



Ekspor Nonmigas Juli 2018 Catatkan Rekor Bulanan Tertinggi Hingga Pertengahan 2018

Jakarta, 1 Oktober 2018 – Ekspor bulan Juli 2018 meningkat 25,19% dibanding bulan Juni 2018 (MoM), yaitu dari USD 12,97 miliar menjadi USD 16,24 miliar. Demikian juga dibandingkan dengan bulan Juli 2017, ekspor meningkat 19,33% (YoY). Peningkatan ekspor MoM disebabkan oleh meningkatnya ekspor nonmigas 31,18% dari USD 11,29 miliar menjadi USD 14,81 miliar, sedangkan ekspor migas turun 15,06%, yaitu dari USD 1,68 miliar menjadi USD 1,43 miliar. Secara kumulatif, nilai ekspor periode Januari-Juli 2018 mencapai USD 104,23 miliar atau naik 11,35% dibanding periode yang sama tahun 2017, demikian juga ekspor nonmigas mencapai USD 94,21 miliar atau meningkat 11,05%. (Tabel 1)

Tabel 1. Perkembangan Ekspor Bulan Juli 2018

Uraian	Nilai (USD Juta)			Growth 2017 Juli MoM (%)	Growth 2017 Juli YoY (%)	Growth Jan-Jul 2017 YoY (%)
	Juli 2018	Januari-Juli 2017	Januari-Juli 2018			
Total	16,242.7	93,608.1	104,236.5	25.19	19.33	11.35
Migas	1,428.2	8,775.3	10,026.5	-15.06	22.59	14.26
Mnyak Mentah	382.0	2,873.5	2,970.2	-31.08	30.07	3.37
Hasil Mnyak	103.8	969.9	933.7	-15.27	-21.14	-3.73
Gas	942.4	4,931.9	6,122.6	-6.20	27.41	24.14
Nonmigas	14,814.5	84,832.8	94,210.0	31.18	19.03	11.05

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Tabel 2. Perkembangan Ekspor Non Migas Menurut Golongan Barang HS 2 Digit

HS	DESKRIPSI	Nilai (USD Juta)		Volume (Ribu Ton)	
		Jan-Jul 2018	Growth (%)	Jan-Jul 2018	Growth (%)
	Total Ekspor	104,236.5	11.4	10,628.4	15.7
	Total Ekspor Non Migas	94,210.0	11.1	9,377.2	17.1
27	Bahan bakar mineral	14,465.8	25.5	2,941.0	14.1
87	Kendaraan dan Bagianannya	4,152.5	7.5	291.0	7.2
71	Perhiasan/Permata	3,443.9	14.9	446.1	1.5
26	Bijih, Kerak, dan Abu logam	3,394.4	117.2	1,831.9	16,929.8
72	Besi dan Baja	3,064.8	94.9	1,492.2	2,393.4
38	Berbagai produk kimia	2,941.2	32.9	728.8	3,417.5
48	Kertas/Karton	2,646.4	25.5	538.2	3,018.2
62	Pakaian jadi bukan rajutan	2,586.4	8.8	208.4	11.5
44	Kayu, Barang dari Kayu	2,554.0	15.6	344.6	3,092.1
61	Barang-barang rajutan	2,321.0	11.1	231.7	139.2
03	Ikan dan Udang	1,882.7	9.6	164.2	395.0
47	Bubur kayu/Pulp	1,550.0	33.7	390.5	2,560.4
39	Plastik dan Barang dari Plastik	1,522.3	11.6	158.7	949.9
74	Tembaga	1,303.7	23.2	245.1	191.7
73	Benda-benda dari Besi dan Baja	807.0	30.3	187.8	351.2
	Sub Total 15 Komoditi	48,636.3	26.5	10,200.2	283,015.0
	Lainnya	45,573.7	-1.8	-823.0	43,320.5
	Total Migas	10,026.5	14.3	1,251.2	23,173.7

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Beberapa komoditi utama ekspor Non Migas yang memberikan kontribusi terbesar terhadap peningkatan ekspor selama Januari-Juli 2018 antara lain Bijih Kerak, dan Abu Logam (HS 26); Besi dan Baja (HS 72); Bubur Kayu/Pulp (HS 47); Berbagai Produk Kimia (HS 38); dan Benda-benda dari Besi dan Baja (HS 73). Kenaikan ekspor beberapa komoditi tersebut disebabkan oleh menguatnya harga ekspor kecuali untuk komoditi Bijih, Kerak dan Abu logam (HS 26) hal tersebut terindikasi adanya kenaikan nilai ekspor lebih besar dari volumenya. (Tabel 2)

Ekspor Non Migas ke beberapa negara tujuan ekspor yang memberikan kontribusi signifikan terhadap peningkatan ekspor selama Januari-Juli 2018 antara lain: RRT, Jepang, Korea Selatan, Malaysia, dan Taiwan. Kelima negara tujuan tersebut memberikan andil peningkatan sebesar 7,4% dari kenaikan ekspor Non Migas sebesar 11,1%. Kenaikan ekspor tersebut merupakan respon atas peningkatan permintaan pasar impor negara-negara tersebut. (Tabel 3)

Tabel 3. Ekspor Non Migas Januari-Juli 2018 Menurut Negara Tujuan

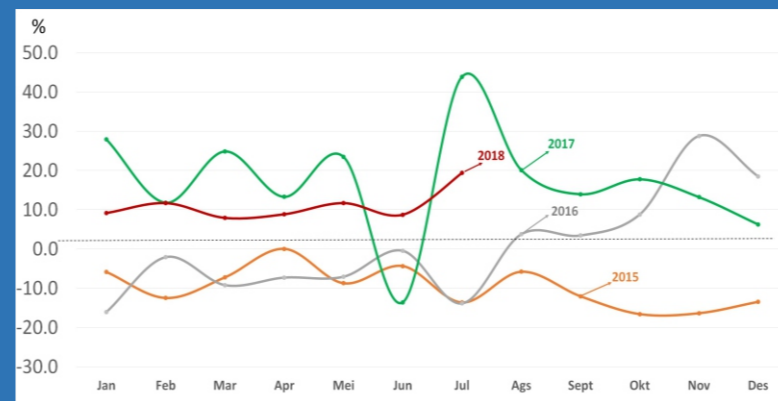
No	Negara	Jan-Jul 2017 (USD Juta)	Jan-Jul 2018 (USD Juta)	% GROWTH YOY	GROWTH (USD Juta)
	Total Ekspor	93,608.1	104,236.5	11.4	10,628.4
	Total Ekspor Non Migas	84,832.8	94,210.0	11.1	9,377.2
1	China	10,755.7	14,487.7	34.7	3,732.0
2	Japan	8,016.9	9,694.2	20.9	1,677.3
3	Korea, Republic Of	3,567.7	4,163.5	16.7	595.8
4	Malaysia	3,942.9	4,433.8	12.5	490.9
5	Taiwan	1,547.1	1,998.2	29.2	451.1
6	Philippines	3,485.8	3,912.1	12.2	426.3
7	Viet Nam	1,948.7	2,323.2	19.2	374.5
8	United States	9,753.2	10,119.4	3.8	366.2
9	Thailand	3,100.9	3,420.2	10.3	319.3
10	Singapore	4,960.2	5,258.2	6.0	298.0
11	Hong Kong	1,298.4	1,551.5	19.5	253.0
12	Bangladesh	841.2	1,074.7	27.8	233.5
13	Bulgaria	32.2	258.0	701.1	225.8
14	Spain	1,207.1	1,379.3	14.3	172.2
15	Australia	1,087.7	1,253.4	15.2	165.8
	Sub Total Ekspor Non Migas ke 15 Negara	55,545.7	65,327.4	17.6	9,781.7
	Ekspor ke Negara Lainnya	29,287.1	28,882.6	-1.4	-404.5
	Total Ekspor Migas	8,775.3	10,026.5	14.3	1,251.2

Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Kinerja Ekspor Non Migas 2018 Membaik

Kinerja ekspor non migas selama tahun 2018, dari bulan Januari sampai Juli menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang membaik. Secara bulanan, ekspor non migas mengalami kenaikan rata-rata di atas 8%, kecuali di bulan Maret dimana ekspor mengalami sedikit kontraksi 7,9% dibanding periode yang sama tahun 2017. Sementara itu di bulan Juli 2018, ekspor kembali menguat dimana ekspor non migas naik signifikan sebesar 19,0%. Capaian pertumbuhan ekspor non migas ini merupakan capaian tertinggi selama tahun 2018 bahkan mendekati capaian pertumbuhan tahun 2015 dan 2016 meskipun masih di bawah capaian tahun 2017. Kinerja ekspor non migas bulan Juli 2018 menunjukkan sinyal positif dalam upaya pencapaian target ekspor yang telah ditetapkan oleh pemerintah. (Grafik 1)

Grafik 1. Pertumbuhan Ekspor Bulanan, 2015-2018 (YoY, %)

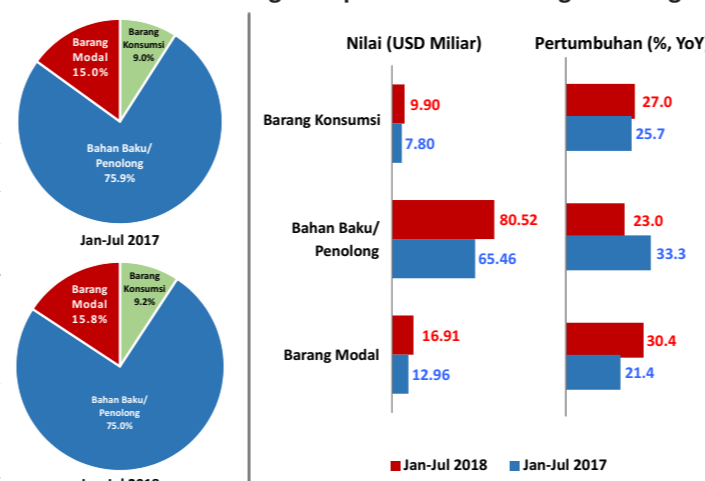


Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Peningkatan impor bulan Juli merespon kebutuhan industri nasional untuk pemenuhan ekspor maupun kebutuhan di dalam negeri

Impor selama bulan Juli 2018 mencapai USD 18,3 miliar, atau naik 31,5% dibanding Juli 2017 (YoY). Impor barang konsumsi naik sebesar 60,8% menjadi USD 1,72 miliar. Sementara itu, impor bahan baku/penolong dan barang modal masing-masing naik 30,1% menjadi USD 2,88 miliar dan naik 24,8% menjadi USD 13,68 miliar. Secara kumulatif total impor Januari-Juli 2018 mencapai USD 107,3 miliar, naik 24,5 (YoY). Peningkatan nilai impor tersebut didorong oleh kenaikan impor seluruh klasifikasi barang, barang modal naik 30,4%, bahan baku/penolong naik 23,0%, serta barang konsumsi naik 27,0% (YoY). (Grafik 2)

Grafik 2. Perkembangan Impor Menurut Golongan Barang



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

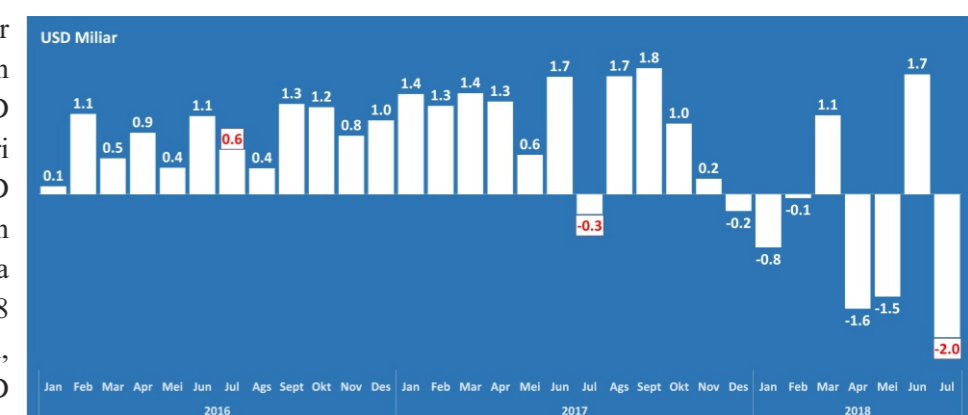
Peningkatan impor bahan baku/penolong merespon kebutuhan industri nasional untuk selain memenuhi kebutuhan dalam negeri terutama untuk kebutuhan pelaksanaan Asian Games, juga untuk pemenuhan ekspor. Bahan baku/penolong yang mengalami kenaikan signifikan adalah berupa bahan bakar dan pelumas, bahan baku untuk industri primer maupun proses, suku cadang dan perlengkapan barang modal serta perlengkapan

alat angkut. Sementara itu, barang konsumsi yang impornya meningkat signifikan antara lain adalah Alat angkutan bukan untuk industri, barang konsumsi tidak tahan lama seperti AC dan makanan minuman olahan untuk rumah tangga. Sedangkan untuk barang modal yang impornya naik adalah Alat Angkutan untuk Industri dan barang modal bukan berupa alat angkutan.

Menyikapi Defisit Neraca perdagangan, Kemendag menyiapkan berbagai langkah untuk memperbaikinya

Tingginya permintaan impor yang naik lebih besar daripada kenaikan ekspor mengakibatkan neraca perdagangan bulan Juli 2018 mengalami defisit sebesar USD 2,03 miliar. Defisit tersebut bersumber dari defisit perdagangan migas sebesar USD 1,19 miliar dan defisit perdagangan non migas sebesar USD 842,2 juta. Tingginya defisit perdagangan bulan Juli 2018 membuat defisit perdagangan di tahun ini, selama Januari hingga Juli, sebesar USD 3,09 miliar. (Grafik 3)

Grafik 3. Perkembangan Neraca Perdagangan Bulanan: Januari 2016 – Juli 2018

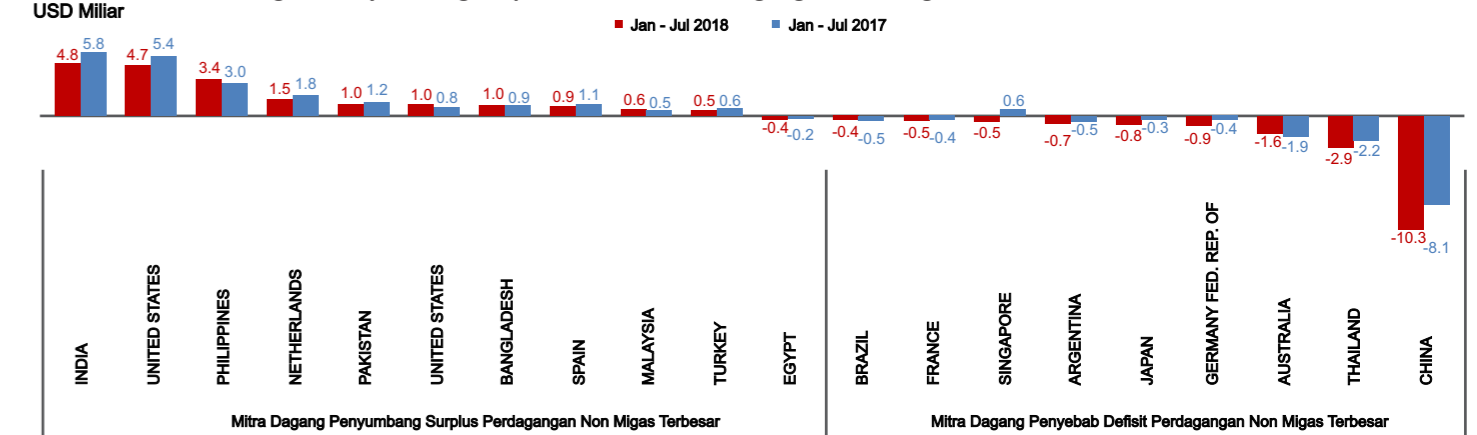


Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Menyikapi defisit neraca perdagangan tersebut, Kemendag menyiapkan beberapa langkah untuk terus menggalakkan ekspor ke negara-negara non tradisional serta mengurangi hambatan akses pasar di negara-negara utama tujuan ekspor. Di bidang impor, Kemendag tengah melakukan langkah-langkah

pengendalian impor barang konsumsi antara lain kerjasama dengan Kemenkeu melalui kemungkinan pengenaan PPH atas impor barang-barang konsumsi yang sudah ada substitusi impornya di dalam negeri.

Grafik 4. Negara Penyumbang Surplus dan Defisit Perdagangan Non Migas Terbesar Periode Januari – Juli 2018



Sumber: BPS (diolah Puska Daglu, BPPP)

Ekspor non migas ke beberapa negara mitra dagang selama Januari-Juli 2018 menunjukkan kinerja yang kurang memuaskan, sehingga menghasilkan defisit. Ekspor non migas ke India, Amerika Serikat, Philipina, Belanda dan Pakistan

menyumbang surplus terbesar yang jumlahnya mencapai USD 15,4 miliar. Sementara itu, impor non migas dari Tiongkok, Thailand, Australia, Jerman dan Jepang menyebabkan defisit terbesar yang jumlahnya mencapai USD 16,5 miliar. (Grafik 4)

Non-oil and Gas Exports in July 2018 Hit Record High Until Mid 2018



Jakarta, 1 October 2018 - Exports in July 2018 rose 25.19% over the previous month (MoM) from USD 12.97 billion to USD 16.24 billion or up 19.33% over last year (YoY). Growing export in month-on-month was owing to increased non-oil and gas exports by 31.18% from USD 11.29 billion to USD 14.81 billion, while oil and gas exports fell 15.06%, from USD 1.68 billion to USD 1.43 billion. Cumulative exports value for January-July 2018 period amounted to USD 104.23 billion, up 11.35% compared to the same period in 2017, in line with non-oil and gas exports which grew 11.05% to USD 94.21 billion. (Table 1)

Table 1. Export Growth in July 2018 (MoM, YoY)

Description	Value (USD Million)			Growth 2018 July MoM (%)	Growth 2018 July YoY (%)	Growth Jan-Jul 2018 YoY (%)
	July 2018	January - July 2017	January - July 2018			
Total	16,242.7	93,608.1	104,236.5	25.19	19.33	11.35
Oil and Gas	1,428.2	8,775.3	10,026.5	-15.06	22.59	14.26
Crude Oil	382.0	2,873.5	2,970.2	-31.08	30.07	3.37
Oil Product	103.8	969.9	933.7	-15.27	-21.14	-3.73
Gas	942.4	4,931.9	6,122.6	-6.20	27.41	24.14
Non Oil and Gas	14,814.5	84,832.8	94,210.0	31.18	19.03	11.05

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Table 2. Top Growth of Non-oil and Gas Exports by HS 2 Digit

HS	DESCRIPTION	Value (USD Million)		Volume (Thousand Ton)		Growth (Thousand Ton)
		Value (USD Million)	Growth (%)	Volume (Thousand Ton)	Growth (%)	
Total Export		104,236.5	11.4	10,628.4	349,509.2	15.7
Total Export Non Oil and Gas		94,210.0	11.1	9,377.2	326,335.5	17.1
27	Bahan bakar mineral	14,465.8	25.5	2,941.0	248,982.2	14.1
87	Motor Vehicles and Part thereof	4,152.5	7.5	291.0	481.6	7.2
71	Jewelry / Gems	3,443.9	14.9	446.1	1.5	19.8
26	Bijih, Kerak, dan Abu logam	3,394.4	117.2	1,831.9	16,929.8	395.5
72	Iron and Steel	3,064.8	94.9	1,492.2	2,393.4	27.1
38	Various Chemical Products	2,941.2	32.9	728.8	3,417.5	56.8
48	Paperboard	2,646.4	25.5	538.2	3,018.2	13.9
62	Apparel, not knitted	2,586.4	8.8	208.4	111.5	-1.1
44	Wood and articles of wood	2,554.0	15.6	344.6	3,092.1	-6.2
61	Articles of apparel and clothing	2,321.0	11.1	231.7	139.2	1.1
03	Fish and Crustaceans	1,882.7	9.6	164.2	395.0	5.1
47	Pulp of wood	1,550.0	33.7	390.5	2,560.4	7.8
39	Plastic and articles thereof	1,522.3	11.6	158.7	949.9	3.4
74	Copper and articles thereof	1,303.7	23.2	245.1	191.7	1.2
73	Articles of iron or steel	807.0	30.3	187.8	351.2	-6.0
Sub Total 15 Comoditi		48,636.3	26.5	10,200.2	283,015.0	19.6
Others		45,573.7	-1.8	-823.0	43,320.5	3.2
Total Oil and Gas		10,026.5	14.3	1,251.2	23,173.7	-1.4

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Non-oil and gas exports to several designated countries grew significantly in January-July 2018 period namely to China, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan. Exports to the said countries amounted to 7.4% from non-oil and gas exports total growth of 11.1%. The growth was mainly driven by increasing demands from import markets of the countries. (Table 3)

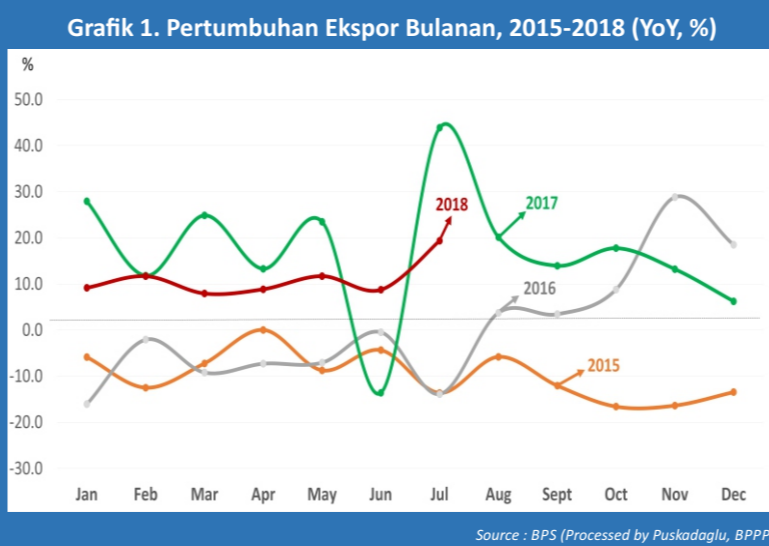
Table 3. Top Designated Countries for Non-oil and Gas Exports in January-July 2018

No	Country	Jan-Jul 2017 (USD Million)	Jan-Jul 2018 (USD Million)	% GROWTH YOY	GROWTH (USD Million)
	Total Export	93,608.1	104,236.5	11.4	10,628.4
	Total Export Non Oil and Gas	84,832.8	94,210.0	11.1	9,377.2
1	China	10,755.7	14,487.7	34.7	3,732.0
2	Japan	8,016.9	9,694.2	20.9	1,677.3
3	Korea, Republic of	3,567.7	4,163.5	16.7	595.8
4	Malaysia	3,942.9	4,433.8	12.5	490.9
5	Taiwan	1,547.1	1,998.2	29.2	451.1
6	Philippines	3,485.8	3,912.1	12.2	426.3
7	Viet Nam	1,948.7	2,323.2	19.2	374.5
8	United States	9,753.2	10,119.4	3.8	366.2
9	Thailand	3,100.9	3,420.2	10.3	319.3
10	Singapore	4,960.2	5,258.2	6.0	298.0
11	Hong Kong	1,298.4	1,551.5	19.5	253.0
12	Bangladesh	841.2	1,074.7	27.8	233.5
13	Bulgaria	32.2	258.0	701.1	225.8
14	Spain	1,207.1	1,379.3	14.3	172.2
15	Australia	1,087.7	1,253.4	15.2	165.8
	Sub Total Ekspor Non Oil and Gas of 15 Country	55,545.7	65,327.4	17.6	9,781.7
	Others	29,287.1	28,882.6	-1.4	-404.5
	Export Oil and Gas	8,775.3	10,026.5	14.3	1,251.2

Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Non-Oil and Gas Export Performance in 2018 Improved

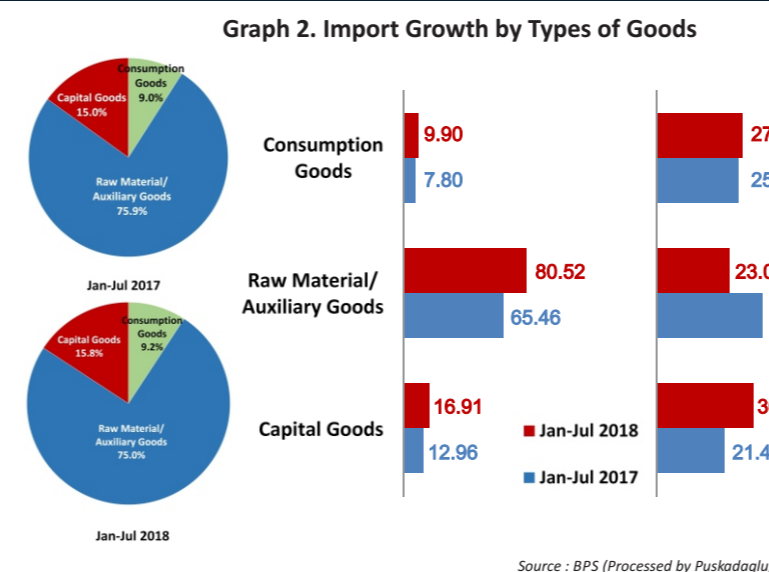
Non-oil exports from January to July showed a positive growth. On a monthly basis, non-oil exports experienced an average increase of over 8%, except in March where exports slightly contracted by 7.9% over last year period. In July 2018, exports rebound driven by hiked non-oil and gas exports by 19.0%. The growth reached the peak in 2018, almost surpassing the achievement in 2015 and 2016 despite lower figure compared to that in 2017. Non-oil and gas exports performance in July 2018 indicated a positive signal to achieve export targets set by the Government. (Graph 1)



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Imports in July hiked due to national industry needs for exports and domestic consumption purposes.

Imports in July 2018 were USD 18.3 billion, up 31.5% over last year period (YoY). Consumer goods imports rose by 60.8% to USD 1.72 billion. Similarly, raw/auxiliary materials and capital goods rose individually by 30.1% to USD 2.88 billion and 24.8% to USD 13.68 billion. Cumulative imports from January to July 2018 valued USD 107.3 billion, up 24.5 (YoY) due to inclined imports on all types of goods namely capital goods (30.4%), raw/auxiliary materials (23.0%), and consumer goods (27.0%) (YoY). (Graph 2)



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

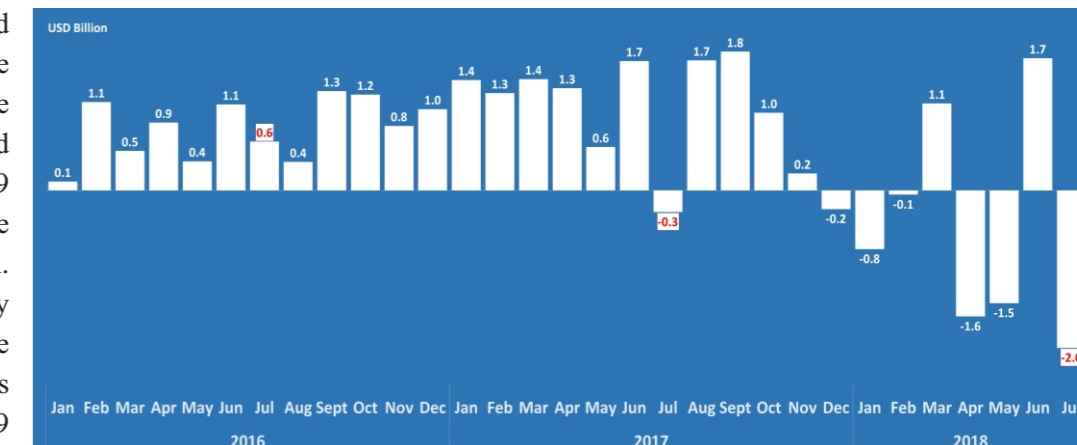
Soaring imports of raw/auxiliary materials were in response to high national industry needs and domestic consumption particularly during Asian Games as well as raw material for exports. Top import growth for raw/auxiliary materials were fuels and lubricants, raw materials for primary and processing industries, spare parts and equipment for capital goods and transport equipment. Meanwhile, consumer goods whose

imports inclined drastically were transport equipment not for industry, non-durable or perishable consumer goods such as air conditioners and processed food/beverages for households. Whereas for capital goods, the highest growth were in transport equipment for industry and capital goods non transport equipment.

Anticipated Actions to Eliminate Trade Deficit

Soaring imports whose figure outnumbered that of exports led to USD 2.03 billion deficit in the in July 2018's trade balance. The deficit was derived from oil and gas trade deficit of USD 1.19 billion and non-oil and gas trade deficit of USD 842.2 million. Relatively high deficit in July 2018 resulted accumulative trade deficit from January to July this year amounted to USD 3.09 billion. (Graph 3)

Graph 3. Monthly Trade Balance Trends: January 2016 - July 2018

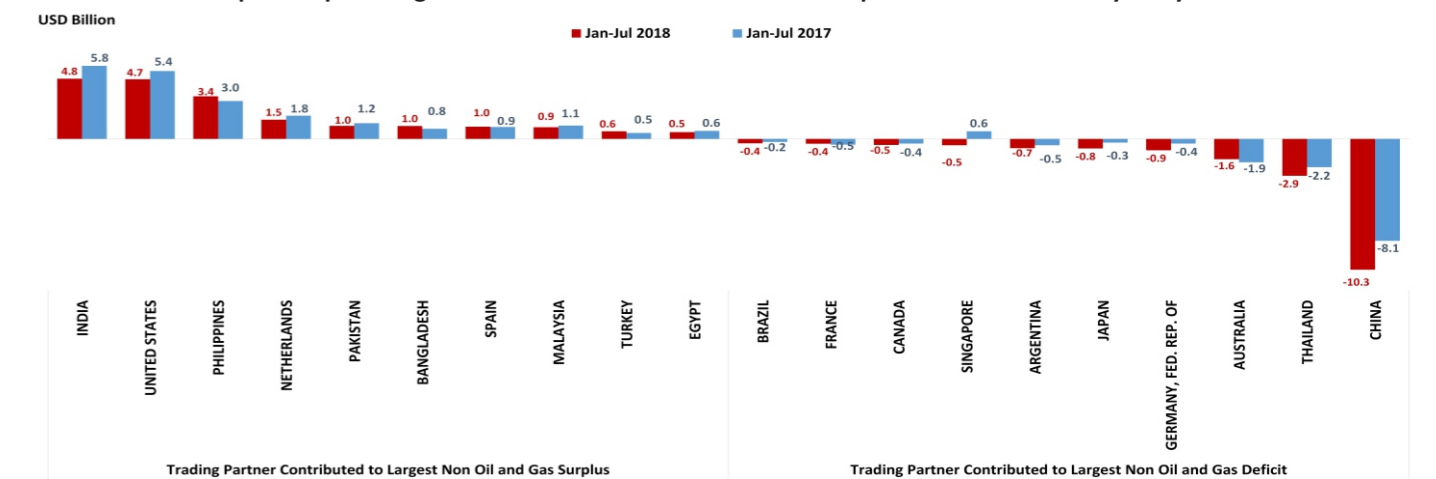


Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

To anticipate growing deficit in trade balance, Ministry of Trade prepared several actions to continuously promote exports to non-traditional countries and reduce barriers to market access in main export designated countries. As for imports, the

Ministry of Trade, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, is carrying out measures to control imports of consumer goods. One of the measures is imposing income tax on consumer goods imports that already have substitutions produced domestically.

Graph 4. Top Trading Partners for Non-Oil and Gas Trade Surplus and Deficit January - July 2018



Source : BPS (Processed by Puskadaglu, BPPP)

Between January and July 2018, non-oil and gas exports to several trading partners showed relatively unsatisfactory performance which led to a deficit. Non-oil and gas exports to India, the United States, the Philippines, the Netherlands and

Pakistan accounted for the largest surplus, which amounted to USD 15.4 billion. Meanwhile, imports from China, Thailand, Australia, Germany and Japan caused the largest deficit which totaled USD 16.5 billion. (Graph 4)