

Upstream TPT Protection Losses Downstream Players

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Textile and textile products industry (TPT) asks the government to protect downstream industries, not upstream. Therefore, TPT upstream industry protection is detrimental to downstream players, such as garments, because they still need imported raw materials that can not be produced domestically.

Secretary-General of the Indonesian Textile Association (API) Ernovian G Ismy said, if the upstream TPT products are subject to import duty of safeguard measures, the price of raw materials will be more expensive. This can make imports of finished products increase, because the goods in the country lose competitiveness .. "If the government wants to provide protection, better to the finished goods, not raw materials. If from expensive raw materials, up to the downstream is expensive. Garments that need cloth, need yarn fabric, need cotton yarn, polyester, rayon. Cotton, polyester and rayon are not protected, but given the facilities. If the end is expensive, expensive downstream, garment is better to import aja," Ernovian said in Jakarta, Thursday (7/6). He said, the circulation needs of the downstream industry is very fast, or per four months. Meanwhile, the existing raw materials are considered to be not as desirable as the downstream industry. To meet market tastes, inevitably the industry must be imported. "Once a year order is still okay, now people order per season, four months. But, there is no raw material here, so it must be imported. For example, Uniqlo many orders, but the fabric must be imported, because it is not here," he said. The solution, according to Ernovian, the import of upstream products should not be limited, but supervised and controlled. Supervision can be done more easily because there is Bonded Logistics Center (PLB). **Proteksi TPT Hulu Rugikan Pemain Hilir** Industri tekstil dan produk tekstil (TPT) meminta pemerintah memproteksi industri hilir, bukan hulu. Sebab, proteksi industri TPT hulu malah merugikan pemain hilir, seperti garmen, lantaran masih membutuhkan bahan baku impor yang tak bisa diproduksi di dalam negeri. Sekretaris Jendral Asosiasi Pertekstilan Indonesia (API) Ernovian G Ismy mengatakan, jika produk TPT hulu dikenai bea masuk tindakan pengamanan perdagangan (safeguard), harga bahan baku akan lebih mahal. Hal ini bisa membuat impor produk jadi meningkat, lantaran barang dalam negeri kehilangan daya saing.. "Kalau pemerintah mau memberi perlindungan, lebih baik ke barang jadi, bukan bahan baku. Kalau dari bahan baku mahal, sampai di hilir ya mahal. Garmen itu butuh kain, kain butuh benang, benang butuh kapas, poliester, rayon. Kapas, poliester dan rayon ini jangan di-protect, tapi diberi fasilitas. Kalau dari ujung sudah mahal, hilirnya mahal, garmen ya lebih baik impor aja," kata Ernovian di Jakarta, Kamis (7/6). Dia mengatakan, sirkulasi kebutuhan industri hilir sangat cepat, atau per empat bulan. Sementara itu, bahan baku yang ada dinilai belum sevariatif yang diinginkan industri hilir. Untuk memenuhi selera pasar, mau tidak mau industri pun harus impor. "Dulu order setahun masih tidak apa-apa, sekarang orang order per musim, empat bulan. Tapi, ada bahan baku tidak ada di sini, sehingga harus impor. Contohnya, Uniqlo banyak order, tapi kainnya harus impor, karena tidak ada di sini," kata dia. Solusinya, menurut Ernovian, impor produk hulu seharusnya jangan dibatasi, tapi diawasi dan dikontrol. Pengawasan dapat dilakukan dengan lebih mudah karena ada Pusat Logistik Berikat (PLB).