

Kinerja Ekspor Bulan Januari 2019 Menekan Defisit Neraca Perdagangan



Jakarta, 1 Maret 2019 – Nilai ekspor Indonesia di bulan Januari 2019 tercatat sebesar USD 13,9 miliar, atau turun sebesar 4,7% dibanding bulan yang sama tahun 2018 (YoY). Pelemahan ekspor di bulan Januari ini disebabkan oleh penurunan ekspor minyak dan gas (migas) sebesar 6,7% dan penurunan ekspor non-migas sebesar 4,5%. Di sektor migas, penurunan ekspor diakibatkan oleh menurunnya ekspor minyak mentah sebesar 77,3% dan menurunnya ekspor hasil minyak sebesar 41,0%.

Tabel 1. Kinerja Ekspor Indonesia

Uraian	Nilai (USD Juta)		Growth 'Jan 19 YoY (%)
	Januari 2018	Januari 2019	
Total	14,553.4	13,869.0	-4.7
Migas	1,323.6	1,234.7	-6.7
Minyak Mentah	317.3	72.1	-77.3
Hasil Minyak	127.2	75.1	-41.0
Gas	879.1	1,087.5	23.7
Nonmigas	13,229.8	12,634.3	-4.5

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

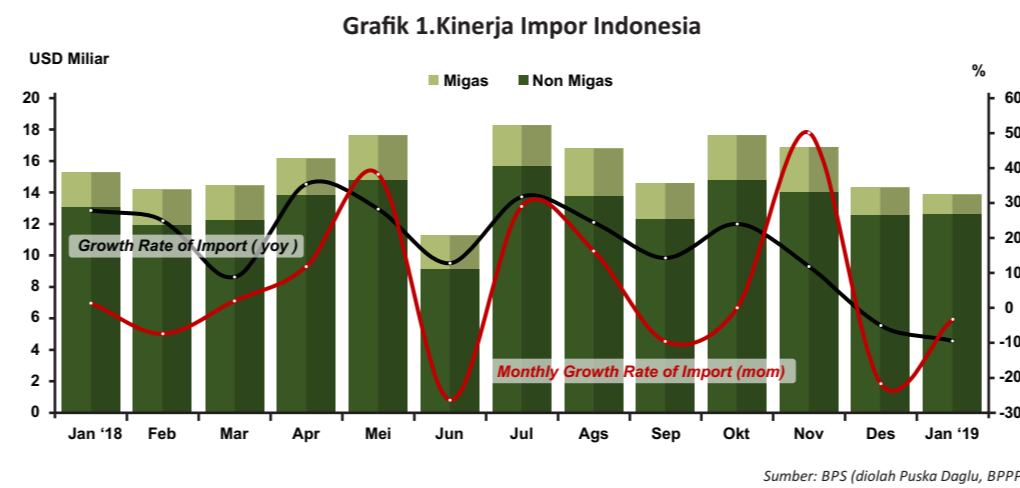
Penurunan ekspor non-migas bulan Januari 2019 dibanding tahun lalu terjadi di beberapa negara tujuan ekspor antara lain: Hong Kong turun 32,1%; Singapura turun 21,7%; Malaysia turun 15,3%; Jepang turun 13,7%; RRT turun 11,0%; Thailand turun 9,6%; Australia turun 9,3%; dan India turun 9,0%. Penurunan ekspor ini merupakan akibat berlanjutnya ketidakpastian perekonomian global sehingga berdampak pada melemahnya permintaan di negara tujuan ekspor Indonesia. Meskipun demikian, masih terdapat optimisme peningkatan ekspor yang ditunjukkan dengan meningkatnya ekspor non-migas ke Taiwan (naik 47,9% YoY); Spanyol naik 46,6%; Italia naik 27,2%; Vietnam naik 20,8%; dan Korea Selatan naik 19,2%.

Tabel 3. Kinerja Ekspor Berdasarkan Komoditi

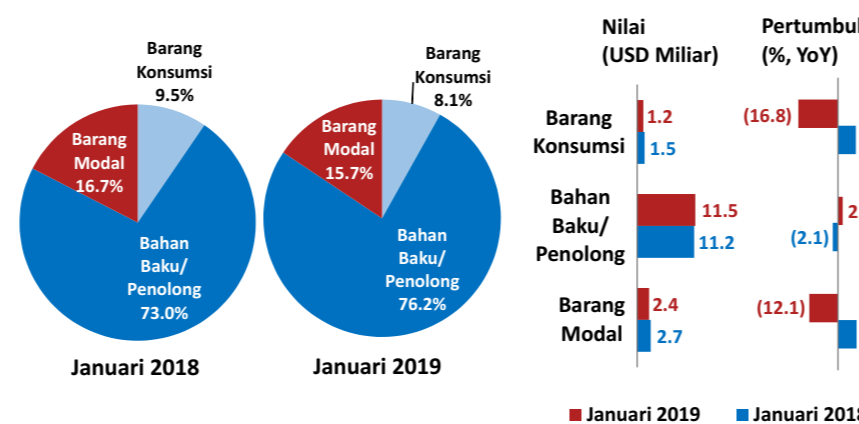
HS	URAIAN BARANG	USD JUTA		Perubahan (%)	
		Des 2018	Jan 2019	MoM	YoY
27	Bahan Bakar Mineral	1,954.5	1,920.1	-1.8	-4.5
15	Lemak & Minyak Hewan / Nabati	1,583.2	1,575.1	-0.5	-9.6
87	Kendaraan Bermotor dan Bagianya	607.0	653.8	7.7	14.4
85	Mesin dan Peralatan Listrik	739.4	644.7	-12.8	-10.3
72	Besi dan Baja	472.9	524.2	10.8	31.2
40	Karet dan Barang dari Karet	442.8	473.7	7.0	-11.0
64	Alas Kaki	427.6	469.7	9.9	1.5
84	Mesin dan Peralatan Mekanik	567.1	440.0	-22.4	-8.9
71	Perhiasan / Permata	393.8	429.1	9.0	-25.6
62	Pakaian Jadi Bukan Rajutan	397.4	423.3	6.5	2.8
61	Barang-barang Rajutan	344.0	359.9	4.6	11.7
44	Kayu, Barang dari Kayu	339.1	347.7	2.5	1.9
48	Kertas / Karton	342.1	331.9	-3.0	-1.6
29	Bahan Kimia Organik	233.0	307.8	32.1	20.7
26	Bijih, Kerak dan Abu Logam	216.6	297.0	37.1	-22.7
38	Berbagai Produk Kimia	332.8	296.0	-11.1	-19.6
03	Ikan dan Udang	291.5	265.4	-8.9	-8.2
39	Plastik dan Barang dari Plastik	184.2	205.4	11.5	-3.7
55	Serat Stafel Buatan	164.8	198.1	20.2	5.3
94	Perabot, Penerangan Rumah	158.3	170.7	7.8	5.0

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Nilai impor mencapai USD 15,0 miliar, atau menurun 1,8% dibanding Januari 2018. Penurunan impor dipicu oleh penurunan impor migas sebesar 25,2% menjadi USD 1,7 miliar dan kenaikan impor non migas sebesar 2,2% menjadi USD 13,3 miliar. Sementara dibandingkan bulan lalu yaitu Desember 2018, impor mengalami penurunan sebesar 2,2%. Penurunan tersebut terdiri dari penurunan impor migas sebesar 16,6% dan penurunan impor non migas sebesar 0,004%.



Grafik 2. Kinerja Impor Indonesia Menurut Golongan Penggunaan Barang

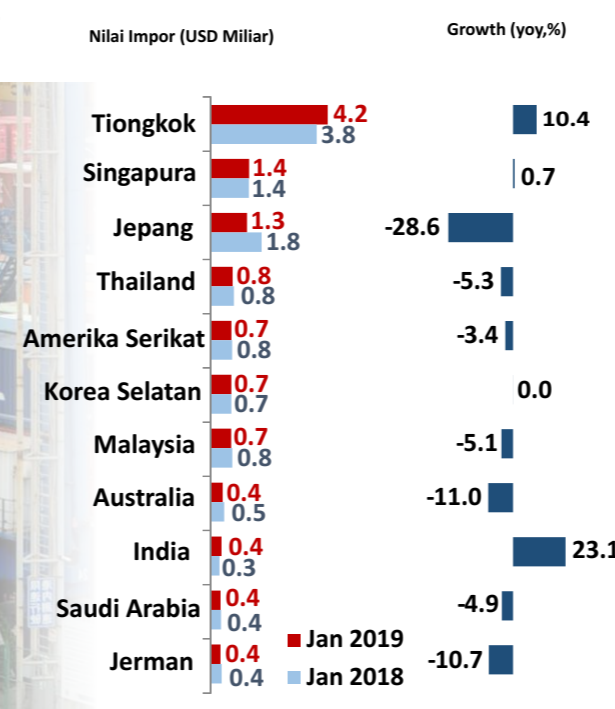


Penurunan nilai impor Januari 2019 disebabkan oleh penurunan impor barang konsumsi sebesar 10,4%, barang modal turun sebesar 5,1%, dan bahan baku/penolong turun sebesar 0,1%. Barang konsumsi yang impornya turun antara lain: Alat Angkutan Bukan Untuk Industri (-38,6%), Mobil Penumpang (-37,0%) dan Barang Konsumsi Tak Tahan Lama (11,3%). Sedangkan barang modal yang impornya turun signifikan adalah Mobil Penumpang (-37,0%) dan Alat Angkut Untuk Industri (-16,3%). Bahan baku/penolong yang impornya turun signifikan antara lain Bahan Bakar dan Pelumas (Processed) (-30,8%), Bahan Bakar Motor (-24,7%), serta Makanan dan Minuman (Processed) Untuk Industri (-21,9%).

Berdasarkan negara mitra dagang utama, kenaikan impor terbesar berasal dari impor yang berasal dari India dan China. Impor dari India naik 23,1% dari sebesar USD 0,3 miliar pada Januari 2018 menjadi sebesar USD 0,4 miliar pada Januari 2019. Sementara itu, impor dari China mengalami peningkatan sebesar 10,4% dari USD 3,8 miliar menjadi USD 4,2 miliar.

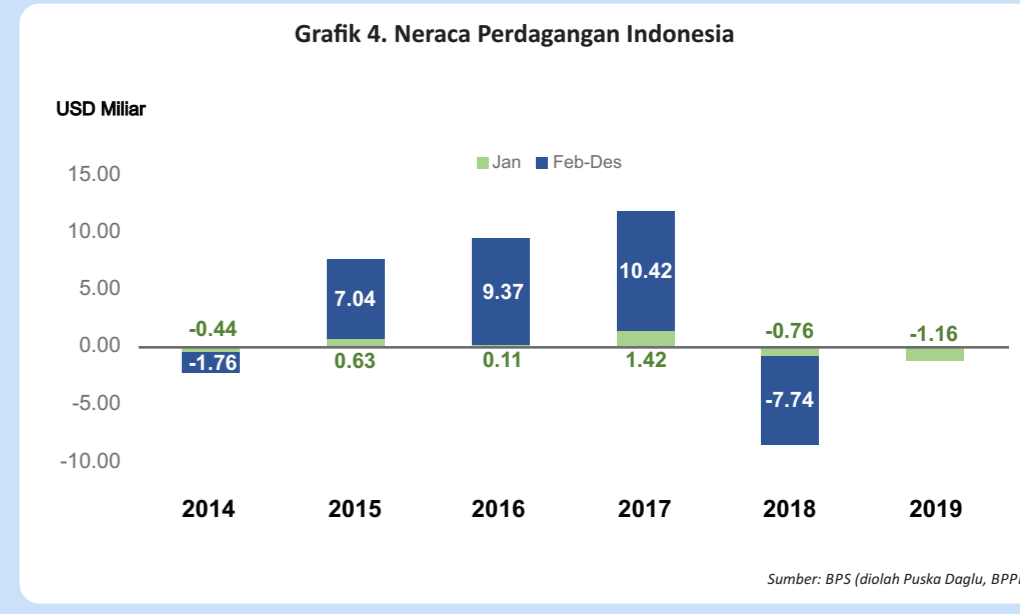


Grafik 3. Kinerja Impor Indonesia Menurut Negara Asal



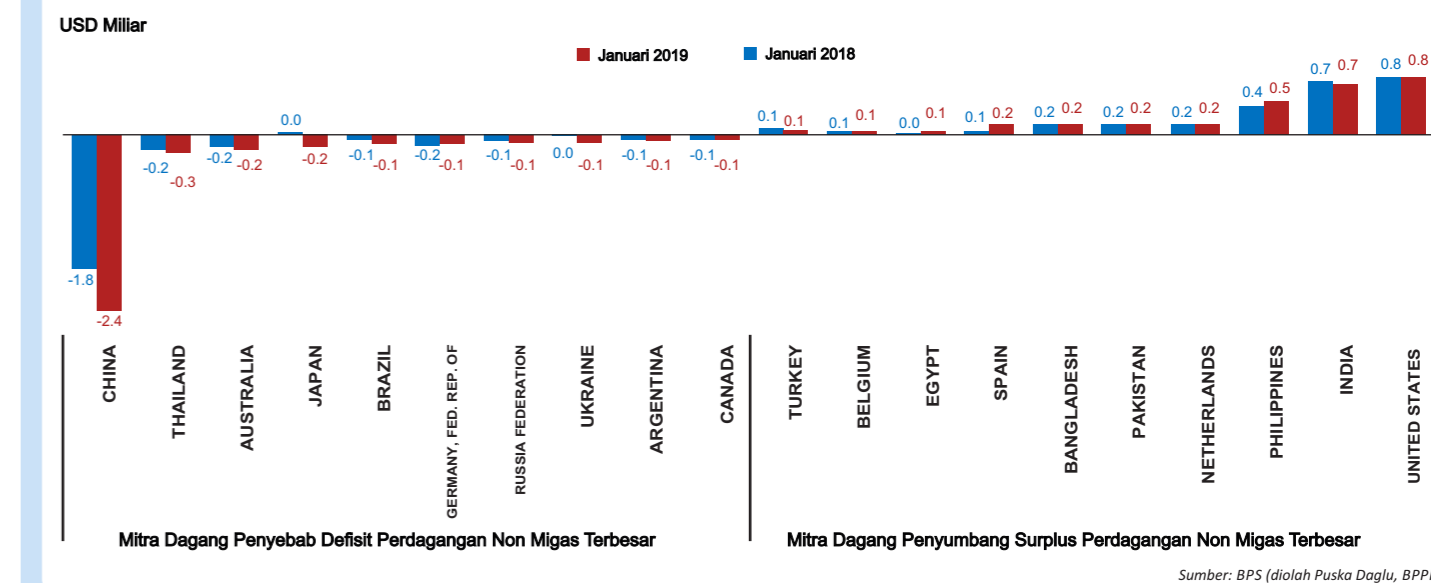
Penurunan Ekspor yang Lebih Tinggi Dibanding Penurunan Impor Mengakibatkan Neraca Perdagangan Bulan Januari 2019 Defisit USD 1,2 Miliar

Neraca perdagangan bulan Januari 2019 mengalami defisit USD 1,2 miliar, lebih besar dibandingkan defisit bulan Januari 2018 yang tercatat sebesar USD 0,8 miliar. Defisit perdagangan Januari 2019 diakibatkan oleh defisit neraca perdagangan non-migas sebesar USD 704,7 juta dan defisit neraca perdagangan migas sebesar USD 454,8 juta. Defisit neraca perdagangan pada bulan Januari 2019 ini merupakan defisit bulan Januari terbesar selama periode tahun 2014 hingga 2018.



Perdagangan non-migas dengan AS, India, Filipina, Belanda, dan Pakistan menyumbang surplus terbesar selama bulan Januari 2019 yang jumlahnya mencapai USD 2,3 miliar. Sementara perdagangan non-migas dengan RRT, Thailand, Australia, Jepang, dan Brasil menyebabkan defisit terbesar yang jumlahnya mencapai USD 3,2 miliar.

Grafik 5. Negara Penyumbang Surplus dan Defisit Perdagangan Non Migas Terbesar



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Export Performance in January 2019 Suppressing Trade Deficit



Jakarta, 1 March 2019 – Indonesia's exports in January 2019 valued USD 13.9 billion, down 4.7% compared to the same period last year (YoY). Slowing exports in January was attributable to declining both oil and gas exports and non-oil and gas exports respectively by 6.7% and 4.5%. As for oil and gas sector, the decline was owing to the shrinking exports of crude oil by 77.3% and oil products by 41.0%.

Table 1. Indonesia's Export Performance

Description	Value : USD Million		Growth 'Jan 19 YoY (%)
	January 2018	January 2019	
Total	14,553.4	13,869.0	-4.7
Oil and Gas	1,323.6	1,234.7	-6.7
Crude Oil	317.3	72.1	-77.3
Oil Product	127.2	75.1	-41.0
Gas	879.1	1,087.5	23.7
Non Oil and Gas	13,229.8	12,634.3	-4.5

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Table 2. Export Performance to Top Destination Countries

No	COUNTRY	USD Million		Growth (%)	
		Dec 2018	Jan 2019	MoM	YoY
1	CHINA	1,673.1	1,707.6	2.1	-11.0
2	UNITED STATES	1,483.2	1,512.8	2.0	-1.9
3	JAPAN	1,159.6	1,196.5	3.2	-13.7
4	INDIA	1,101.9	1,001.9	-9.1	-9.0
5	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	643.0	616.2	-4.2	19.2
6	SINGAPORE	815.2	615.4	-24.5	-21.7
7	PHILIPPINES	465.5	540.1	16.0	27.0
8	MALAYSIA	651.8	519.3	-20.3	-15.3
9	THAILAND	360.2	473.5	31.5	-9.6
10	VIETNAM	432.8	351.8	-18.7	20.8
11	TAIWAN	332.3	324.0	-2.5	47.9
12	NETHERLANDS	312.8	284.4	-9.1	-10.6
13	GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	221.3	227.1	2.6	-4.8
14	SPAIN	134.3	202.9	51.1	46.6
15	PAKISTAN	225.3	202.1	-10.3	5.8
16	BANGLADESH	117.9	181.6	54.0	9.4
17	HONG KONG	170.6	170.9	0.1	-32.1
18	ITALY	185.8	169.9	-8.6	27.2
19	AUSTRALIA	157.9	166.6	5.5	-9.3
20	UNITED KINGDOM	113.9	128.2	12.6	-2.4

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

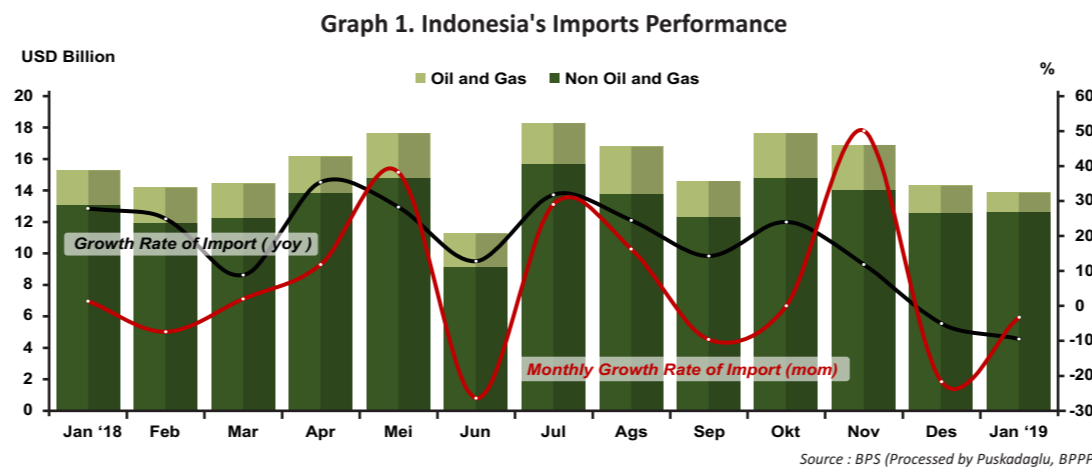
Slowing exports in January was affected by declining oil and gas export performance (-6.7%) as well as that of non-oil and gas (-4.5%). In oil and gas sector, the decline was mainly due to slowing crude oil exports (-77.3%) and oil products (-41.0%) whereas for non-oil and gas, it was due to weakening on some exported main products, including: Animal / Vegetable Fats and Oils (HS 15) (9.6%) and Rubber and Rubber Goods (HS 40) (11.0%) (YoY). Declining exports of those two Indonesian main exports were caused by falling palm oil and rubber prices in international market as well as market access barriers in destination countries e.g. India imposing higher import duties on palm oil.

Table 3. Indonesia's Top 20 Exports

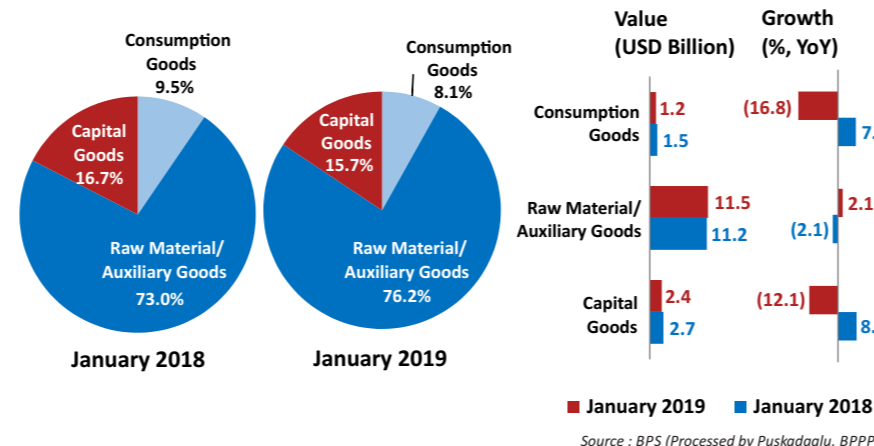
HS	DESCRIPTION	USD Million		Growth (%)	
		Dec 2018	Jan 2019	MoM	YoY
27	Mineral Fuels	1,954.5	1,920.1	-1.8	-4.5
15	Animal or vegetables fats	1,583.2	1,575.1	-0.5	-9.6
87	Motor Vehicles and Part thereof	607.0	653.8	7.7	14.4
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	739.4	644.7	-12.8	-10.3
72	Iron and Steel	472.9	524.2	10.8	31.2
40	Rubber and articles thereof	442.8	473.7	7.0	-11.0
64	Footwear	427.6	469.7	9.9	1.5
84	Machinery, mechanical appliances	567.1	440.0	-22.4	-8.9
71	Jewelry/Gems	393.8	429.1	9.0	-25.6
62	Apparel, not knitted	397.4	423.3	6.5	2.8
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	344.0	359.9	4.6	11.7
44	Wood and articles of wood	339.1	347.7	2.5	1.9
48	Paperboard	342.1	331.9	-3.0	-1.6
29	Organic Chemicals	233.0	307.8	32.1	20.7
26	Ores, slag and ash	216.6	297.0	37.1	-22.7
38	Various Chemical Products	332.8	296.0	-11.1	-19.6
03	Fish and crustaceans	291.5	265.4	-8.9	-8.2
39	Plastic and articles thereof	184.2	205.4	11.5	-3.7
55	Man made staple fibres	164.8	198.1	20.2	5.3
94	Furniture, bedding, mattress supports	158.3	170.7	7.8	5.0

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Imports in January 2019 amounted USD 15.0 billion, down 1.8% compared to last year's figure. Narrowing import was driven by oil and gas imports (down 25.2%) to USD 1.7 billion and non-oil and gas imports (down 2.2%) to USD 13.3 billion. As compared to the performance in December 2018, imports went down by 2.2% which comprised of oil and gas (-16.6%) and non-oil and gas (-0.004%).



Graph 2. Indonesia's Imports Performance by Types of Goods Use

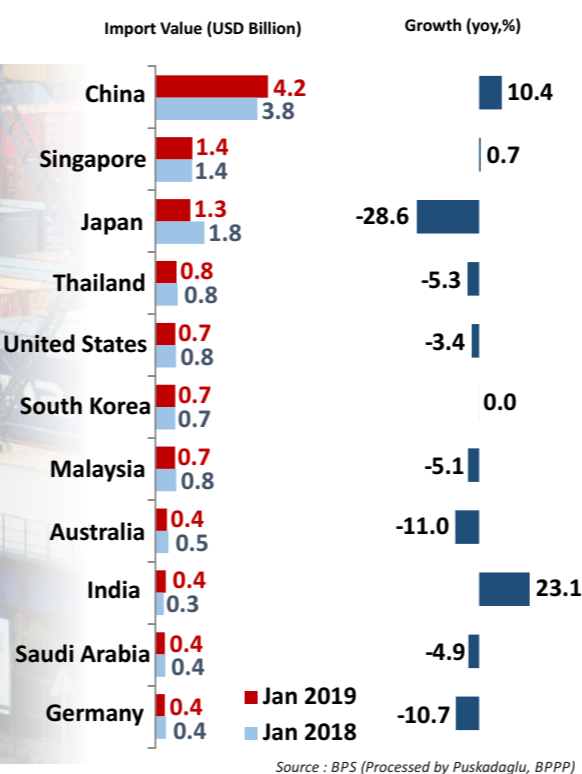


Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Imports in January 2019 shrank thanks to falling demands of imported consumer goods (-10.4%), capital goods (-5.1%), and raw/auxiliary materials (-0.1%). Consumer goods whose imports dropped included Non-industrial Transportation Equipment (-38.6%), Passenger Cars (-37.0%) and Non-Durable Consumer Goods (11.3%). Of capital goods, imports that fell significantly were Passenger Cars (-37.0%) and Industrial Transport Equipment (-16.3%). Meanwhile for raw/auxiliary materials, imports that dropped considerably were Processed Fuel and Lubricants (-30.8%), Motor Fuel (-24.7%), and Processed Food and Beverages (Processed) for Industry (-21.9%).



Graph 3. Indonesia's Top Trading Partners for Imports: Value and Growth

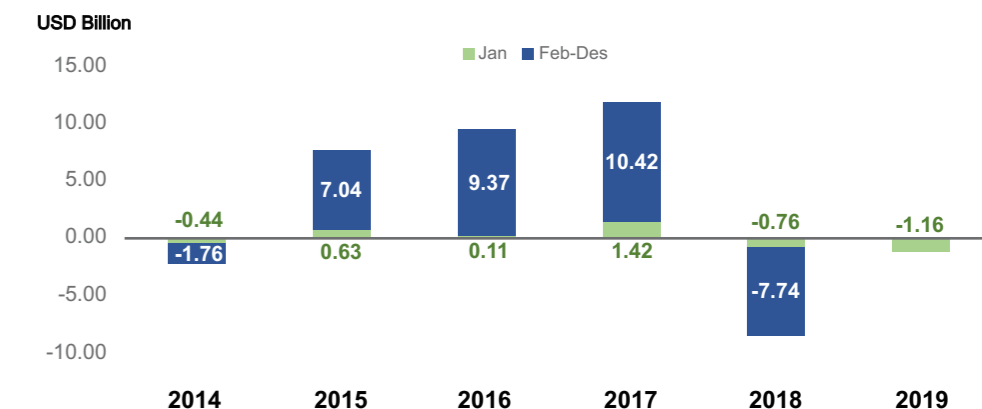


Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

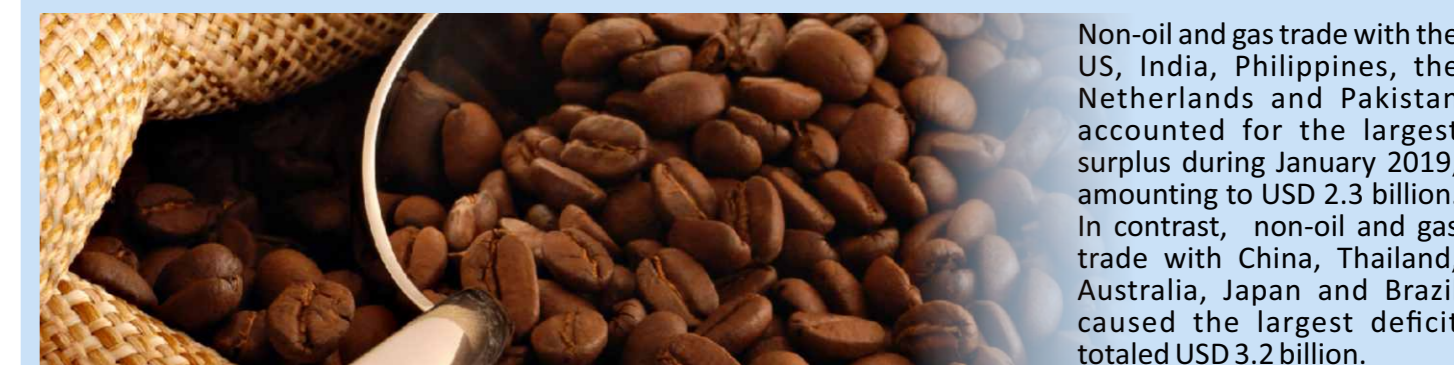
Exports Falling Further Behind Imports Resulted in USD 1.2 Billion Trade Deficit

January 2019's trade balance registered a deficit of USD 1.2 billion, higher than that of last year of USD 0.8 billion. The deficit comprised of trade deficit on non-oil and gas of USD 704.7 million and oil and gas of USD 454.8 million. Trade deficit figure in January 2019 was recorded as the largest January deficit during the period 2014 to 2018.

Graph 4. Indonesia's Trade Balance

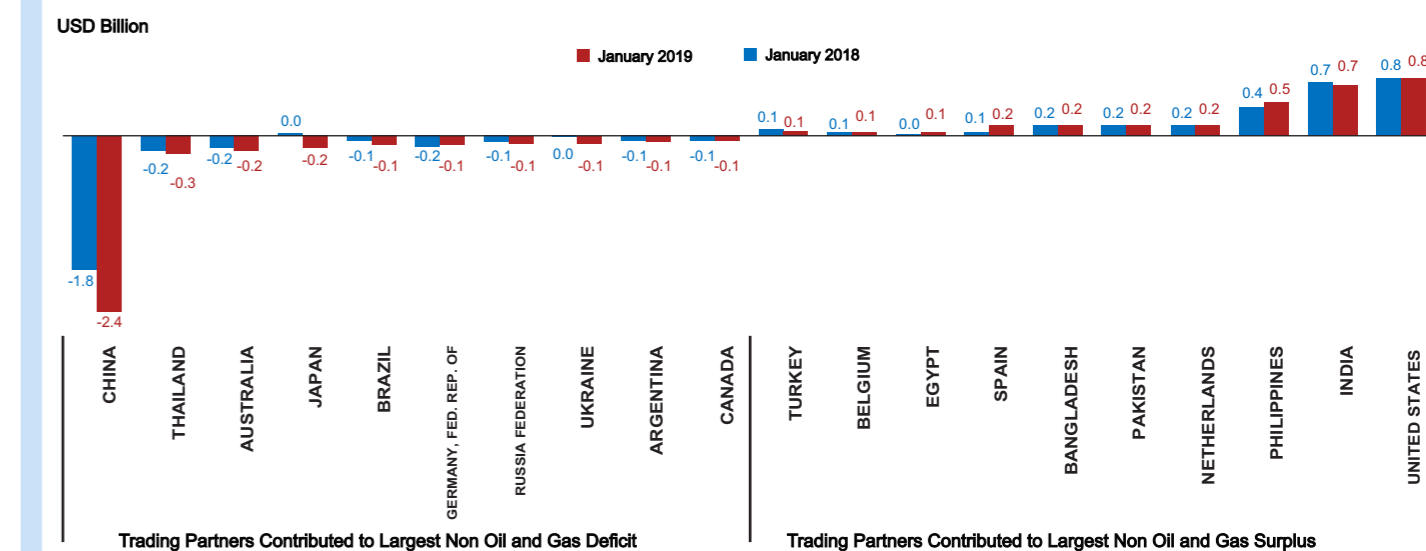


Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)



Non-oil and gas trade with the US, India, Philippines, the Netherlands and Pakistan accounted for the largest surplus during January 2019, amounting to USD 2.3 billion. In contrast, non-oil and gas trade with China, Thailand, Australia, Japan and Brazil caused the largest deficit totaled USD 3.2 billion.

Graph 5. Top Trading Partners for Non-oil and Gas Trade Surplus and Deficit



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)