tersebut lebih rendah dibandingkan tahun lalu sebesar USD 10,2 miliar. Selain India, mitra dagang utama Indonesia yang turut menyumbang surplus terhadap neraca perdagangan Indonesia antara lain : (i) Amerika Serikat sebesar USD 8,6 miliar; (ii) Pilipina sebesar USD 5,9 miliar;(iii) Belanda sebesar USD 2,6 miliar;(iv) Pakistan sebesar USD 1,7 miliar. Secara keseluruhan, perolehan surplus dari kelima negara mitra dagang utama tersebut sebesar USD 27,6 miliar.

Sementara itu, negara mitra dagang yang menyebabkan defisit perdagangan non-migas antara lain; (i) RRT dengan nilai defisit sebesar USD 20,9 miliar; (ii) Thailand sebesar USD 5,1 miliar; (iii) Australia sebesar USD 3,0 miliar; (iv) Jepang sebesar USD 1,6 miliar; dan (v) Jerman mencatat defisit sebesar USD 1,3 miliar. Total defisit perdagangan non-migas antara Indonesia dengan kelima negara mitra dagang tersebut sebesar USD 31,9 miliar. (Grafik 6).

Grafik 6 Mitra Dagang Utama Penyumbang Surplus dan Penyebab Defisit Neraca Perdagangan Non-migas Indonesia



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Pusat Pengkajian Perdagangan Luar Negeri
Badan Pengkajian & Pengembangan Perdagangan
Kementrian Perdagangan RI

Jl. M.I. Ridwan Rais No. 5
Jakarta 10110
Gedung Utama Lt. 16
Telp. +62 21 2352 8683 Fax. +62 21 2352 8693

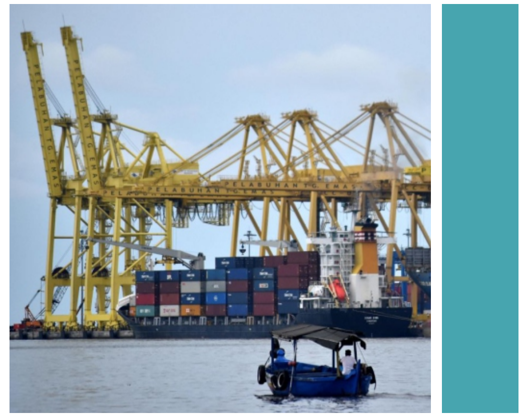
Email : puska.daglu@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.kemendag.go.id

NEWSletter

February 2019

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Import Performance of 2018 Led to USD 8.6 Billion Trade Deficit



Jakarta, 1 February 2019 - In December 2018, Indonesia's trade balance registered trade deficit of USD 1.1 billion comprising non-oil and gas trade deficit of USD 883.2 million and oil and gas trade deficit of USD 218.8 million. The trade deficit in December was lower than in November 2018.

Non-oil and Gas Export Performance in January-December 2018 is Still Growing Positively Amid Slowdown in Global Demand

Table 1. Indonesian Exports Growth

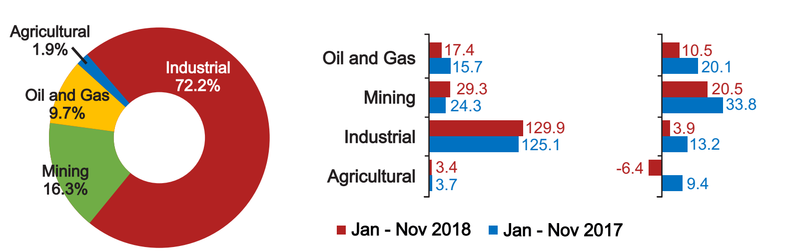
Description	USD Million		Growth 2018 Dec MoM (%)	Growth 2018 Dec Yoy (%)	Growth Jan-Dec 2018 YoY (%)
	Dec 2018	Jan - Dec 2018			
Total	14,177.3	180,059.2	-4.9	-4.7	6.7
Oil and Gas	1,746.4	17,404.9	27.3	15.7	10.5
Crude Oil	316.9	5,120.5	-16.8	-37.6	-4.4
Oil Product	107.0	1,635.5	-9.4	-11.7	-0.5
Gas	1,322.5	10,648.9	51.6	50.2	21.8
Non Oil and Gas	12,430.9	162,654.3	-8.2	-7.0	6.3

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Export performance in December 2018 were down 4.9% to USD 14.2 billion compared to the previous month's figure (MoM) which comprised of non-oil and gas exports of USD 12.4 billion (down 8.2%) and oil and gas exports of USD 1, 8 billion (up 27.3%). Exports throughout January-December 2018 totaled USD 180.1 billion, up 6.7% from last year. Increased exports was supported by stronger exports of both oil and gas and non-oil and gas repectively by 10.5% and 6.3%. (Table 1).

The surge in non-oil and gas exports was owing to growing exports on mining sector (up 20.5%) and industrial sector (up 3.9%). Meanwhile, agricultural exports fell 6.4%. Top mining products that contributed considerably to the growth of mining exports and 2018's non-oil and gas export target achievement goal were coal (HS 27) and ore, crust and metal ash (HS 26).

Graph 1. Export Growth by Sectors



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Table 2. Indonesia's Non-oil and Gas Export Growth by HS 2 Digits

NO	HS	Description	JANUARI - DESEMBER 2018			
			JAN - DEC 2018 (USD MILLION)	% GROWTH VALUE YOY	JAN - DEC 2018 (THOUSAND TON)	% GROWTH VOLUME YOY
		TOTAL EXPORT	180,059.1	6.7	609,291.7	11.6
		TOTAL NON OIL AND GAS	162,654.3	6.3	571,416.3	13.5
1	27	Mineral Fuels	24,588.8	16.3	430,063.3	10.1
2	15	Animal or vegetables fats	20,350.0	-11.4	32,353.2	3.2
3	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts	8,842.9	4.0	493.5	-2.8
4	87	Motor Vehicles and Part thereof	7,552.1	10.5	870.5	9.9
5	40	Rubber and articles thereof	6,381.6	-17.6	3,619.5	-8.1
6	72	Iron and Steel	5,751.5	72.4	4,513.3	35.1
7	84	Machinery, mechanical appliances	5,732.5	-2.3	673.0	4.2
8	71	Jewelry/Gems	5,605.5	-0.1	2.5	3.9
9	26	Ores, slag and ash	5,254.8	39.4	31,776.5	189.9
10	64	Footwear	5,113.7	4.1	261.3	5.1
11	38	Various Chemical Products	4,926.7	26.6	6,046.9	55.3
12	62	Apparel, not knitted	4,495.4	8.5	193.5	-3.6
13	48	Paperboard	4,483.7	17.2	5,128.8	8.3
14	44	Wood and artyicles of wood	4,435.2	10.7	5,302.7	-7.3
15	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	4,074.2	9.2	245.2	1.5
		SUBTOTAL 15 KOMODITY	117,588.4	6.6	521,543.8	14.1
		OTHERS	45,065.9	5.3	49,872.4	8.2
		OIL AND GAS	17,404.9	10.5	37,875.4	-10.9
		Crude Oil	5,120.5	-4.4	10,085.8	-25.7
		Oil Product	1,635.5	-0.5	3,119.5	-23.2
		Gas	10,648.9	21.8	24,670.1	-0.8

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

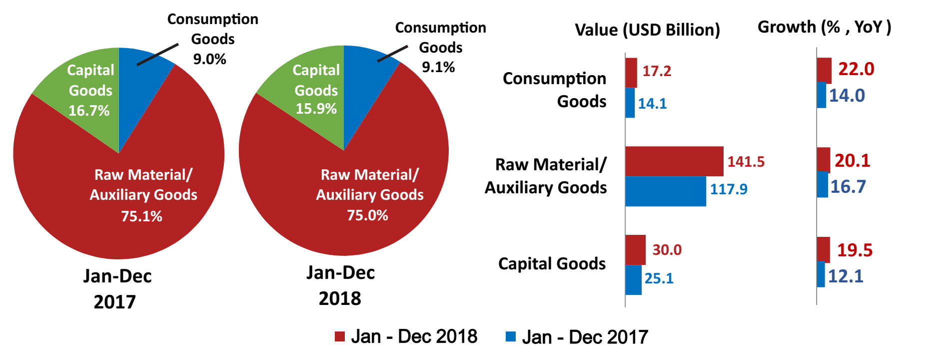
Coal exports rose 16.3%, affected not only by the increase in volume but also its value. Exports of ore, crust & metal ash (HS 26) grew 39.4% as its export volume surged by 189.9%.

The slowdown non-oil and gas exports performance this year was driven by several factors including: a) weakening natural resource-based manufacturing exports in line with falling commodity prices e.g. CPO and rubber; b) export barriers in designation countries such as increased CPO import duties in India; c) declining commodity exports to China such as CPO whose volume dropped by 11%; and d) the depreciation of exchange rate in export destination countries deeper than that of Indonesian Rupiah, resulting in a weakening of purchasing power.

2018's Import Performance Soared Due to High Domestic Demand

Imports in December 2018 valued USD 15.3 billion, down 9.6% compared to the month before (MoM). Narrowed imports was owing to shrinking demand for imports of raw/auxiliary materials by 13.5% despite higher imports on Consumer Goods rose (up 1.9%) and Capital Goods (up 3.4%). Overall imports during 2018 amounted to USD 188.6 billion, up 20.2% (YoY) deriving from oil and gas imports of USD 29.8 billion (up 22.6%) and non-oil and gas imports of USD 158.8 billion (up 19.7%).

Graph 3. Imports by Types of Goods



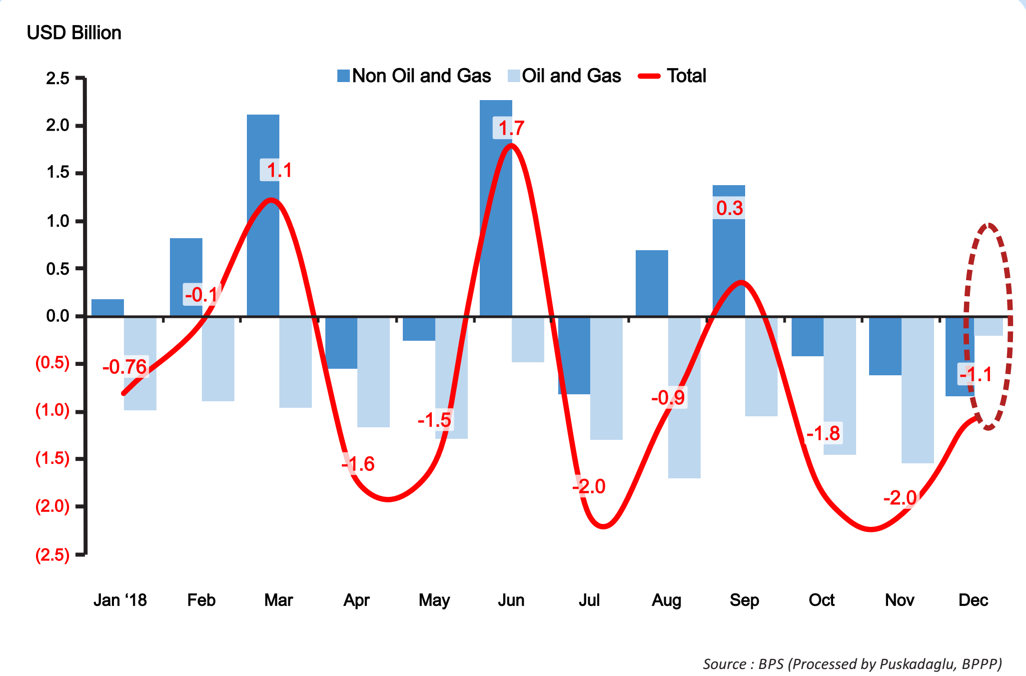
Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

In general, all types of imported goods rose namely Capital Goods (19.5%), Raw/Auxiliary Materials (20.1%), and Consumer Goods (22.0%). The factors affecting higher non-oil and gas imports in 2018 were among others: a) growing imports of capital goods by 19.5% to meet domestic needs for infrastructure development; b) expanding imports on raw/auxiliary materials by 20.1%, driven by demands on imported iron/steel for infrastructure development as well as other raw materials for domestic processing industry needs; and c) responding to the growth of domestic investment in the construction sector (up 21.1% in Q1 2018) and mining and extraction sector (up 649.7%) as indicated by growth rate of GDP of the said sectors during Q1-Q3 which grew individually by 2.05% and 6.27% (YoY).

Non-oil and gas trade deficit in December 2018 suppressing deficit in 2018

Trade balance of December generated trade deficit of USD 1.1 billion comprising a non-oil and gas trade deficit of USD 883.2 million and oil and gas trade deficit of USD 218.8 million. Nonetheless, the trade deficit in December was lower compared to that in November. Expanding trade deficit was caused by growing non-oil and gas trade deficit from USD 500.7 million in November 2018 to USD 883.2 million this month. Meanwhile, the oil and gas trade deficit shrinked from USD 1.5 billion to USD 218.1 million. (Graph 4)

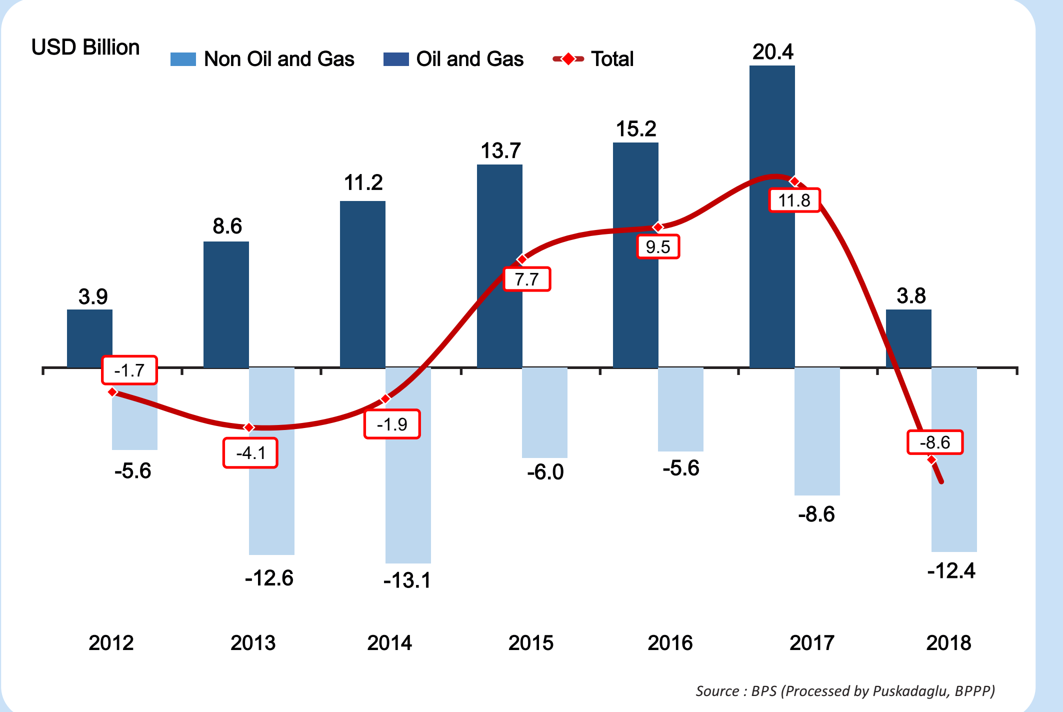
Graph 4. Indonesia Monthly Trade Balance



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Trade balance in January-December 2018 period was a deficit of USD 8.6 billion which derived from non-oil and gas trade surplus of USD 3.8 billion and oil and gas trade deficit of USD 12.4 billion. The deficit was the largest figure since 2012. In 2013 Indonesia's trade balance recorded trade deficit of USD 4.08 billion. Two year later, Indonesian trade balance began to generate trade surplus and consistently continued until 2017. The 2018's trade deficit was resulted from a surge in oil and gas trade deficit in addition to a significant drop of non-oil and gas surplus (Graph 5)

Graph 5. Trade Balance January-December 2012 - 2018

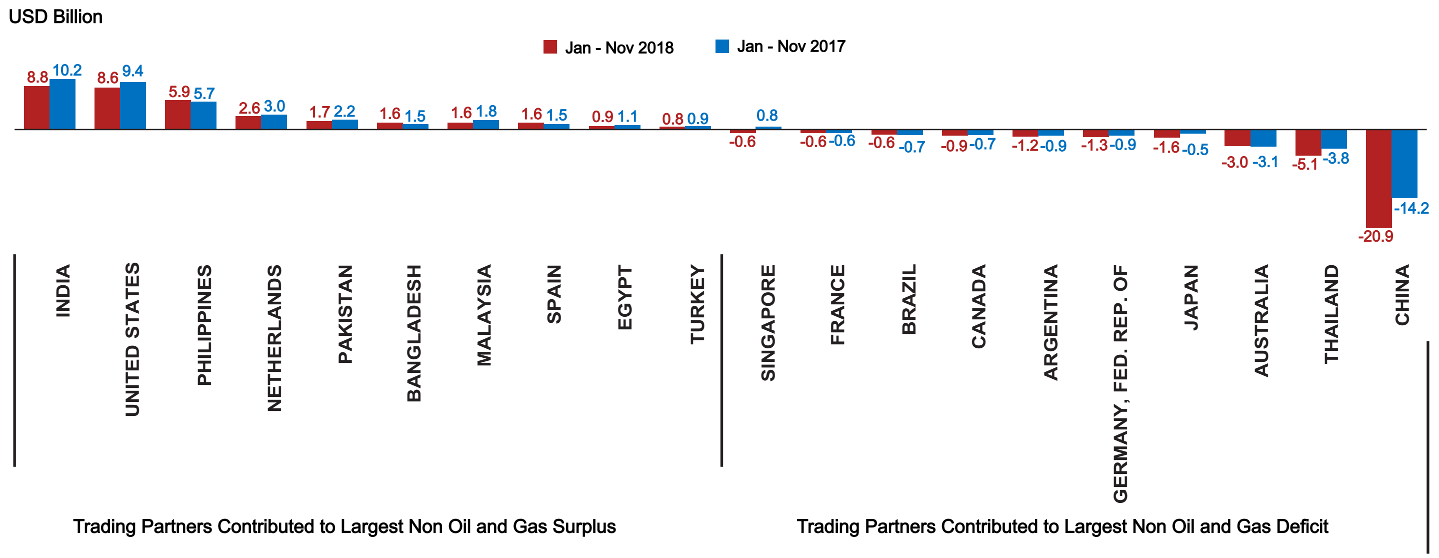


Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Trade with India accounted for the largest surplus in Indonesia's trade balance in 2018 amounting to USD 8.8 billion. However, surplus was lower than last year's figure of USD 10.2 billion. Beside India, other top trading partners led to surplus to Indonesia's trade balance included: (i) US (USD 8.6 billion); (ii) Philippines (USD 5.9 billion); (iii) Netherlands (USD 2.6 billion); (iv) Pakistan (USD 1.7 billion). The overall surplus gained from the said trading partners amounted to USD 27.6 billion.

Meanwhile, top trading partners led to non-oil and gas trade deficit were (i) China (USD 20.9 billion); (ii) Thailand (USD 5.1 billion); (iii) Australia (USD 3.0 billion); (iv) Japan (USD 1.6 billion); and (v) Germany (USD 1.3 billion). Total non-oil and gas trade deficit with those trading partner countries valued USD 31.9 billion. (Graph 6)

Chart 6 Indonesia's Top Non-oil and Gas Trading Partners for Trade Surplus and Deficit



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Center for Foreign Trade Policy
Trade Policy Analysis and Development Agency
Ministry of Trade, Republic of Indonesia

Jl. M.I. Ridwan Rais No. 5
Jakarta 10110
Main Building 16th Fl.
Telp. +62 21 2352 8683 Fax. +62 21 2352 8693

Email : puska.daglu@kemendag.go.id
Website : www.kemendag.go.id

remarkable indonesia