

## Import Goods Press Rate of Textile Demand

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Textile demand at the producer level began to decline in May 2018. This is because imported goods that entered in March began to flow into the market in April-May.

Redma Gita Wirawasta, Secretary General of Indonesian Filament and Filament Yarn Producers Association (APSyFI), said demand in the retail market is still good in May 2018. However, demand for producer levels has weakened. "Imported goods enter from March in the bonded logistics center (PLB) and just came out to market in April-May, so now the market is full of imported goods," he said. Textile mines, mainly from China, began to flood domestic markets ahead of Idul Fitri. Redma assess this is because importers are very facilitated by the Ministry of Commerce through Permendag 64/2017. According to him, with the regulation, the government is less supportive of industry and more favorable to traders. In fact, continued Redma, local woven and knit fabric manufacturers are ready to supply raw materials for IKM. Industries reminded the government to return to the national industrial sector which is the main support of the economy. Redma said that after the import curbing policy, TPT industry's performance in the second half of 2017 increased to 2.5% growth from the previous year which was still negative. Meanwhile, during the first quarter of 2018, the performance of fiber and filament yarn industry grew 8% on an annual basis, driven by domestic demand growth. In the period of January-March there is still a tightening factor of imports wholesale and other imports, so that domestic consumers are still looking for local products. Previously, manufacturers asked the government to provide textile clusters to boost product competitiveness. The Association has proposed the matter to the government through the Ministry of Industry since the end of last year. According to him, industry players want upstream to downstream industries integrated in one region. In addition, the domestic textile industry is also constrained by logistics problems because the upstream and downstream industries are located in dispersed areas. Fiber and yarn producers are concentrated in Banten and West Java, while clothing manufacturers are concentrated in Central Java.

Barang Impor Tekan Laju Permintaan Tekstil Permintaan tekstil di level produsen mulai menurun pada Mei 2018. Hal ini karena barang impor yang masuk pada Maret mulai mengalir ke pasar pada April&mdash;Mei. Redma Gita Wirawasta, Sekretaris Jenderal Asosiasi Produsen Serat dan Benang Filamen Indonesia (APSyFI), mengatakan permintaan di pasar ritel memang masih baik pada Mei 2018. Namun, untuk permintaan di level produsen sudah melemah. "Barang impor masuk dari Maret di pusat logistik berikat (PLB) dan baru keluar ke pasar pada April&mdash;Mei. Jadi, sekarang pasar penuh barang impor," ujarnya. Impor tekstil, terutama dari China, mulai membanjiri pasar domestik menjelang Lebaran. Redma menilai hal ini disebabkan importir sangat difasilitasi oleh Kementerian Perdagangan melalui Permendag 64/2017. Menurutnya, dengan aturan tersebut, pemerintah kurang mendukung industri dan lebih memihak kepada pedagang. Padahal, lanjut Redma, produsen kain tenun dan rajut lokal sudah siap untuk memasok kebutuhan bahan baku untuk IKM. Kalangan industri mengingatkan pemerintah untuk kembali berpihak pada sektor industri nasional yang menjadi penopang utama perekonomian. Redma menuturkan pasca kebijakan penertiban impor borongan, kinerja industri TPT pada semester II/2017 naik sehingga mencapai pertumbuhan sebesar 2,5% dari tahun sebelumnya yang masih negatif. Adapun, sepanjang kuartal I/2018, kinerja industri serat dan benang filamen masih tumbuh 8% secara tahunan yang didorong pertumbuhan permintaan domestik. Pada periode Januari&mdash;Maret masih ada faktor pengetatan impor borongan dan impor lainnya, sehingga konsumen dalam negeri masih mencari produk lokal. Sebelumnya, pabrikan meminta pemerintah untuk menyediakan klaster tekstil guna mendongkrak daya saing produk. Asosiasi telah mengusulkan hal tersebut kepada pemerintah melalui Kementerian Perindustrian sejak akhir tahun lalu. Menurutnya, pelaku industri menginginkan industri hulu hingga hilir terintegrasi dalam satu kawasan. Selain itu, industri tekstil dalam negeri juga terkendala masalah logistik karena industri hulu dan hilir berada di wilayah yang tersebar. Produsen serat dan benang terpusat di Banten dan Jawa Barat, sedangkan produsen pakaian jadi terpusat di Jawa Tengah.