NEWSletter

Januari 2019

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

MINISTRY OF TRADE

Pelemahan Ekspor November Dipicu Permintaan Global dan Harga Komoditi

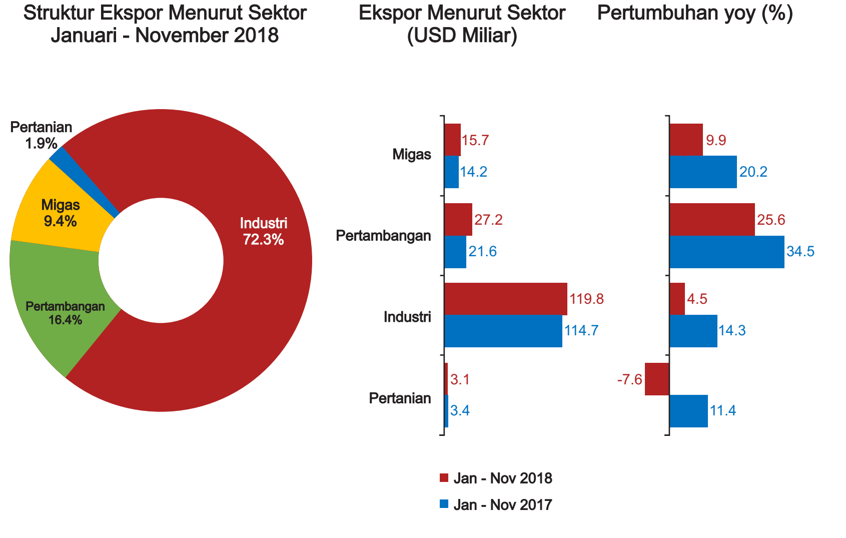
Jakarta, 2 Januari 2019 - Nilai ekspor Indonesia di bulan November 2018 tercatat sebesar USD 14,83 miliar, atau turun sebesar 3,2% dibanding bulan November tahun 2017 (YoY). Penurunan ekspor di bulan November ini disebabkan oleh penurunan ekspor barang-barang non migas sebesar 4,1%, meskipun ekspor migas mengalami kenaikan sebesar 7,1%. Pada bulan November 2018, nilai ekspor migas mencapai USD 1,37 miliar, sementara ekspor non-migas mencapai USD 13,46 miliar. Jika dibandingkan dengan bulan sebelumnya, ekspor bulan November 2018 mencatat penurunan sebesar 6,7%. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan ekspor migas dan barang-barang non-migas. Ekspor migas turun 10,8% dan ekspor non-migas turun sebesar 6,3%. (Tabel 1)

Tabel 1. Ekspor Bulan November 2018

Uraian	USD Juta		Growth	Growth	Growth
	November 2018	Januari-November 2018	November (MoM, %)	November (YoY, %)	Jan-Nov (YoY, %)
Total	**14,831.6**	**165,807.7**	**-6.7**	**-3.2**	**7.7**
Migas	**1,371.4**	**15,658.5**	**-10.8**	**7.1**	**9.9**
Minyak Mentah	380.7	4,803.6	-9.1	-14.9	-0.4
Hasil Minyak	118.1	1,528.5	-28.7	-1.1	0.5
Gas	872.6	9,326.4	-8.4	22.3	18.0
Nonmigas	**13,460.2**	**150,149.2**	**-6.3**	**-4.1**	**7.5**

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Grafik 1. Struktur Ekspor dan Pertumbuhannya Periode Januari - November 2018

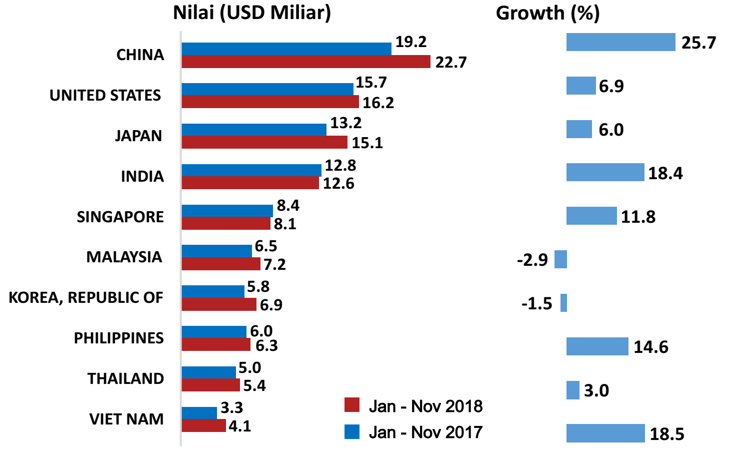


Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Secara kumulatif, ekspor selama Januari-November 2018 mencapai USD 165,80 miliar atau naik 7,7% dari periode yang sama tahun lalu. Kenaikan nilai ekspor tersebut didukung oleh kenaikan ekspor baik migas sebesar 9,9% maupun non-migas sebesar 8,7%. Kenaikan ekspor non-migas periode Januari-November 2018 didorong oleh meningkatnya ekspor pertambangan sebesar 25,6% dan produk industri pengolahan sebesar 4,5%, sementara ekspor pertanian turun 7,6% (Grafik 1). Kenaikan ekspor barang tambang yang memberikan kontribusi besar terhadap peningkatan ekspor pertambangan serta mendukung pencapaian target ekspor non-migas tahun 2018 adalah batubara (HS 27) dan bijih, kerak dan abu logam (HS 26). Ekspor batubara naik sebesar 18,2% dipengaruhi oleh kenaikan volume sebesar 10,4% dan harga ekspornya. Sementara ekspor bijih, kerak & abu logam (HS 26) naik 67,1% karena volume ekspornya naik signifikan sebesar 226,2%.

Negara tujuan ekspor non migas Indonesia yang memiliki pencapaian nilai ekspor terbesar selama Januari-November 2018 secara berurutan adalah Cina dengan nilai sebesar USD 22.7 miliar, Amerika Serikat (USD 16,2 miliar), Jepang (USD 15,1 miliar), India (USD 12,5 miliar), Singapura (USD 8,1 miliar), Malaysia (USD 7,2 miliar), Korea Selatan (USD 6,8 miliar), Filipina (USD 6,3 miliar), Thailand (USD 5,3 miliar), serta Vietnam (USD 4,1 miliar). Sepuluh pasar ekspor utama tersebut berkontribusi sebesar 69,7% dari total ekspor non-migas. Nilai ekspor ke beberapa negara yang nilainya mengalami kenaikan signifikan adalah Cina dengan kenaikan sebesar 25,7% atau mencapai USD 3,5 miliar. Disusul urutan berikutnya yaitu Vietnam yang mengalami kenaikan 18,5% mencapai USD 842 juta. (Grafik 2)

Grafik 2. Kinerja Ekspor ke Limabelas Negara Tujuan Terbesar



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Impor bulan November 2018 Turun, Didorong oleh Penurunan pada Semua Golongan Barang

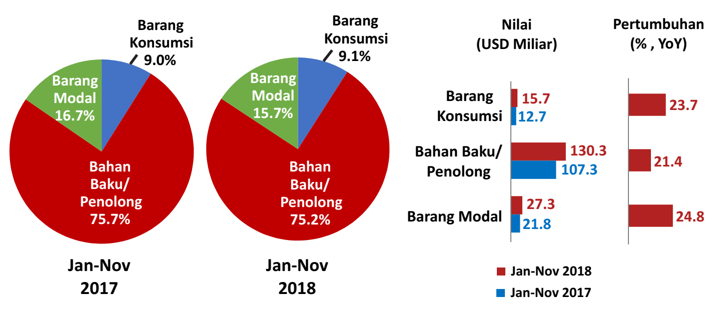
Kinerja impor bulan November 2018 turun sebesar 4,5% menjadi sebesar USD 16,87 milliar dibanding impor bulan sebelumnya (MoM), terdiri dari impor non-migas USD 14,04 milliar atau turun 4,8% dan impor migas USD 2,83 milliar atau turun 2,8%. Penurunan impor tersebut terjadi pada semua golongan barang. Impor bahan baku/penolong turun 4,1% dibanding bulan lalu. Impor barang modal turun 5,9%, sementara impor barang konsumsi turun 4,7%. Bahan baku/penolong yang berperan signifikan terhadap penurunan impor antara lain makanan dan minuman primary untuk industri. Sementara barang modal yang turun antara lain barang modal kecuali alat angkutan, mobil penumpang, dan alat angkutan untuk industri. Sedangkan untuk barang konsumsi yang turun adalah alat angkutan bukan untuk industri, mobil penumpang, dan makanan dan minuman olahan untuk rumah tangga. Secara kumulatif, impor selama Januari-November 2018 mencapai USD 173,32 miliar atau naik 22,2% dari Januari-November 2017. Kenaikan nilai impor tersebut didukung oleh kenaikan impor migas sebesar 27,9% dan non-migas sebesar 21,1%. (Tabel 2)

Tabel 2. Impor Bulan Oktober 2018

Uraian	USD Juta		Growth	Growth	Growth Jan-Nov 2018, YoY (%)
	November 2018	Januari-November 2018	November MoM (%)	November YoY (%)	
Total	**16,878.6**	**173,323.1**	**-4.5**	**11.7**	**22.2**
Migas	**2,835.2**	**27,812.0**	**-2.8**	**28.6**	**27.9**
Minyak Mentah	857.6	8,690.3	-2.4	62.6	39.0
Hasil Minyak	1,699.1	16,274.9	-1.6	21.9	24.6
Gas	278.5	2,846.8	-10.5	-1.7	16.7
Nonmigas	**14,043.4**	**145,511.1**	**-4.8**	**8.9**	**21.1**

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Grafik 3. Struktur Barang Impor dan Perkembangannya



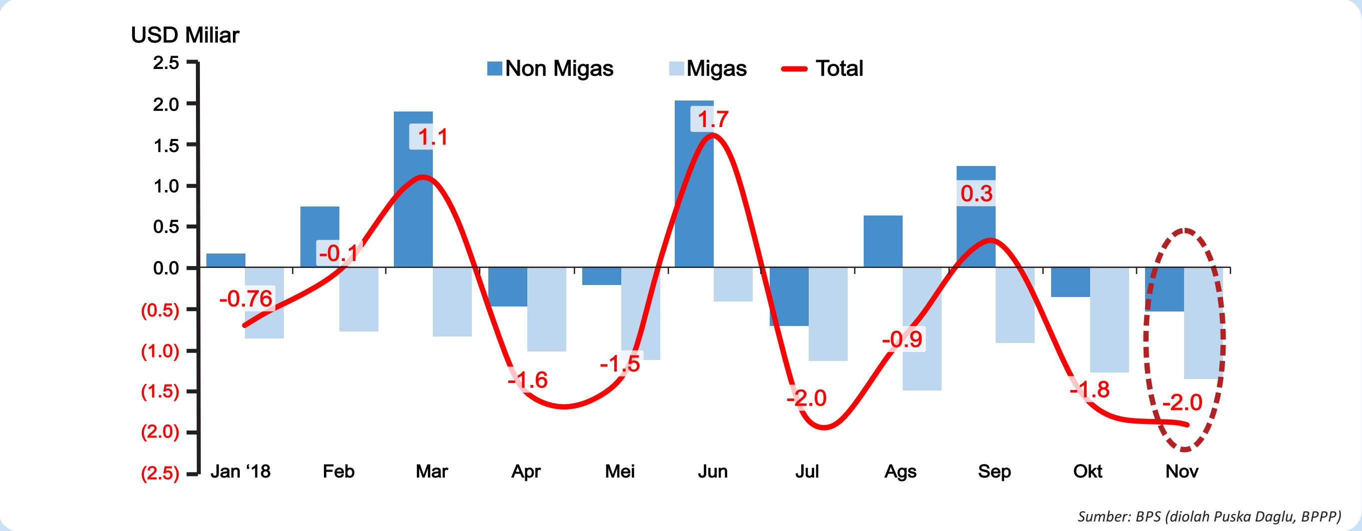
Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Barang-barang impor Indonesia didominasi bahan baku/penolong, yaitu sebesar 75,2% dari total impor selama Januari-November 2018. Tingginya permintaan impor bahan baku/penolong diperlukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan industri di dalam negeri. Sementara itu, porsi barang modal dan barang konsumsi hanya 15,7% dan 9,1% dari total impor. Sepanjang Januari hingga November 2018 impor bahan baku/penolong, barang modal dan barang konsumsi mengalami penguatan. Impor bahan baku/penolong naik 21,4%. Impor barang modal naik 24,8%. Sementara itu, impor barang konsumsi naik 23,7%. (Grafik 3)

Neraca Perdagangan November 2018 Defisit Akibat Meningkatnya Permintaan Impor Migas

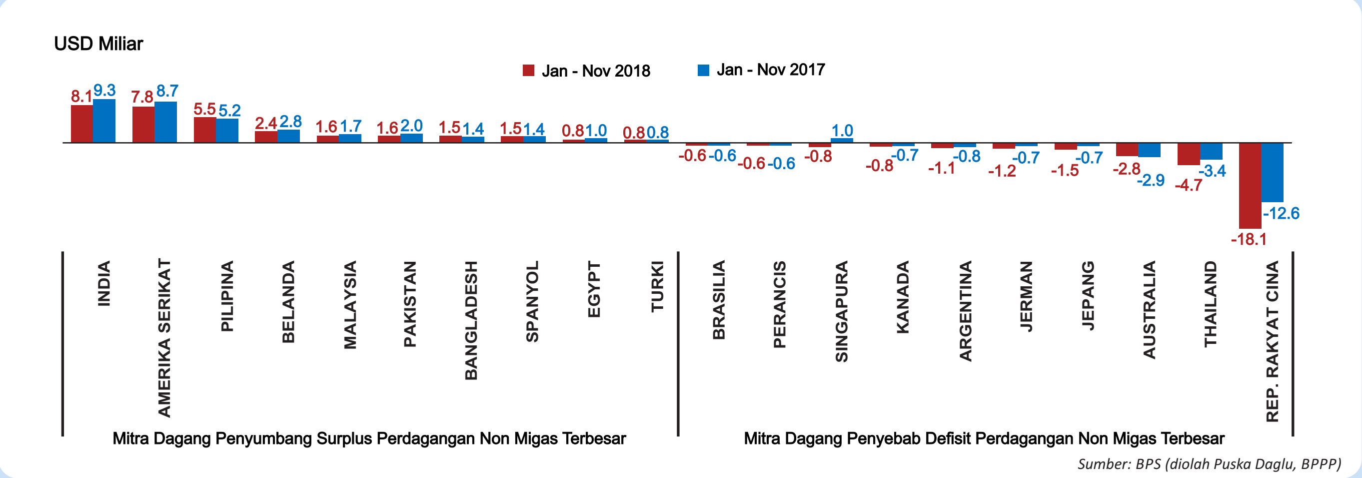
Neraca perdagangan bulan November mengalami defisit sebesar USD 2,05 milliar terdiri dari defisit neraca perdagangan non-migas sebesar USD 583,2 juta dan defisit neraca perdagangan migas sebesar USD 1,46 milliar. Defisit neraca perdagangan bulan November 2018 mengalami peningkatan dari bulan sebelumnya yang tercatat defisit USD 1,77 milliar. Neraca perdagangan non-migas maupun migas bulan November 2018 mengalami defisit yang semakin besar dari defisit bulan Oktober 2018. Defisit non-migas meningkat dari USD 393,1 juta menjadi USD 583,2 juta, sedangkan defisit migas naik dari USD 1,38 miliar menjadi USD 1,46 (Grafik 4). Secara kumulatif, neraca perdagangan selama Januari-November 2018 mengalami defisit sebesar USD 7,5 milliar, terdiri dari surplus neraca perdagangan non-migas sebesar USD 4,64 milliar dan defisit neraca perdagangan migas sebesar USD 12,15 milliar. Tingginya defisit neraca perdagangan migas dipicu oleh tingginya permintaan impor hasil minyak serta minyak mentah meskipun harga minyak dunia mengalami penurunan. Harga rata-rata minyak dunia November sebesar USD 62,3 per barel, turun 18,8% dibandingkan bulan sebelumnya. Sementara itu, surplus perdagangan non-migas mengalami penurunan dari tahun lalu akibat kenaikan impor bahan baku dan barang modal.

Grafik 4. Perkembangan Neraca Perdagangan Periode Januari-November 2018



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Neraca perdagangan non migas Januari - November 2018 mencatatkan defisit USD 7,5 miliar. Negara-negara mitra dagang RRT, Thailand, Australia, Jepang dan Jerman menyebabkan defisit perdagangan non-migas terbesar yang jumlahnya mencapai USD 28,4 miliar. Sementara itu, India, Amerika Serikat, Filipina, Belanda dan Malaysia menyumbang surplus perdagangan non-migas terbesar yang jumlahnya mencapai USD 25,4 miliar.



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

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NEWSletter

January 2019

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Exports in November Dipped Due to Global Slowdown and Commodity Prices

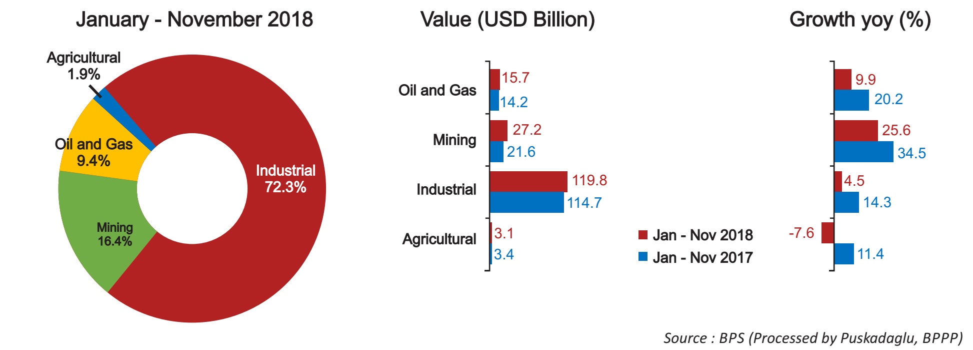
Jakarta, 2 January 2019 - Indonesian exports in November 2018 was recorded at USD 14.83 billion, down 3.2% compared to last year's achievement (YoY). Export slowdown was driven by declining non-oil goods exports by 4.1% despite inclining oil and gas exports by 7.1%. Oil and gas exports amounted to USD 1.37 billion while those of non-oil and gas reached USD 13.46 billion. Compared to the previous month's figure, exports in November 2018 dropped slighty by 6.7% caused by slowing exports of both oil and gas exports as well as non-oil and gas goods that fell respectively by 10.8% and 6.3%. (Table 1)

Table 1. Exports in November 2018

Description	USD Million November 2018	USD Million January-November 2018	Growth November (MoM, %)	Growth November (YoY, %)	Growth Jan-Nov (YoY, %)
Total	**14,831.6**	**165,807.7**	**-6.7**	**-3.2**	**7.7**
Oil and Gas	**1,371.4**	**15,658.5**	**-10.8**	**7.1**	**9.9**
Crude Oil	380.7	4,803.6	-9.1	-14.9	-0.4
Oil Product	118.1	1,528.5	-28.7	-1.1	0.5
Gas	872.6	9,326.4	-8.4	22.3	18.0
Non Oil and Gas	**13,460.2**	**150,149.2**	**-6.3**	**-4.1**	**7.5**

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Graph 1. Export Structure and Growth January-November 2018

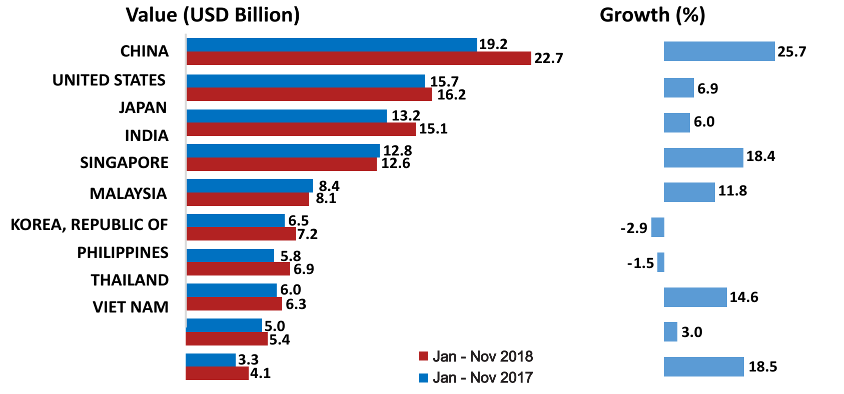


Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Cumulative exports during January-November 2018 period valued USD 165.80 billion, up 7.7% from the same period last year. The increase was led by growing exports of oil and gas exports and non-oil and gas by 9.9% and 8.7% individually. The upward trend in non-oil and gas exports in the corresponding period was owing to soaring mining exports by 25.6% and processing industry products by 4.5% whereas agricultural exports fell by 7.6% (Graph 1). Top mining products that contributed considerably to the growth of mining exports and achievement of 2018's non-oil and gas export target goal were coal (HS 27) and ore, crust and metal ash (HS 26). Coal exports rose by 18.2%, driven by higher volume by 10.4% and its export price. Meanwhile exports of ore, crust & metal ash (HS 26) soared by 67.1% as a result of skyrocketting export volume of 226.2%.

Indonesia's top non-oil and gas designated countries and its export values during January-November 2018 were China (USD 22.7 billion), the United States (USD 16.2 billion), Japan (USD 15.2 billion), India (USD 12.5 billion), Singapore (USD 8.1 billion), Malaysia (USD 7.2 billion), South Korea (USD 6.8 billion), Philippines (USD 6.3 billion), Thailand (USD 5.3 billion)), and Vietnam (USD 4.1 billion). Exports to the said countries amounted to 69.7% of the total non-oil and gas exports. Top exports with significant increase in value and growth were to China USD 3.5 billion (up 25.7%) and Vietnam USD 842 million (18.5%) (Graph 2)

Graph 2. Export Performance to Top Fifteen Designated Countries



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Imports in November 2018 Shrank Driven by Declines in All Types of Goods

Import performance in November 2018 dropped 4.5% to USD 16.87 billion compared to previous month (MoM) which derived from imports on non-oil and gas at USD 14.04 billion (down 4.8%) and oil and gas USD 2.83 billion (down 2.8%). In general, the decline occurred in all types of goods including namely raw/auxiliary materials (4.1%), capital goods (5.9%), and consumer goods (4.7%). Raw/auxiliary materials which played a significant role in reducing imports included primary food and beverages for industry. Those of capital goods were capital goods except transportation equipment, passenger cars, and transportation equipment for industry. Meanwhile imports of consumer goods that went down were non-industrial transportation equipment, passenger cars, and processed food and beverages for households. Overall, imports from January to November 2018 reached USD 173.32 billion, up 22.2% compared to the same period last year. The import value was growing due to widened oil and gas imports by 27.9% and non-oil and gas by 21.1%. (Table 2)

Table 2. Imports October 2018

Description	USD Million November 2018	USD Million January-November 2018	Growth November MoM (%)	Growth November YoY (%)	Growth Jan-Nov 2018, YoY (%)
Total	**16,878.6**	**173,323.1**	**-4.5**	**11.7**	**22.2**
Oil and Gas	**2,835.2**	**27,812.0**	**-2.8**	**28.6**	**27.9**
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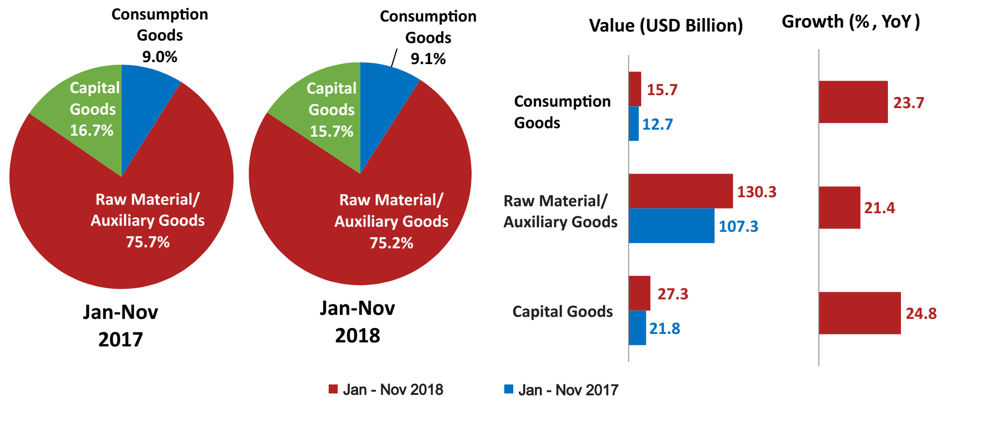
Non Oil and Gas	**14,043.4**	**145,511.1**	**-4.8**	**8.9**	**21.1**

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Graph 3. Import Structure and Growth January-November 2018



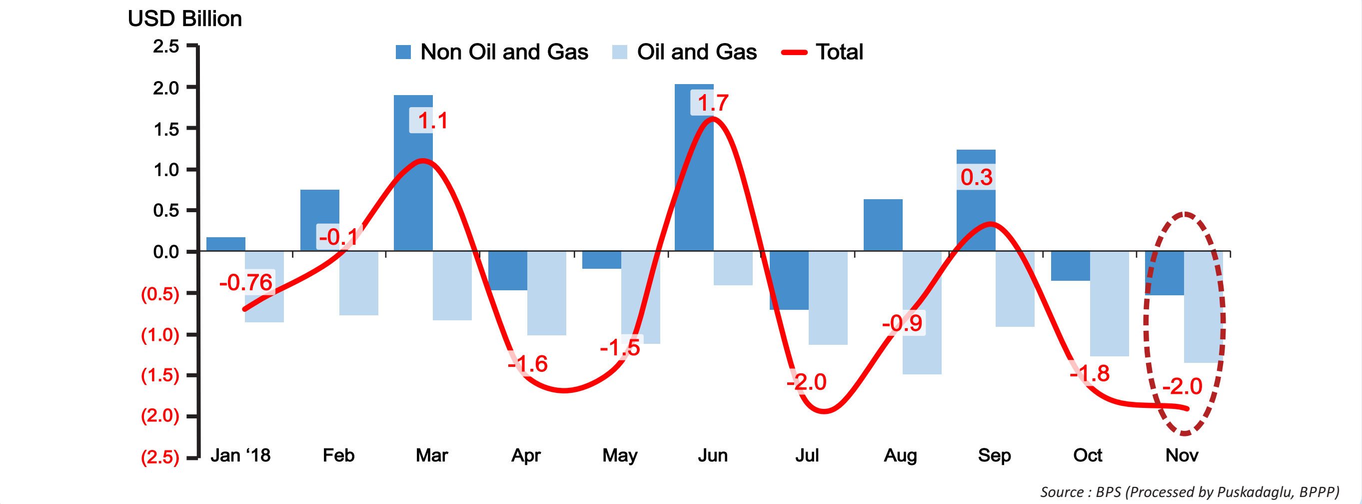
Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Indonesian imported goods were dominated by raw/auxiliary materials whose share was 75.2% of total imports during January-November 2018. The high demand for imports of raw/auxiliary materials was needed to meet domestic industrial needs. Meanwhile, the share of capital goods and consumer goods was only 15.7% and 9.1% of total imports. During the period, imports of raw/auxiliary materials, capital goods and consumer goods grew individually by 21.4%, 24.8%, and 23.7%. (Graph 3)

November 2018 Trade Balance Deficit Due to Increasing Oil and Gas Import Demand

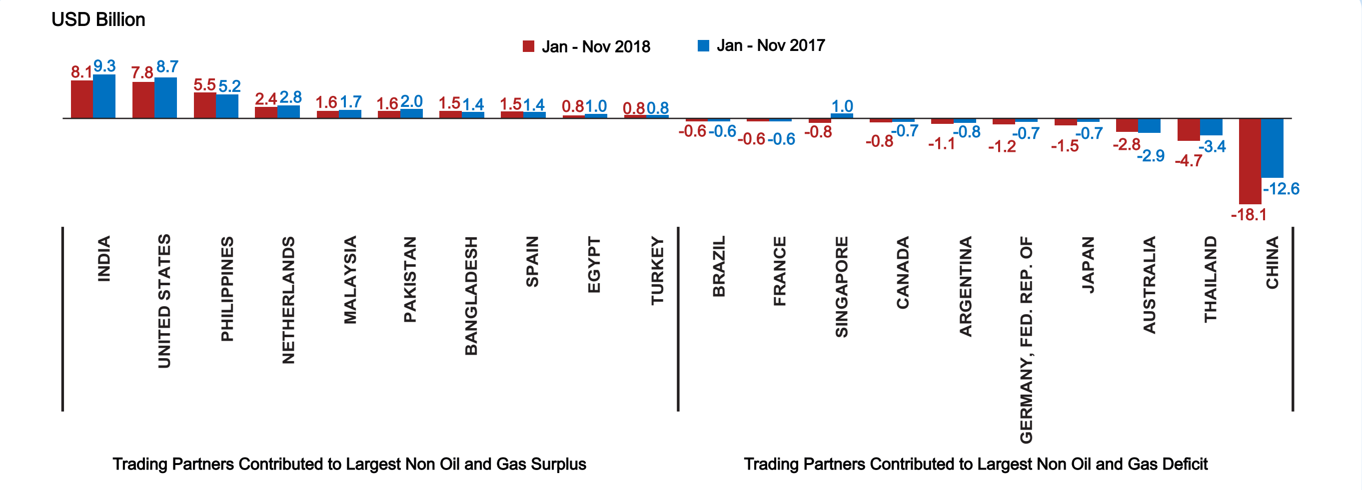
Trade balance for November registered a deficit of USD 2.05 billion comprising trade deficit of non-oil and gas of USD 583.2 million and oil and gas of USD 1.46 billion. Trade deficit widened from that of the previous month which stood at USD 1.77 billion. Both non-oil and gas and oil and gas trade balance in November 2018 experienced a greater deficit than in last month. Non-oil and gas deficit grew from USD 393.1 million to USD 583.2 million. Likewise, oil and gas deficit rose from USD 1.38 billion to USD 1.46 (Graph 4). The cummulative trade balance in January-November 2018 period led to a deficit of USD 7.5 billion which derived from non-oil and gas trade surplus of USD 4.64 billion and oil and gas trade deficit of USD 12.15 billion. Relatively high oil and gas trade deficit was attributable to high demand for imported oil and crude oil products despite weakening world oil prices. In November, world average oil price was USD 62.3 per barrel, down 18.8% from the month before (MoM). Meanwhile, non-oil and gas surplus dropped from last year due to growing imported raw materials and capital goods.

Graph 4. Trade Balance January-November 2018



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Trade balance for non-oil and gas in January-November 2018 period registered a deficit of USD 7.5 billion. Trade with China, Thailand, Australia, Japan and Germany had caused largest non-oil and gas trade deficit amounting to USD 28.4 billion. Meanwhile, trade with India, the United States, the Philippines, the Netherlands and Malaysia led to largest non-oil and gas trade surplus valued USD 25.4 billion.



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

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