

Local Textile Competition Road In Place

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Textile entrepreneurs complain about the high price of energy, especially gas in Indonesia. This problem also makes the local textile industry difficult to hoist the competitiveness that is currently lagging behind other Southeast Asian countries.

Secretary General of Indonesian Textile Association (API) Ernovian G. Ismy said the increasing competitiveness of the local textile industry is in the hands of the government. "The right policy of the government is key to the rise of our industrial competitiveness," he said. The policy launched by the government has not been able to improve the competitiveness of the textile industry. "Incentives do exist, but check now the price of electricity, gas is still not expensive, if still expensive do not expect our competitiveness go forward," he said. According to him, the local textile industry has difficulty hoisting competitiveness because energy needs cut costs of production is quite large. "Our production costs can run out to buy energy, so if you want to give incentives in energy more precisely," he said. He explained that energy such as electricity and gas is used by the textile industry for heating. So far, to meet the needs of gas, the industry buys directly to State Owned Enterprises (BUMN) or to intermediary traders. "In the latest data we have average gas prices for the textile industry 4.7 US dollars in the Philippines 5.43 US dollars, while in Indonesia 9.3 US dollars," he said. He said, to make Indonesian textile products compete then the price of energy needed at least the same as the regional state. "If the premium policy could then gas should be as energy used by various industries can also," he said. Ernovian added that gas prices have become a chronic problem. The government is also thought to have mapped out problems and solutions. However, unfortunately the price can not go down. "If it can not be for the industry to be poured out, give all the gas available to PLN, so that we can get cheap energy prices," he said. According to him, the use of gas as energy will also increase the bargaining value of Indonesian products because it is environmentally friendly. API Chairman Ade Sudrajat said the government's encouragement is needed by the domestic textile industry. Moreover, this year local textile business actors will get a serious challenge to improve competitiveness with other countries. "As we know, for our textiles to compete with Vietnam, they can enter Europe zero percent, our market can be taken over," said Ade. One way that governments can do is to increase productivity and new investments in the textile industry. After that, the government immediately negotiate with new markets. "At least in 2020 we have to dare to penetrate all markets in ASEAN," said Ade. Improving human resources Previously, Minister of Industry (Menperin) Airlangga Hartarto said, the government continues to improve the competence of human resources (HR) textile industry in order to be able to master the development of digital technology. It is also claimed to be able to boost the competitiveness of the textile industry. "Especially for supplying labor in textile industry, we have Solo Textile Community Academy and 3in1 Training (training, certification competency and work placement) for garment machine operator," he said. In addition, the Ministry of Industry (Kemenperin) is also aggressively implementing vocational education programs. "The government is also discussing related international trade, so that the tariff of textile or garment can be zero by other countries," he said. He cited the cooperation with Australia through Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEPA) which is expected to be completed this year. "We believe that if all tariffs are already zero, our textile or garment exports will increase," Airlangga said. Daya Saing Tekstil Lokal Jalan Di Tempat Pengusaha tekstil mengeluhkan masih tingginya harga energi, khususnya gas di Indonesia. Masalah ini pun membuat industri tekstil lokal kesulitan mengerek daya saing yang saat ini masih tertinggal dari negara Asia Tenggara lainnya. Sekjen Asosiasi Pertekstilan Indonesia (API) Ernovian G. Ismy mengatakan, meningkatnya daya saing industri tekstil lokal ada di tangan pemerintah. "Kebijakan yang tepat dari pemerintah jadi kunci naiknya daya saing industri kita," ujarnya. Kebijakan yang diluncurkan pemerintah selama ini belum bisa meningkatkan daya saing industri tekstil. "Insentif me-mang ada. Tapi cek sekarang harga listrik, gas masih mahal tidak. Kalau masih mahal jangan harap daya saing kita maju," ungkapny. Menurutnya, industri tekstil lokal kesulitan mengerek daya saing karena kebutuhan energi memangkas biaya produksi cu-kup besar. "Cost produksi kita bisa habis untuk beli energi saja. Jadi kalau mau memberikan insentif di energi lebih tepat," katanya. Ia menjelaskan, energi seperti listrik dan gas digunakan oleh industri tekstil untuk pemanas. Selama ini untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan gas, industri membeli langsung ke Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) atau ke peda-gang perantara. "Dalam data terakhir yang kami punya harga gas rata-rata untuk industri tekstil 4,7 dolar AS. Di Filipina 5,43 dolar AS, sedangkan di Indonesia 9,3 dolar AS," tuturnya. Ia mengatakan, untuk mem-buat produk tekstil Indonesia bersaing maka harga energi dibutuhkan minimal sama den-gan negara kawasan. "Kalau kebijakan premium bisa maka seharusnya gas sebagai energi yang digunakan oleh beragam industri juga bisa," katanya. Ernovian menambahkan, harga gas sudah menjadi per-soalan menahun. Pemerintah juga dianggap telah memetakan masalah dan solusi. Namun, disayangkan harganya belum bisa turun. "Kalau tidak bisa untuk in-dustri dimurahkan, serahkan semua gas yang ada untuk PLN sehingga akhirnya didapat harga energi yang murah," katanya. Menurutnya, penggunaan gas sebagai energi juga akan men-ingkatkan nilai tawar produk Indonesia karena ramah ling-kungan. Ketua Umum API Ade Sudra-jat mengatakan, dorongan dari pemerintah sangat dibutuhkan industri tekstil dalam negeri. Apalagi, tahun ini pelaku usaha tekstil lokal akan mendapatkan tantangan yang cukup berat untuk meningkatkan daya saing dengan negara lain. "Seperti yang kita tahu, untuk tekstil kita bersaing ketat dengan Vietnam. Mereka sudah bisa masuk ke Eropa nol persen. Pasar kita bisa diambil alih," ujar Ade. Salah satu cara yang bisa dilakukan pemerintah adalah meningkatkan produktivitas dan investasi-investasi baru di industri pertekstilan. Setelah itu, pemerintah segera berunding dengan pasar-pasar baru. "Minimal pada 2020 kita harus berani menembus semua pasar di ASEAN. Anak muda Indonesia saat ini juga sudah mulai kreatif mengembangkan desain," tambah Ade. Genjot SDM Sebelumnya, Menteri Perin-dustrian (Menperin) Airlangga Hartarto mengatakan, pemerintah terus meningkatkan kompetensi sumber daya manusia (SDM) industri tekstil agar mampu men-guasai perkembangan

teknologi digital. Hal ini juga diklaim bakal bisa menggenjot daya saing industri tekstil. "Khusus untuk memasok tenaga kerja di industri tekstil, kami memiliki Akademi Komunitas Tekstil Solo dan penyelenggaraan Diklat 3in1 (pelatihan, sertifikasi kompetensi, dan penempatan kerja) untuk operator mesin garmen," ujarnya. Selain itu, Kementerian Perindustrian (Kemenperin) juga gencar melaksanakan program pendidikan vokasi. "Pemerintah juga tengah membahas terkait perdagangan internasional, agar tarif bea masuk tekstil atau garmen kita bisa di nol kan oleh negara lain," tegasnya. Ia mencontohkan kerja sama dengan Australia melalui Comprehensive Economic Partnership (CEPA) yang diharapkan bisa selesai tahun ini. "Kami yakin, kalau semua tarif sudah menjadi nol, ekspor tekstil atau garmen kita akan meningkat," papar Airlangga.