

Kinerja Ekspor Desember 2019 Menguat



Jakarta, 3 Februari 2020 – Nilai ekspor bulan Desember tahun ini mengalami perbaikan dibanding tahun lalu (YoY). Total ekspor bulan Desember mencapai USD 14,5 miliar, atau naik 1,3% dibanding Desember 2018, dan naik 3,8% dari bulan sebelumnya (MoM). Peningkatan ekspor di bulan Desember ini didorong oleh peningkatan ekspor barang-barang nonmigas. Pada bulan Desember 2019, nilai ekspor nonmigas mencapai USD 13,3 miliar, mengalami kenaikan sebesar 5,8% (YoY) atau naik sebesar 3,1% (MoM). Sementara ekspor migas mencapai USD 1,2 miliar, turun 31,9% (YoY) atau naik 12,1% (MoM). Secara kumulatif, ekspor selama Januari-Desember 2019 mencapai USD 167,5 miliar atau turun 6,9% dari periode yang sama tahun lalu. Penurunan nilai ekspor tersebut disebabkan oleh penurunan ekspor nonmigas sebesar 4,8% maupun ekspor migas sebesar 27,0% (Tabel 1).

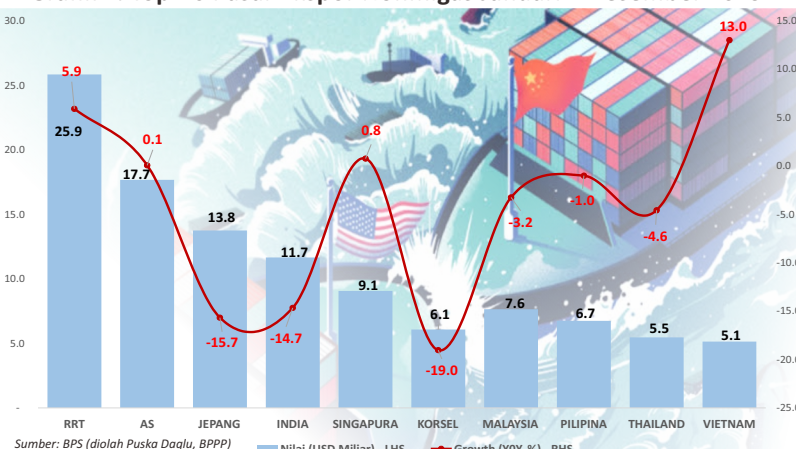
Tabel 1. Perkembangan Ekspor Desember 2019

Uraian	Nilai (USD Juta)		Growth Des. 2019 (MoM, %)	Growth Des. 2019 (YoY, %)	Growth Jan-Des 2019 (YoY, %)
	Des 2019	Jan - Des 2019			
Total	14,473.1	167,525.0	3.8	1.3	-6.9
Migas	1,161.9	12,536.0	12.1	-31.9	-27.0
Minyak Mentah	176.8	1,697.4	22.8	-37.3	-67.1
Hasil Minyak	169.8	1,933.5	2.3	60.9	17.7
Gas	815.3	8,905.1	12.2	-38.2	-14.2
Nonmigas	13,311.2	154,989.0	3.1	5.8	-4.8

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Peningkatan ekspor bulan Desember 2019 didorong oleh permintaan yang tinggi pada ekspor nonmigas terutama sektor pertanian dan sektor industri olahan yang masing-masing meningkat sebesar 24,3% dan 6,8% dari tahun sebelumnya. Permintaan dari sisi ekspor nonmigas memberikan kontribusi yang baik. Ekspor non migas naik 5,8% dibanding Desember 2018 menjadi USD 13,3 miliar, sedangkan ekspor migas turun 31,9% menjadi USD 1,2 miliar (Grafik 1).

Grafik 2. Top-10 Pasar Ekspor Nonmigas Januari – Desember 2019



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Impor Bulan Desember 2019 Mengalami Penurunan

Tabel 2. Impor Bulan Desember 2019

Uraian	Nilai (USD Juta)		Growth Des. 2019 (MoM, %)	Growth Des. 2019 (YoY, %)	Growth Jan-Des. 2019 (YoY, %)
	Des 2019	Jan - Des 2019			
Total	14,501.3	170,721.9	-5.5	-5.6	-9.5
Migas	2,133.2	21,885.3	-0.1	5.3	-26.7
Minyak Mentah	699.3	5,704.6	5.7	48.4	-37.7
Hasil Minyak	1,228.5	13,673.3	-1.7	-8.1	-22.5
Gas	205.4	2,507.4	-8.0	-5.6	-18.2
Nonmigas	12,368.1	148,836.6	-6.3	-7.3	-6.3

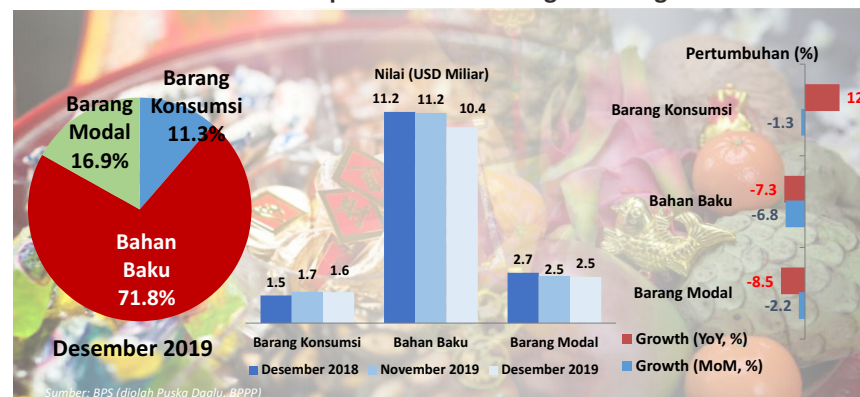
Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan impor baik dari migas maupun nonmigas. Secara kumulatif, impor selama Januari-Desember 2019 mencapai USD 170,7 miliar atau turun 9,5% dari periode yang sama tahun lalu. Penurunan tersebut disebabkan oleh penurunan impor nonmigas sebesar 6,3% dan penurunan impor migas sebesar 26,7% (Tabel 2).

Penurunan impor disebabkan oleh turunnya impor seluruh golongan barang pada Desember 2019 dibanding November 2019. Impor bahan baku/penolong turun 6,8% dari USD 11,2 miliar menjadi USD 10,4 miliar, impor barang modal turun 2,2% dari USD 2,5 miliar menjadi USD 2,4 miliar, dan impor barang konsumsi turun 1,3% dari USD 1,7 miliar menjadi USD 1,6 miliar. Impor seluruh barang konsumsi mengalami penurunan, kecuali makanan dan minuman (primary) untuk rumah tangga serta barang konsumsi tahan lama yang naik masing-masing sebesar 42,8% dan 3,3% (Grafik 3).

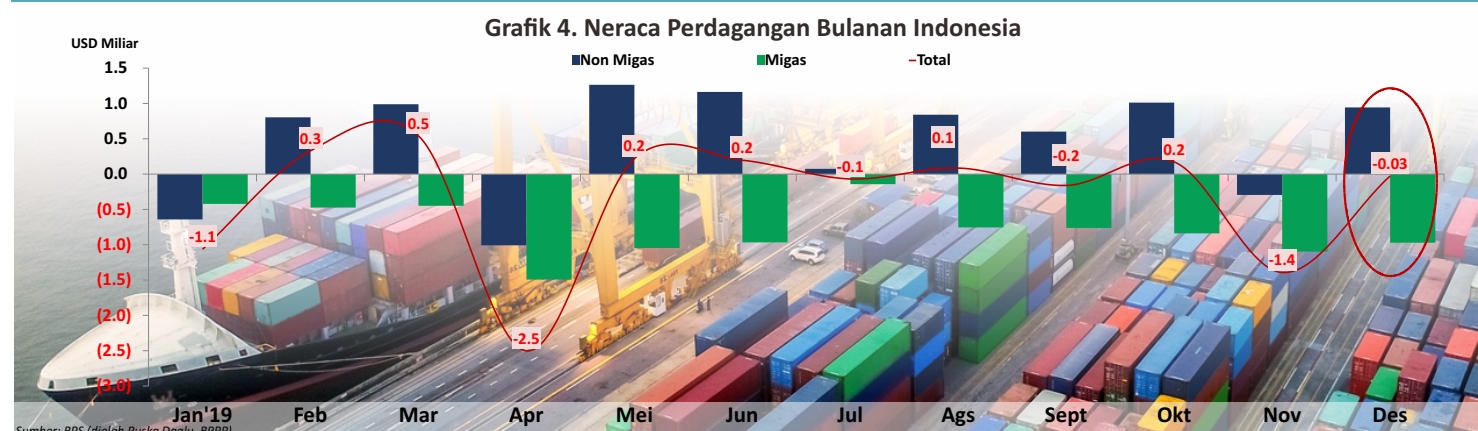
Impor barang modal seluruhnya mengalami penurunan kecuali alat angkutan untuk industri yang naik 51,9%. Sementara itu, impor bahan baku/penolong seluruhnya mengalami penurunan kecuali makanan dan minuman (process) untuk industri yang naik 45,9% serta bahan bakar dan pelumas (process) yang naik 4,0%. Produk impor yang mengalami penurunan terbesar adalah kendaraan dan bagiannya serta mesin/peralatan listrik yang turun masing-masing sebesar 36,8% dan 11,7%. Sementara itu, impor dengan kenaikan terbesar adalah produk kembang gula (99,7%) serta buah-buahan (37,3%), kenaikan ini kemungkinan dalam rangka antisipasi pemenuhan kebutuhan perayaan Imlek (Grafik 3).

Grafik 3. Impor Menurut Golongan Barang



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Neraca Perdagangan Desember 2019 Membaik Dibanding Bulan Sebelumnya

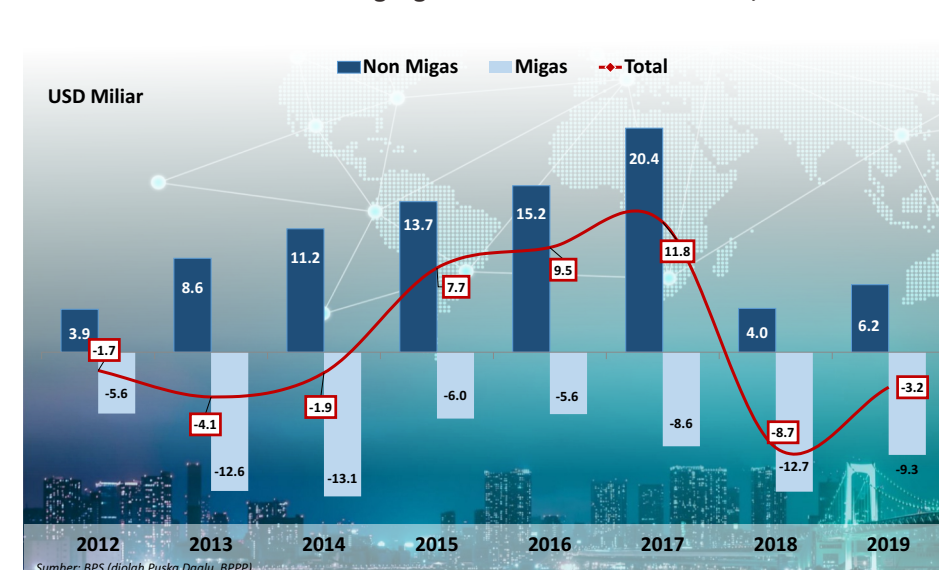


Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Neraca perdagangan bulan Desember 2019 mengalami defisit sebesar USD 28,2 juta yang disebabkan oleh defisit neraca perdagangan sektor migas sebesar USD 1,0 miliar. Sedangkan neraca perdagangan nonmigas surplus sebesar USD 0,9 Miliar. Meskipun demikian, defisit perdagangan pada Desember ini lebih rendah jika dibandingkan dengan defisit bulan November. Hal ini disebabkan oleh defisit perdagangan migas bulan Desember yang mengalami perbaikan dari USD 1,1 miliar pada November 2019 menjadi USD 0,9 miliar. Selain itu, neraca perdagangan nonmigas juga mengalami perbaikan dari defisit USD 0,3 miliar menjadi surplus USD 0,9 miliar (Grafik 4).

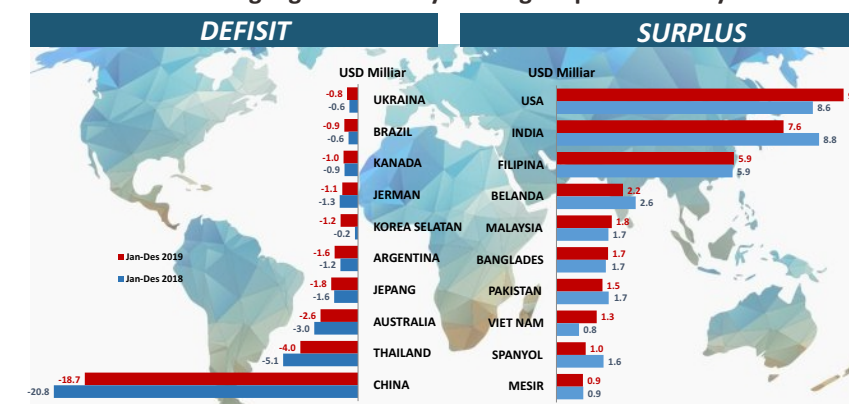
Secara kumulatif, neraca perdagangan selama Januari-Desember 2019 mengalami defisit sebesar USD 3,2 miliar, terdiri dari surplus neraca perdagangan nonmigas sebesar USD 6,2 miliar dan defisit neraca perdagangan migas sebesar USD 9,3 miliar. Dibanding Januari-Desember tahun 2018 lalu, defisit total perdagangan tahun 2019 membaik. Pada Januari-Desember tahun 2018 lalu neraca perdagangan Indonesia defisit mencapai USD 8,7 miliar. Penurunan defisit periode Januari – Desember tahun 2019 dibanding periode yang sama tahun 2018 didukung oleh meningkatnya surplus non migas sebesar USD 2,2 Miliar dan menurunnya defisit hasil minyak sebesar USD 4,3 Miliar (Grafik 5).

Grafik 5. Neraca Perdagangan Periode Januari-Desember, 2012 – 2019



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Grafik 6. Mitra Dagang Utama Penyumbang Surplus dan Penyebab Defisit



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

yang menyebabkan defisit perdagangan nonmigas antara lain: (i) RRT dengan nilai defisit sebesar USD 18,7 miliar; (ii) Thailand sebesar USD 4,0 miliar; (iii) Australia sebesar USD 3,0 miliar; (iv) Jepang sebesar USD 1,6 miliar; dan (v) Argentina mencatat defisit sebesar USD 1,2 miliar. Total defisit perdagangan nonmigas antara Indonesia dengan kelima negara mitra dagang tersebut sebesar USD 28,7 miliar (Grafik 6).

OUTLOOK 2020

Kondisi ekonomi global di tahun lalu yang mengalami tekanan diperkirakan mengalami penguatan di tahun ini. World Bank memprediksi pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia menguat dari 2,9% di tahun 2019 menjadi 3,3% di tahun 2020 (IMF, WEO Januari 2020). Penguatan ekonomi global di tahun 2020 didukung oleh harga komoditi non-energi di pasar dunia yang diperkirakan masih tumbuh positif meskipun dengan laju pertumbuhan yang melambat. Harga non-energi diperkirakan tumbuh 0,1% pada tahun 2020, sedangkan harga energi tumbuh negatif sebesar -3,1% (IMF, CMO Oktober 2019). Berdasarkan pertimbangan kondisi global tersebut serta prediksi pelemahan nilai tukar Rupiah sebesar 0,37%, total ekspor Indonesia di tahun 2020 ini diperkirakan tumbuh sekitar 2,8%. Pertumbuhan ini didukung oleh pertumbuhan ekspor nonmigas yang positif sebesar 3,4%, sementara ekspor migas diperkirakan tumbuh negatif sebesar -5,7%. Di sisi lain, impor di tahun ini diperkirakan tumbuh sebesar 1,3%, yang dipicu oleh pertumbuhan impor migas yang diperkirakan naik sekitar 0,4% dan impor nonmigas naik sebesar 1,5%. Dengan demikian, neraca perdagangan Indonesia di tahun 2020 diprediksi masih mengalami defisit sebesar USD 800 juta.

Export Performance Picked Up in December 2019



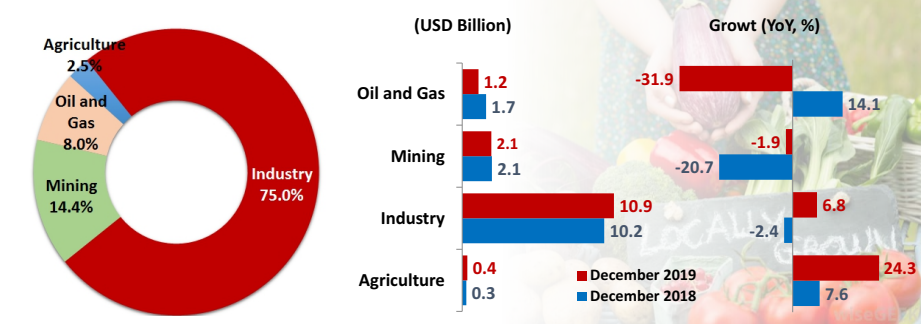
Jakarta, 3 February 2020—Export value in December 2019 improved by 1.3% to USD 14.5 billion from last year (YoY) or up 3.8% from the previous month (MoM). Increased exports in December 2019 was driven by growing non-oil and gas merchandise exports whose value stood at USD 13.3 billion, up 5.8% (YoY) or 3.1% (MoM). On the other hand, oil and gas exports were USD 1.2 billion, down 31.9% (YoY) or up 12.1% (MoM). Cumulative exports from January to December 2019 amounted to USD 167.5 billion, down 6.9% from last year's figure. The decline was caused by slowing non-oil and gas exports by 4.8% and oil and gas exports by 27.0% (Table 1).

Table 1. Exports Value and Growth, December 2019

Description	USD Million		Growth Dec. 2019 (MoM, %)	Growth Dec. 2019 (YoY, %)	Growth Jan-Dec 2019 (YoY, %)
	Dec 2019	Jan - Dec 2019			
Total	14,473.1	167,525.0	3.8	1.3	-6.9
Oil and Gas	1,161.9	12,536.0	12.1	-31.9	-27.0
Crude Oil	176.8	1,697.4	22.8	-37.3	-67.1
Oil Product	169.8	1,933.5	2.3	60.9	17.7
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Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

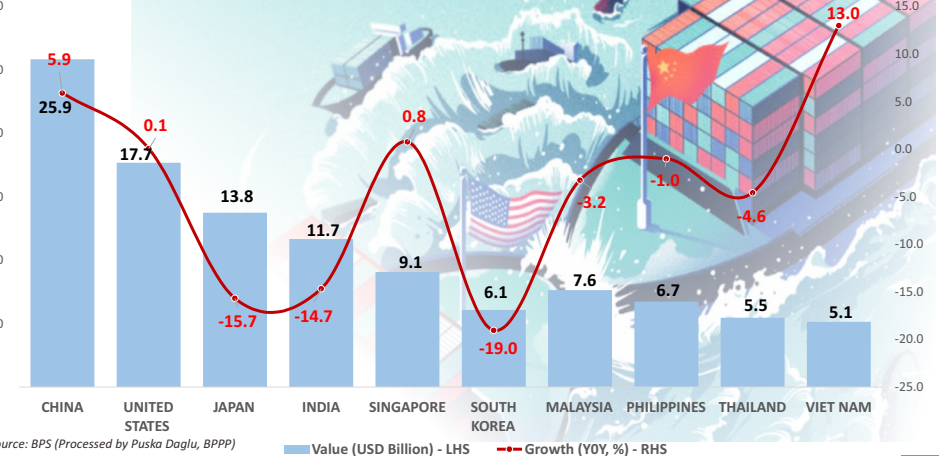
Graph 1. Export Share and Growth by Sectors



Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Tensions between the United States and China have gained benefit to Indonesia as its exports value to the two countries from January to December 2019 increased from the year before. Exports to China grew 5.9% while to the United States 0.1%. Exports to several trading partners also rose, namely to Vietnam (13.0%) and Singapore (0.1%). In contrast, exports to other major markets declined, among other to Japan (-15.7%); India (-14.7%); South Korea (-19.0%); Malaysia (-3.2%); Philippines (-1.0%); and Thailand (-4.6%) (Graph 2).

Graph 2. Top-10 Trading Partners for Non-oil and Gas, January - December 2019



Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Imports in December 2019 Narrowed

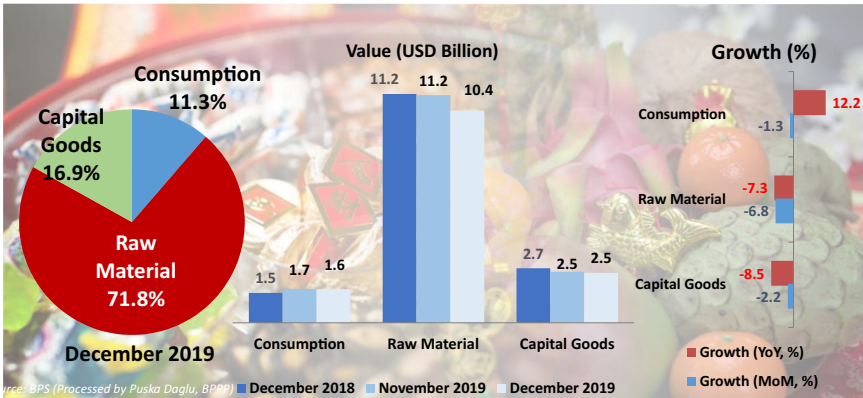
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Oil Product	1,228.5	13,673.3	-1.7	-8.1	-22.5
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Non Oil and Gas	12,368.1	148,836.6	-6.3	-7.3	-6.3

Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Narrowed imports was affected by falling imports of all categories of goods in December 2019 from the preceding month. Imports of raw/auxiliary materials fell 6.8% from USD 11.2 billion to USD 10.4 billion, capital goods dropped 2.2% from USD 2.5 billion to USD 2.4 billion, and consumer goods down 1.3% from USD 1.7 billion to USD 1.6 billion (Graph 3). In general, imports of all consumer goods decreased, except food and beverages (primary) for households (up 42.8%) and durable consumer goods (up 3.3%). In terms of capital goods, all imports slowed except transportation equipment for industry (up 51.9%). Similarly, all imports of raw/auxiliary materials decreased but processed food and beverages for industry (up 45.9%) and processed fuel and lubricants (up 4.0%). Imported products having the largest declines were vehicles and parts and electrical machinery/equipment which individually fell by 36.8% and 11.7%. In contrast, those with largest incline were confectionery products (up 99.7%) and fruits (up 37.3%). Such increase was likely to anticipate the needs of Lunar New Year celebrations.

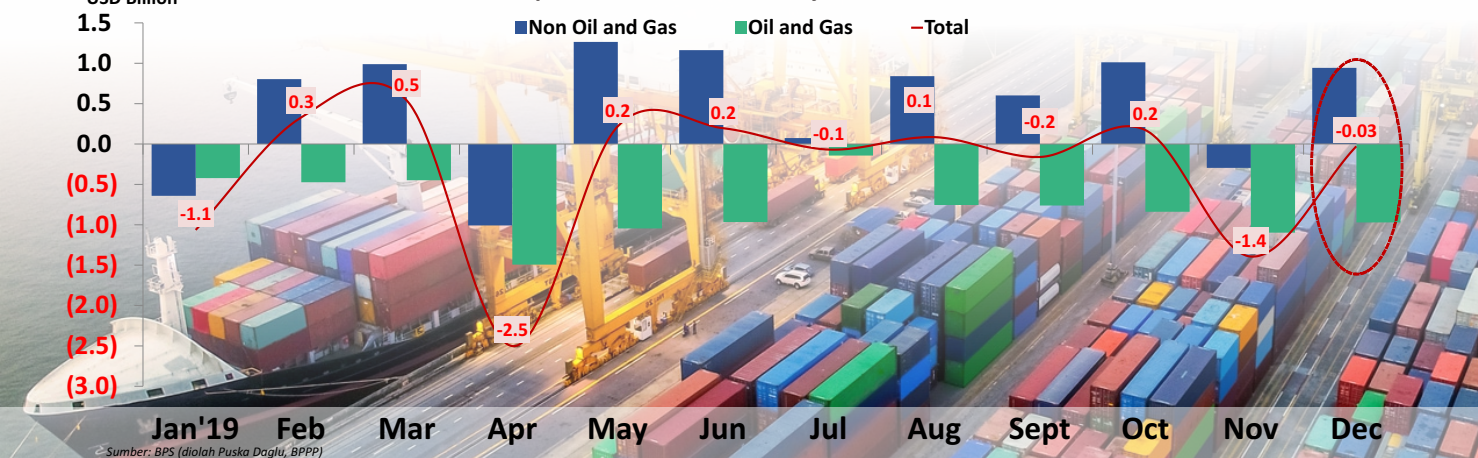
Graph 3. Imports Shares by Group of Goods, Value, and Growth



Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Trade Balance in December 2019 Improved from the Month Before

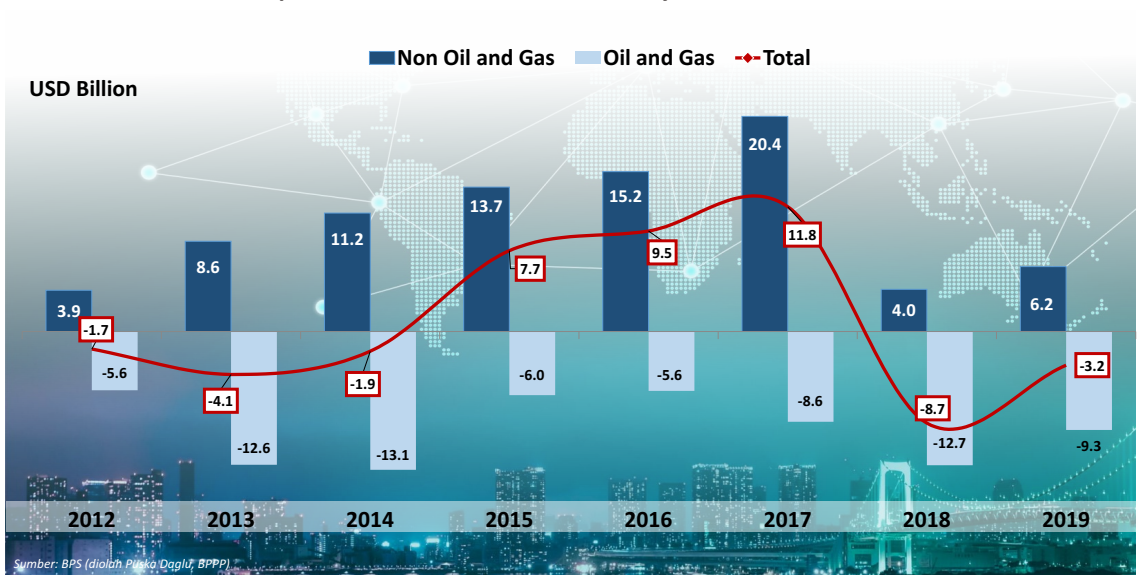
Graph 4. Indonesia's Monthly Trade Balance



Trade balance in December 2019 generated a deficit of USD 28.2 million due to higher oil and gas trade deficit of USD 1.0 billion exceeding non-oil and gas trade surplus of USD 0.9 billion. Nonetheless, trade deficit in December was lower than that of November. This was mainly caused by narrowed oil and gas trade deficit from USD 1.1 billion to USD 0.9 billion this month. In addition, non-oil and gas trade balance also improved from a deficit of USD 0.3 billion to a surplus of USD 0.9 billion (Graph 4).

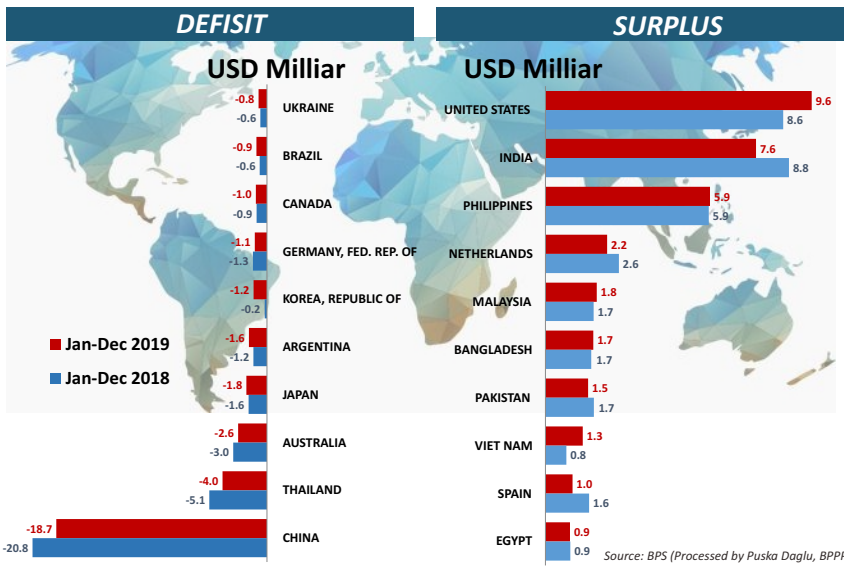
Cumulative trade balance in January-December 2019 led to trade deficit of USD 3.2 billion which derived from USD 6.2 billion non-oil and gas trade surplus and USD 9.3 billion oil and gas trade deficit. Total trade deficit in 2019 improved from last year which stood at USD 8.7 billion. Narrowed deficit in the corresponding period was driven by inclining non-oil and gas surplus of USD 2.2 billion and declining oil and gas deficit of USD 4.3 billion (Graph 5).

Graph 5. Trade Balance Trends, January-December Period 2012 - 2019



Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Graph 6. Top Trading Partners for Trade Surplus and Deficit



Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

In 2019, trade between Indonesia and the United States registered as the largest surplus amounted to USD 9.6 billion, higher than last year's figure of USD 8.6 billion. In addition to the United States, other trading partners to contribute considerably to Indonesia's trade balance were: (i) India (USD 7.6 billion); (ii) the Philippines (USD 5.9 billion); (iii) the Netherlands (USD 2.2 billion); and (iv) Malaysia (USD 1.8 billion). Overall surplus with the said five main trading partners were USD 27.2 billion. Meanwhile, trade with some trading partner countries generated non-oil and gas trade deficits among other with (i) China (USD 18.7 billion); (ii) Thailand (USD 4.0 billion); (iii) Australia (USD 3.0 billion); (iv) Japan (1.6 billion USD); and (v) Argentina (USD 1.2 billion). Overall non-oil and gas trade deficit between Indonesia and those trading partners totalled USD 28.7 billion (Graph 6).

OUTLOOK 2020

Global economic conditions that were under pressure last year are estimated to strengthen in 2020. The World Bank predicts that world economic growth will strengthen from 2.9% in 2019 to 3.3% in 2020 (IMF, WEO January 2020). The improvement is supported by prices of non-energy commodities on the world market which are estimated to continue to grow positively despite slowing growth rates. Non-energy prices are projected to grow 0.1% in 2020, while energy prices grow negatively by -3.1% (IMF, CMO October 2019). Considering these global conditions and predicted weakening Indonesian Rupiah exchange rate by 0.37%, Indonesia total exports in 2020 is expected to grow around 2.8%. This growth was supported by positive non-oil and gas export growth of 3.4% as well as oil and gas exports that is anticipated to grow negatively by -5.7%. On the other hand, imports in 2020 is estimated to increase by 1.3%, driven by oil and gas import (up 0.4%) and non-oil and gas (up 1.5%). Therefore, Indonesia's trade balance in 2020 is predicted to still register a deficit of USD 800 million.