NEWSletter

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
MINISTRY OF TRADE

Juni 2019

Pelemahan Ekspor Menekan Defisit Bulan April 2019 Mencapai USD 2,5 Miliar

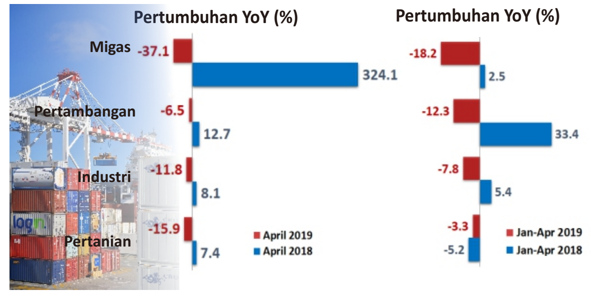
Jakarta, 3 Juni 2019 – Kinerja ekspor pada bulan April 2019 mencapai USD 12,6 miliar, mengalami penurunan sebesar -13,1% dibandingkan ekspor bulan yang sama tahun 2018 (YoY). Pelemahan ekspor tersebut disebabkan oleh penurunan ekspor migas sebesar -37,1% dan penurunan ekspor nonmigas sebesar -11,0%. Secara kumulatif, ekspor Januari-April 2019 tercatat USD 53,2 miliar, mengalami penurunan sebesar -9,4% dibanding Januari-April 2018. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh menurunnya ekspor migas maupun ekspor nonmigas. Ekspor migas periode Januari-April 2019 turun sebesar -18,2% dan ekspor nonmigas turun sebesar -8,5% (Tabel 1).

Tabel 1. Kinerja Ekspor Periode Januari-April 2019

Uraian	Nilai (USD Juta)		Pertumbuhan YoY(%)	
	April 2019	Januari - April 2019	April 2019	Januari - April 2019
Total	**12,596.9**	**53,202.5**	**-13.1**	**-9.4**
Migas	**741.9**	**4,227.3**	**-37.1**	**-18.2**
Minyak Mentah	177.6	526.9	-41.3	-66.3
Hasil Minyak	117.7	415.0	-19.5	-17.2
Gas	446.6	3,285.4	-38.8	6.0
Nonmigas	**11,855.0**	**48,975.2**	**-11.0**	**-8.5**

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Grafik 1. Kinerja Ekspor Menurut Sektor April 2019

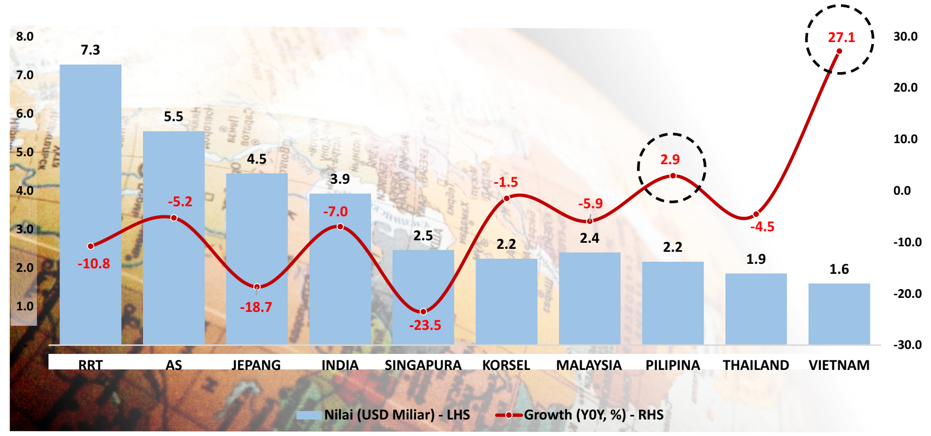


Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Berdasarkan kinerja ekspor menurut sektor. Ekspor di bulan April 2019 mengalami pelemahan pada seluruh sektor. Ekspor sektor pertanian turun 15,9% (YoY), sementara tahun lalu naik 7,4%. Ekspor sektor industri turun 11,8%, tahun lalu naik 8,1%. Ekspor sektor pertambangan turun 6,5%, tahun lalu naik 12,7%. Ekspor sektor migas turun 37,1%, tahun lalu naik 324,1%. Secara kumulatif Januari-April 2019, ekspor seluruh sektor mengalami pelemahan. Ekspor sektor pertanian turun 3,3% (YoY), sementara tahun lalu turun 5,2%. Ekspor sektor industri turun 7,8%, tahun lalu naik 5,4%. Ekspor sektor pertambangan turun 12,3%, tahun lalu naik 33,4%. Ekspor sektor migas turun 18,2%, tahun lalu naik 2,5% (Grafik 1).

Secara keseluruhan, penurunan ekspor nonmigas selama periode Januari-April 2019 juga dipicu oleh melemahnya ekspor ke pasar top-10 ekspor nonmigas. Dari top-10 pasar ekspor nonmigas, hanya Filipina dan Vietnam yang mengalami kenaikan. Ekspor nonmigas ke Filipina naik 2,9% dan ke Vietnam naik 27,1% dibandingkan dengan periode Januari-April 2018. Sementara ekspor ke negara RRT, Amerika Serikat, Jepang, India, Singapura, Korea Selatan, Malaysia dan Thailand mengalami penurunan masing-masing sebesar -10,8%, -5,2%, -7%, -23,5%, -1,5%, -5,9% dan- 4,5% (Grafik 2).

Grafik 2. Top-10 Pasar Ekspor Nonmigas Januari-April 2019



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Impor bulan April 2019 naik dibandingkan bulan lalu, namun turun dibanding bulan April 2018

Tabel 2. Kinerja Impor Bulan April 2019

Uraian	Nilai (USD Juta)			Growth (%)	
	April 2018	Maret 2019	April 2019	MoM	YoY
Total	**16,162.3**	**13,451.1**	**15,098.8**	**12.2**	**-6.6**
Migas	**2,328.2**	**1,520.8**	**2,235.4**	**47.0**	**-4.0**
Minyak Mentah	799.8	393.1	465.7	18.5	-41.8
Hasil Minyak	1,305.3	988.0	1,441.6	45.9	10.4
Gas	223.1	139.7	328.1	134.9	47.1
Nonmigas	**13,834.1**	**11,930.3**	**12,863.4**	**7.8**	**-7.0**

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

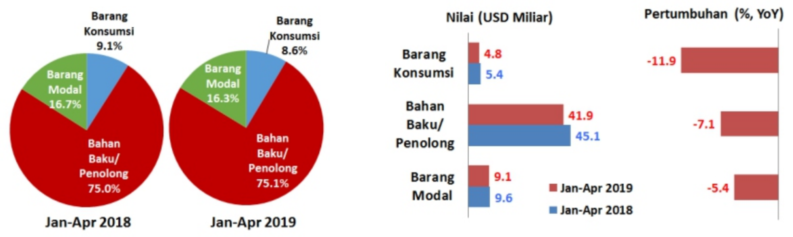
Pada bulan April 2019, total impor tercatat USD 15,1 miliar yang terdiri dari impor migas sebesar USD 2,2 miliar dan impor nonmigas sebesar USD 12,8 miliar. Kinerja impor ini mengalami peningkatan 12,2% dari bulan Maret 2019 (MoM) tetapi mengalami penurunan sebesar 6,6% dibanding April 2018 (YoY). Impor meningkat dari bulan Maret 2019 ditopang dari kenaikan impor baik migas maupun nonmigas, masing-masing sebesar 47% dan 7,8% (Tabel 2)

Secara kumulatif, total impor selama Januari-April 2019 mencapai USD 55,8 miliar, atau mengalami penurunan 7,2% dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu yang mencapai USD 60,1 miliar. Penurunan impor Januari-April 2019 dipicu oleh menurunnya permintaan impor migas yang cukup signifikan, yaitu sebesar -22,8% serta impor nonmigas yang juga turun sebesar -4,5% (Grafik 3).

Grafik 3. Perkembangan Nilai dan Pertumbuhan Impor Januari-April 2013-2019

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Grafik 4. Impor Berdasarkan Kelompok Barang Jan-Apr 2019



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

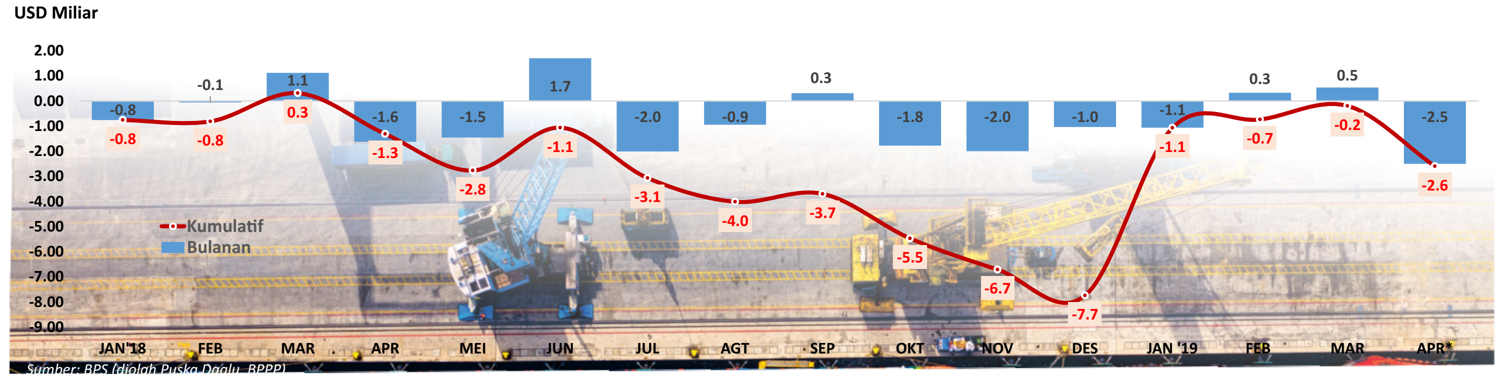
Penurunan impor periode Januari-April 2019 juga disebabkan oleh menurunnya permintaan impor seluruh golongan barang. Impor barang konsumsi tercatat sebesar USD 4,8 miliar atau mengalami penurunan sebesar 11,9% dibanding periode yang sama tahun lalu. Impor bahan baku/penolong tercatat USD 41,9 miliar, juga mengalami penurunan sebesar -7,1% dan impor barang modal tercatat USD 9,1 miliar atau turun 5,4% (Grafik 4).

Barang-barang yang impornya mengalami penurunan signifikan antara lain berupa bahan bakar dan pelumas (-33,4%), suku cadang dan perlengkapan otomotif (-15,8%), serta suku cadang dan perlengkapan barang modal (-8,8%).

Neraca perdagangan bulan April 2019 mencatatkan defisit sebesar USD 2,5 miliar

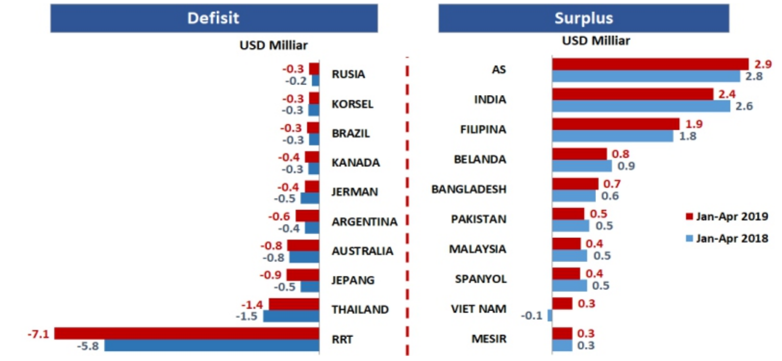
Neraca perdagangan bulan April 2019 kembali mengalami defisit. Neraca perdagangan menunjukkan defisit cukup dalam, sebesar USD 2,5 miliar, sedangkan bulan lalu mengalami surplus USD 0,7 miliar. Defisit tersebut disebabkan oleh defisit perdagangan migas USD 1,5 miliar, dan memburuknya neraca perdagangan nonmigas yang mengalami defisit USD 1,0 miliar. Secara kumulatif, neraca perdagangan periode Januari-April 2019 masih mengalami defisit USD 2,6 miliar. Hal ini disebabkan karena besarnya defisit neraca perdagangan migas yang mencapai USD 2,8 miliar. Sementara itu, neraca perdagangan nonmigas hanya menyumbang surplus senilai USD 0,2 miliar (Grafik 5)

Grafik 5. Neraca Perdagangan Bulan April 2019 dan Kumulatif Januari-April 2019



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Grafik 6. Penyumbang Surplus dan Penyebab Defisit Neraca Perdagangan Nonmigas Januari-April 2019



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Perolehan surplus perdagangan nonmigas terbesar pada Januari-April 2019 terjadi pada perdagangan Indonesia-Amerika Serikat yang mencapai USD 2,9 miliar. Nilai surplus tersebut lebih tinggi dibandingkan periode yang sama tahun lalu yang mencapai USD 2,8 miliar. Selain Amerika Serikat, mitra dagang utama lainnya yang menyumbang surplus neraca perdagangan nonmigas terbesar antara lain, India sebesar USD 2,4 miliar, Filipina sebesar USD 1,9 miliar, Belanda sebesar USD 0,8 miliar, dan Bangladesh sebesar USD 0,7 miliar. Secara keseluruhan, kontribusi kelima negara mitra dagang utama tersebut terhadap perolehan surplus perdagangan nonmigas Indonesia mencapai USD 8,7 miliar.

Di sisi lain, lima mitra dagang utama penyebab defisit perdagangan nonmigas, RRT dengan nilai defisit sebesar USD 7,1 miliar, Thailand sebesar USD 1,4 miliar, Jepang sebesar USD 0,9 miliar, Australia sebesar USD 0,8 miliar, dan Argentina sebesar USD 0,6 miliar. Total defisit perdagangan nonmigas Indonesia dengan kelima mitra dagang tersebut mencapai USD 10,8 miliar (Grafik 6).

Pelemahan Ekspor April 2019 Akibatkan Defisit Besar, Apa Penyebabnya...?

Neraca perdagangan bulan April 2019 kembali mengalami defisit sebesar USD 2,5 miliar yang bersumber dari defisit migas USD 1,5 miliar dan defisit nonmigas sebesar USD 1 miliar. Defisit yang cukup besar itu utamanya diakibatkan oleh melemahnya ekspor yang turun 10,8% dibanding Maret 2019 atau turun 13,1% dibanding April 2018

Melemahnya permintaan dunia terutama di negara tujuan utama akibatkan pelemahan ekspor Indonesia

Ekspor di bulan April 2019 melemah. Hal ini akibat dari perlambatan pertumbuhan ekonomi beberapa negara tujuan utama ekspor Indonesia. Ekonomi RRT tumbuh stagnan sekitar 6,4% pada Q1-2019. Ekonomi Singapura hanya tumbuh 1,3% pada Q1–2019, lebih rendah dibanding pertumbuhan Q4-2018 sebesar 1,9%. Demikian pula ekonomi Malaysia, Korea Selatan dan Taiwan yang tumbuh lebih rendah dibanding triwulan sebelumnya, masing-masing hanya tumbuh 4,5%, 1,8%, dan 1,7%.

Melemahnya permintaan dunia ditunjukkan pula oleh menurunnya permintaan impor di beberapa pasar utama ekspor Indonesia. Negara yang mengalami perlambatan pertumbuhan impor selama April 2019 antara lain, India turun 4,6% dari bulan sebelumnya, Taiwan turun 9,4%, Vietnam turun 2,6%. Sedangkan pertumbuhan impor RRT mengalami perlambatan, hanya tumbuh 8,5% pada April 2019 dibanding Maret 2019 yang tumbuh 25,9%. Begitu pula Korea Selatan, mengalami perlambatan pertumbuhan impor dari 14,9% menjadi hanya 6,8%.

Melemahnya daya saing produk ekspor akibatkan pelemahan ekspor Indonesia

Kinerja ekspor April 2019 yang mengalami penurunan 10,8 % dibanding Maret 2019 disebabkan oleh penurunan ekspor migas sebesar 35,0% dan nonmigas sebesar 8,7%.

Ekspor migas turun akibat volume ekspor minyak mentah maupun hasil minyak berkurang. Sementara penurunan ekspor nonmigas terjadi akibat berkurangnya volume ekspor seluruh sektor, baik pertanian, industri, maupun pertambangan.

Pelemahan ekspor nonmigas juga dipicu oleh menurunnya ekspor ke pasar tujuan ekspor Indonesia terutama ke pasar Top 10 antara lain, RRT turun 4,0%, India 14,2%, Korea Selatan 13,0%, dan Jepang 28,4%. Penyebabnya, antara lain adanya hambatan akses pasar yang menyebabkan melemahnya daya saing produk ekspor Indonesia. Misalnya, ekspor CPO dan turunannya ke pasar India mengalami pengenaan tarif yang lebih tinggi dibanding produk sejenis asal Malaysia. Hal ini mengakibatkan ekspor CPO dan produk turunannya ke India pada April 2019 masing-masing mengalami penurunan sebesar 6,0% dan 40,0% dari bulan sebelumnya.

Pelemahan daya saing produk ekspor bulan April 2019 di pasar tujuan utama Indonesia mulai terlihat sejak Q1-2019 yang ditunjukkan dengan penurunan pangsa ekspor Indonesia antara lain di RRT turun dari 1,8% pada Q1-2018 menjadi 1,6% pada Q1-2019, Jepang turun dari 3,1% menjadi 2,7%, dan Thailand dari 3,5% menjadi 3,0%.

Pusat Pengkajian Perdagangan Luar Negeri
Badan Pengkajian & Pengembangan Perdagangan
Kementerian 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

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Fall in April Exports Leads to Deficit of USD 2.5 Billion

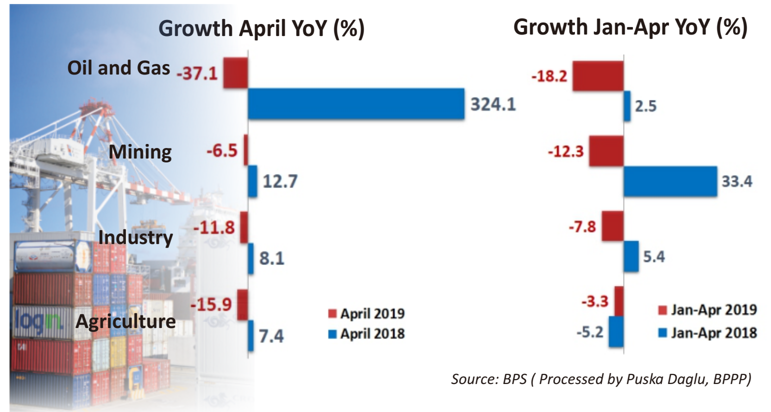
Jakarta, 3 June 2019 - Export performance in April 2019 was USD 12.6 billion, down 13.1% from the same period last year (YoY). Slowing exports was mainly due to weaker oil and gas export performance (down 37.1%) as well as non-oil and gas (down 11.0%). Cumulative exports from January to April 2019 totaled USD 53.2 billion, down 9.4% from January-April 2018. This drop was a result of declining performance of oil and gas as well as non-oil and gas exports respectively by 18.2% and 8.5%. (Table 1)

Table 1. Export Performance January-April 2019

Description	Value (USD Million)		Growth YoY(%)	
	April 2019	January - April 2019	April 2019	January - April 2019
Total	12,596.9	53,202.5	-13.1	-9.4
Oil and Gas	741.9	4,227.3	-37.1	-18.2
Crude Oil	177.6	526.9	-41.3	-66.3
Oil Product	117.7	415.0	-19.5	-17.2
Gas	446.6	3,285.4	-38.8	6.0
Non Oil and Gas	11,855.0	48,975.2	-11.0	-8.5

Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Graph 1. Exports by Sectors April 2019

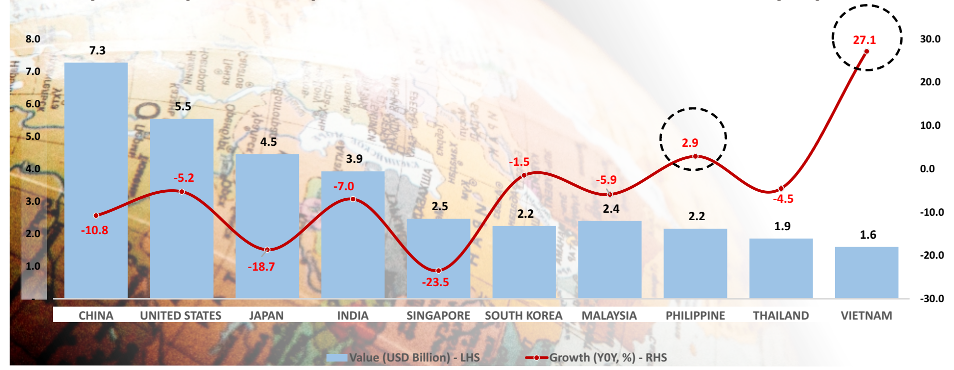


Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Exports performance in all sectors generally weakened in April. Agriculture merchandise exports fell 15.9% from 7.4% rise last year. Industrial merchandise dropped 11.8% after it grew 8.1% in 2018. Likewise, that of mining plummeted 6.5% whereas in the previous year it increased 12.7%. Exports of oil and gas fell deeper than other sectors by 37.1% after growing positively by 324.1% last year. Similarly, cumulative exports of all sectors in January-April 2019 period decelerated. Exports on agriculture, industrial, mining and oil and gas sector dropped individually by 3.3%, 7.8%, 12.3% and 18.2% after growing positively by 5.2%, 5.4%, 33.4%, and 2.5% in 2018 (Graph 1).

In general, the decline in non-oil and gas exports during January-April 2019 period was affected by weakening exports to top ten non-oil and gas export markets except to the Philippines and Vietnam which increased by 2.9% and 27.1% from the same period last year. Meanwhile exports to the rest countries namely to China, the United States, Japan, India, Singapore, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand shrank individually by 10.8%; 5.2%; 7%; 23.5%; 1.5%; 5.9% and 4.5% (Graph 2).

Graph 2. Export to Top Ten Non-Oil and Gas Markets January-April 2019



Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Imports in April widened from last month but narrowed from the same month last year

Table 2. Import Performance April 2019

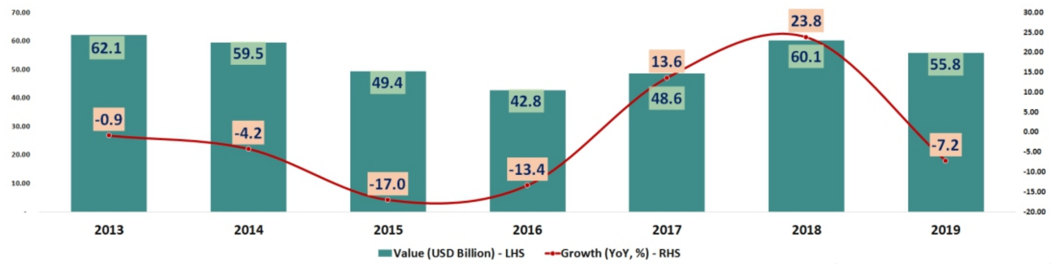
Description	Value (USD Million)			Growth (%)	
	April 2018	March 2019	April 2019	MoM	YoY
Total	16,162.3	13,451.1	15,098.8	12.2	-6.6
Oil and Gas	2,328.2	1,520.8	2,235.4	47.0	-4.0
Crude Oil	799.8	393.1	465.7	18.5	-41.8
Oil Product	1,305.3	988.0	1,441.6	45.9	10.4
Gas	223.1	139.7	328.1	134.9	47.1
Non Oil and Gas	13,834.1	11,930.3	12,863.4	7.8	-7.0

Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Total imports were recorded at USD 15.1 billion comprising oil and gas of USD 2.2 billion and non-oil and gas of USD 12.8 billion. Import performance hiked 12.2% from March 2019 (MoM) but plummeted 6.6% from April 2018 (YoY). Continued widening imports from March 2019 was attributable to rising imports of both oil and gas and non-oil and gas, respectively by 47% and 7.8% (Table 2).

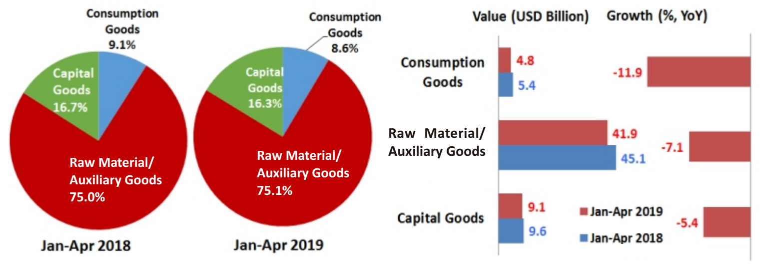
Total imports in January-April 2019 reached USD 55.8 billion, down 7.2% from the same period last year which valued USD 60.1 billion. The decline was on account of significant drop for imported oil and gas demand by 22.8% and non-oil and gas imports by 4.5% (Graph 3)

Graph 3. Imports Value and Growth January-April 2013-2019



Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Graph 4. Import Performance by Types of Goods Use January-April 2019



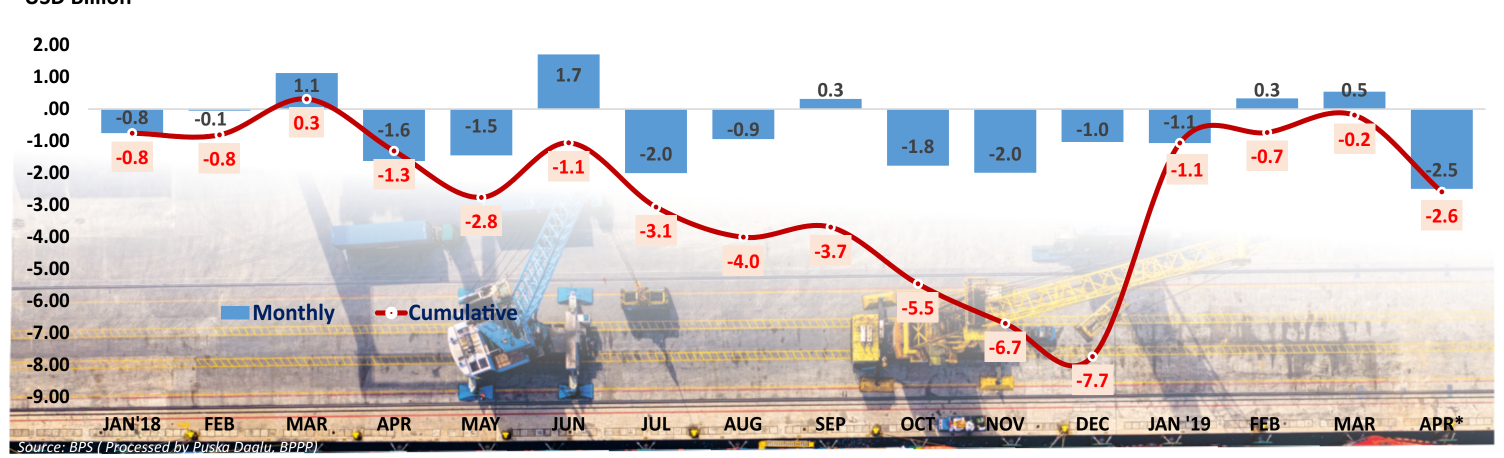
Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Narrowed imports in January-April 2019 was also caused by shrinking demand for imports of all types of goods. In January-April 2019, imports of consumer goods were recorded at USD 4.8 billion, down 11.9% from last year. Imports of raw/auxiliary materials were down 7.1% to USD 41.9 billion. Similarly, that of capital goods were down 5.4% to USD 9.1 billion. Merchandise whose imports experienced a significant decline were fuel and lubricants (-33.4%), automotive parts and equipment (-15.8%), and capital goods spare parts and equipment (-8.8%) (Graph 4).

Trade Balance in April 2019 recorded a deficit of USD 2.5 billion

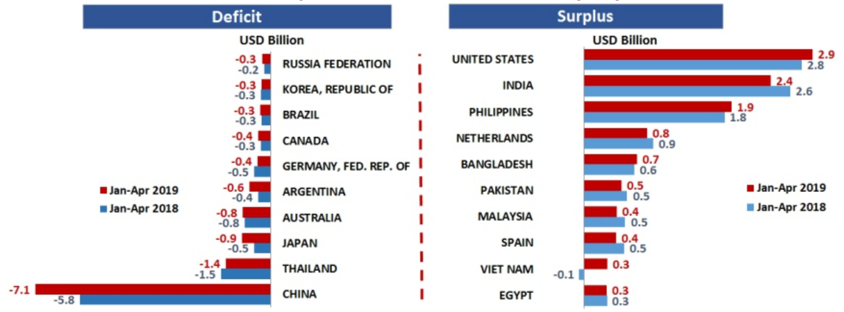
Trade balance in April registered a deficit of USD 2.5 billion after registering a surplus of USD 0.7 billion last month. The deficit was derived from oil and gas trade deficit by USD 1.5 billion and non-oil and gas trade deficit by USD 1.0 billion. Hence, the trade balance for the January-April 2019 period was a deficit of USD 2.6 billion which was generated from large oil and gas trade deficit of USD 2.8 billion and non-oil and gas trade surplus of USD 0.2 billion (Graph 5)

Graph 5. Trade Balance in April 2019 and January-April 2019



Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Graph 6. Top Trading Partners for Non-Oil and Gas Trade Balance Surplus and Deficit January-April 2019



Source: BPS (Processed by Puska Daglu, BPPP)

in January-April 2019, trade with the United States generated the highest non-oil and gas trade surplus with total figure reached USD 2.9 billion. The surplus was slightly higher than the same period last year of USD 2.8 billion. In addition to the United States, other major trading partners resulted in considerably high non-oil and gas trade balance surplus included India (USD 2.4 billion); Philippines (USD 1.9 billion); Netherlands (USD 0.8 billion); and Bangladesh (USD 0.7 billion). Total non-oil and gas trade surplus with the said countries valued USD 8.7 billion.

On the other hand, five main trading partners causing non-oil and gas trade deficit were China (USD 7.1 billion); Thailand (USD 1.4 billion); Japan (USD 0.9 billion); Australia (USD 0.8 billion); and Argentina (USD 0.6 billion). Indonesia's total non-oil and gas trade deficit of those five trading partners reached USD 10.8 billion (Graph 6).

The Factors Behind The Ballooning Trade Deficit

Trade balance in April 2019 registered another deficit of USD 2.5 billion which derived from trade deficit on both oil and gas (USD 1.5 billion) and non-oil and gas (USD 1 billion). The substantial deficit was caused by weakening exports which shrank by 10.8% compared to March 2019 . The factors causing the deficit are as follow:

Slowing global demand particularly in main export destination countries shrinks Indonesia's exports

Weakening exports in April 2019 was a result of a slowdown in the economic growth of some Indonesia's main export destinations. China's economy grew stagnant at 6.4% in Q1-2019; Singapore's economy only grew 1.3% in Q1-2019, lower than Q4-2018 growth of 1.9%. Similarly, the economies of Malaysia, South Korea and Taiwan grew at a lower pace compared to the previous quarters which only grew 4.5%, 1.8% and 1.7% individually.

Slowing world demand was also shown by lower demand for imports in some of Indonesia's main export markets in April 2019 including India (-4.6%), Taiwan (-9.4%), Vietnam (-2.6%). China's import growth dropped to only 8.5% in April 2019 from 25.9% from March 2019. Similarly, South Korea's import growth also dropped from 14.9% to only 6.8%.

Indonesia's export products competitiveness decreased

Export performance in April 2019 fell 10.8% from last month resulted from slowing export performance for oil and gas by 35.0% and non-oil and gas by 8.7%. Oil and gas exports decreased as export volumes on crude oil and oil products dropped. Likewise, non-oil and gas exports was down due to lower export volume on all sectors including agriculture, industry and mining. The weakening of non-oil and gas exports was also triggered by declining exports to Indonesia's main markets,

especially to top ten market destination among others to China (-4.0%), India (-14.2%), South Korea (-13.0%), and Japan (-28.4%). Existing trade barriers to market access in some countries were also responsible for weakening of Indonesian export product competitiveness. For example, India imposed higher tariff for CPO and its derivatives to Indonesia than similar products from Malaysia. This resulted Indonesian exports of the said products fell respectively by 6.0% and 40.0% from the previous month.

Declining export products competitiveness in Indonesia's top destination markets began to show in Q1-2019. Indonesia's exports share contracted from the same period last year namely to China, down from 1.8% in Q1-2018 to 1.6% in Q1-2019; Japan fell from 3.1% to 2.7%; and Thailand dropped from 3.5% to 3.0%.

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

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