

Promising Industry Growth

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The industrial sector is still the largest contributor to the national gross domestic product (GDP) with a national achievement of 20.16 percent in 2017. Growth of non-oil and gas processing industry recorded 5.14 percent in the fourth quarter of 2017 or higher than the same period of 2016 which reached about 3,91 percent.

Minister of Industry Airlangga Hartarto said the industry's contribution to the economy is even higher than the agricultural sector which contributes 13.14 percent, trade (13.01 percent), construction (10.38 percent) and mining (7.57 percent). "We will continue to encourage investment and manufacturing industry expansion to further enhance national economic growth," Airlangga said in Jakarta on Wednesday (7/2). Airlangga explained that based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the industry subsector that experienced the highest growth in the fourth quarter of 2017 was food and beverage industry by 13.76 percent. Later, the machinery and equipment industry grew 9.51 percent, the base metal industry by 7.05 percent, and the textile and apparel industries 6.39 percent. These achievements, according to him, are above the national economic growth of 5.07 percent throughout 2017. The ministry, Airlangga said, is focused on boosting the performance of export-oriented labor-intensive industries, such as the textile and footwear sectors. "We have high competitiveness in these products," he said. He added that the processing industry is a mainstay sector in contributing the value of Indonesian exports. In 2017, the export value of the processing industry amounted to 125 billion US dollars. This figure contributed the highest to 76 percent of the total value of Indonesian exports reached 168.73 billion US dollars. Airlangga hopes that the export value of this year's industry could meet the target of 135 billion US dollars, or an increase of about eight percent compared to 2017. "We projected to reach 143.22 billion US dollars in 2019," said Airlangga. Chairman of Standing Committee of Metal, Machinery and Transport Equipment Industry Kadin, I Made Dana Tangkas said the metal industry has not been able to grow rapidly due to the dependence of imported raw materials and production costs are still expensive. The metal industry that relies heavily on natural gas is retained by its high price. In addition, said Made, some components of raw materials in Indonesia is still dependent on Krakatau Steel. While to meet the needs, the supply from Krakatau Steel alone is not enough. "The cost of production of basic metals industry is constrained by high natural gas prices," he said. He explained that the price of natural gas in Indonesia is 9.5 dollars per MMBTU. The price is more expensive than in Japan and Russia which is only 6.3 dollars per MMBTU. "Similarly, when compared with the countries in ASEAN," said Made at the Kadin building Pertumbuhan Industri Menjanjikan Sektor industri masih menjadi kontributor terbesar terhadap produk domestik bruto (PDB) nasional dengan capaian 20,16 persen pada 2017. Pertumbuhan industri pengolahan non-migas tercatat 5,14 persen pada kuartal IV 2017 atau lebih tinggi dibandingkan periode sama 2016 yang mencapai sekitar 3,91 persen. Menteri Perindustrian Airlangga Hartarto mengatakan, kontribusi industri terhadap perekonomian bahkan jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan sektor pertanian yang menyumbang 13,14 persen, perdagangan (13,01 persen), konstruksi (10,38 persen), dan pertambangan (7,57 persen). "Kami akan terus mendorong investasi dan ekspansi industri manufaktur agar semakin meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional," kata Airlangga di Jakarta, Rabu (7/2). Airlangga menjelaskan, berdasarkan data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), subsektor industri yang mengalami pertumbuhan tertinggi pada kuartal IV 2017 adalah industri makanan dan minuman sebesar 13,76 persen. Kemudian, industri mesin dan perlengkapan tumbuh 9,51 persen, industri logam dasar 7,05 persen, serta industri tekstil dan pakaian jadi 6,39 persen. Capaian-capaian ini, menurut dia, berada di atas pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional sebesar 5,07 persen sepanjang 2017. Kemenperin, kata Airlangga, sedang fokus memacu kinerja industri padat karya berorientasi ekspor, seperti sektor tekstil dan alas kaki. "Kita punya daya saing tinggi dalam produk-produk ini," katanya. Dia menambahkan, industri pengolahan merupakan sektor andalan dalam menyumbang nilai ekspor Indonesia. Pada 2017, nilai ekspor industri pengolahan sebesar 125 miliar dolar AS. Angka tersebut memberikan kontribusi tertinggi hingga 76 persen dari total nilai ekspor Indonesia yang mencapai 168,73 miliar dolar AS. Airlangga berharap nilai ekspor industri tahun ini bisa memenuhi target sebesar 135 miliar dolar AS atau naik sekitar delapan persen dibandingkan 2017. "Kami proyeksikan bisa mencapai 143,22 miliar dolar AS pada 2019," ungkap Airlangga. Ketua Komite Tetap Industri Logam, Mesin dan Alat Transportasi Kadin, I Made Dana Tangkas mengatakan, industri logam belum bisa berkembang pesat karena ketergantungan impor bahan baku dan biaya produksi yang masih mahal. Industri logam yang sangat bergantung pada gas alam tertahan pertumbuhannya karena harga yang mahal. Selain itu, kata Made, beberapa komponen bahan baku di Indonesia masih bergantung pada Krakatau Steel. Sedangkan untuk bisa memenuhi kebutuhan, pasokan dari Krakatau Steel saja tidak cukup. "Biaya produksi industri logam dasar mengalami kendala berupa harga gas alam yang tinggi," katanya. Dia menjelaskan, harga gas alam di Indonesia 9,5 dolar per MMBTU. Harga tersebut lebih mahal dibandingkan di Jepang dan Rusia yang hanya 6,3 dolar per MMBTU. "Begitu pula bila dibandingkan dengan negara-negara di ASEAN," ujar Made di gedung Kadin