

Wholesale Import Control Claimed to Help Textile IKM Get Raw Materials

Contributed by Maizer
Wednesday, 08 November 2017

The Ministry of Industry considers Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 64 of 2017 to facilitate small and medium industries to get raw materials not produced domestically.

Achmad Sigit Dwiwahjono, Director General of Chemical, Textile and Multifarious Industries (IKTA) of the Ministry of Industry (Kemenperin), said that the contracting of bulk imports makes small industries difficult to obtain textile raw materials. This disrupts the smoothness of the small manufacturer's production. "In the past several SMEs rely on importers to supply raw materials, while some importers are getting this item by importing wholesale," Sigit told Bisnis on Wednesday (25/10/2017). According to him, wholesale imports need to be regulated in order to improve the competitiveness of national upstream producers to be more absorbed by the market. However, it should pay attention also to the availability of raw materials required by IKM. "The government believes that the solution is beleid in the Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 64 of 2017," he added. He explained in the beleid that SMEs are allowed to import raw materials on condition that they can only take raw materials that are not produced domestically. "An example is silk thread, currently the amount of domestic production has not been able to fully meet the demand of IKM," he added.

Sigit revealed if the beleid is likely to be changed. One factor that can change it is the ability of domestic industry to increase the production capacity of raw materials required by IKM and other downstream manufacturing. "In addition, the industry needs to grow new investment to be able to produce various commodities that have not been produced in the country today," he explained. Meanwhile, Permendag 64 of 2017 has regulated if the imported raw material must be taken through a bonded logistic center (PLB). The move was done in order to anticipate the possibility of bulk imports occur again. Previously, Secretary General of Filament Indonesia Fiber and Filament Association (APSyFI) Redma Gita Wirawasta conveyed the government's decision in Permendag 64 of 2017 could lead to a decrease in sales of upstream textile industry. The decline is due to downstream manufacturers will prefer imported products compared with local. Whereas after the import of bulk imports, upstream producers experienced an average sales increase of 30% because their fabrics are absorbed in the domestic market. In addition, this beleid is considered to regenerate the import dependence of IKM and other downstream manufacturers. Penertiban Impor Borongan Diklaim Bantu IKM Tekstil Dapatkan Bahan Baku Kementerian Perindustrian menilai Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 64 Tahun 2017 memberikan kemudahan industri kecil dan menengah untuk mendapatkan bahan baku yang tidak diproduksi dalam negeri. Achmad Sigit Dwiwahjono, Dirjen Industri Kimia, Tekstil, dan Aneka (IKTA) Kementerian Perindustrian (Kemenperin), mengatakan penertiban impor borongan membuat industri kecil kesulitan mendapatkan bahan baku tekstil. Hal ini mengganggu kelancaran produksi pabrikan kecil. "Dulu beberapa IKM mengandalkan importir untuk menyuplai bahan baku, adapun sebagian importir tersebut mendapatkan barang ini dengan cara impor borongan," kata Sigit kepada Bisnis, Rabu (25/10/2017). Menurutnya, impor borongan perlu ditertibkan demi meningkatkan daya saing produsen hulu nasional agar lebih terserap pasar. Akan tetapi, harus memperhatikan juga ketersediaan bahan baku yang dibutuhkan oleh IKM. "Pemerintah menilai solusinya adalah beleid berupa Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 64 Tahun 2017," imbuhnya. Dia menjelaskan dalam beleid tersebut IKM diperbolehkan mengimpor bahan baku dengan syarat hanya boleh mengambil raw material yang tidak diproduksi dalam negeri. "Contohnya adalah benang sutera, saat ini jumlah produksi dalam negeri belum mampu sepenuhnya memenuhi permintaan IKM," imbuhnya. Sigit mengungkapkan jika beleid tersebut memiliki kemungkinan untuk diubah. Salah satu faktor yang dapat mengubahnya adalah kemampuan industri dalam negeri untuk meningkatkan kapasitas produksi bahan baku yang diperlukan oleh IKM dan manufaktur hilir lain. "Selain itu, industri perlu menumbuhkan investasi baru untuk dapat memproduksi berbagai komoditas yang belum diproduksi di Tanah Air saat ini," jelasnya. Sementara itu, Permendag 64 Tahun 2017 telah mengatur jika pengambilan bahan baku impor tersebut harus diambil melalui pusat logistik berikat (PLB). Langkah itu dilakukan demi mengantisipasi kemungkinan impor borongan kembali terjadi. Sebelumnya, Sekretaris Jenderal Asosiasi Produsen Serat dan Benang Filament Indonesia (APSyFI) Redma Gita Wirawasta menyampaikan keputusan pemerintah dalam Permendag 64 Tahun 2017 dapat mengakibatkan penurunan penjualan industri hulu tekstil. Penurunan tersebut dikarenakan pabrikan hilir akan lebih memilih produk impor dibandingkan dengan lokal. Padahal setelah penertiban impor borongan, produsen hulu mengalami kenaikan penjualan rerata sebanyak 30% karena kain mereka terserap di pasar domestik. Selain itu, beleid ini dinilai bisa menumbuhkan kembali ketergantungan impor dari IKM dan pabrikan hilir lain.