

Measuring Exports of Manufacturing Services in Indonesia

Action Area A (SA1)

Engaging Users and Investing in Statistics

Presenter:

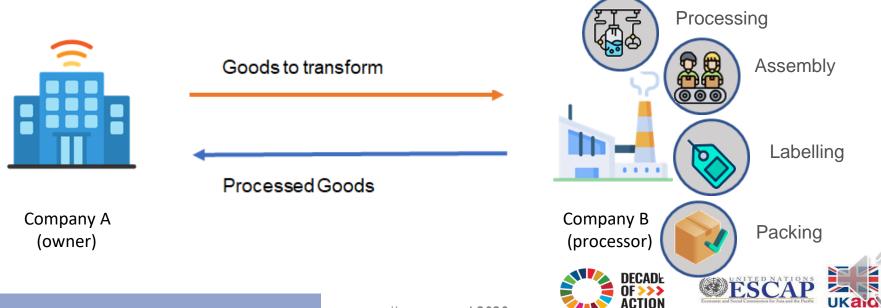
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What is manufacturing services?

MSITS 2010: manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others includes activities such as processing, assembly, labelling and packing that are undertaken by enterprises that do not own the goods



Why is it important?

- Manufacturing services statistics is one of key tool in trade negotiations and policies.
- Manufacturing services are also crucial in the modelling of potential effect of specific trade arrangement on domestic economies variables such as production, prices, and employment.
- The statistics is needed by Indonesian policy makers such as Ministry of Trade and Ministry of National Development Planning

This paper aims to provide an overview of how BPS collects information about the export of manufacturing services statistics and how to literate the data source (Customs DG and exporter) about the important of the data.





Export Customs Declaration:

In 2012-2015:

- BPS sounded to Customs DG the need of the information about manufacturing services in Customs Declaration.
- Ministry of Trade need data about manufacturing services and GVC
- BPS, Central Bank of Indonesia, and Ministry of Trade conducted some meetings with Customs to some items in the custom declaration





Export Customs Declaration:

In 2016:

 Customs responded by adding a new question about manufacturing services or "<u>makloon</u>" (from Dutch language)

DATA	A TRANSAKSI EKSPOR				
31.	Bank Devisa Hasil Ekspor	1	34.	Freight	1
32.	Jenis Valuta	;	35.	Asuransi (LN/DN)	;
33.	FOB	1	36.	Nilai Maklon (Jika Ada)	1
			$\neg \vdash$		

In 2016-2017:

 Literacy and socialization to exporters the important of the data, but still voluntary to fill in.

In 2018:

BPS got data from Customs

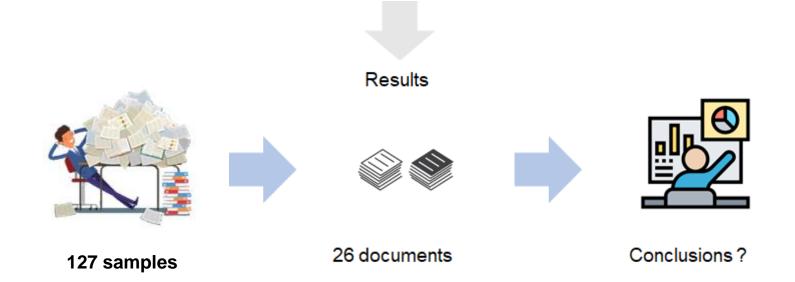






Integration in Annual Manufacturing Survey

In 2014 Subdirectorate of Export Statistics BPS conducted a pilot survey about Goods for Processing







Integration in Annual Manufacturing Survey

In 2015:

- Subdirectorate of Export Statistics integrating a variable in the Annual Manufacturing Survey Questionnaire 2014.
- Annual Manufacturing Survey covers all large and medium sized companies that are listed in BPS Manufacturing Directory.
- The variable was put on Part IV, point 15.b **Manufacturing services** received from a foreign country

BAGIAN/PART IV. PENDAPATAN/PENERIMAAN LAIN YANG DITERIMA SELAMA TAHUN 2014

OTHER INCOME RECEIVED DURING 2014

Nilai/Value (Rp)

15. Pendapatan dari jasa industri (makloon)/Manufacturing services received

a. Dari dalam negeri/From domestic

b. Dari luar negeri/From a foreign country

Sub Total Suo Total

.000





The Benefits of Integration Variable

- Reducing the cost
- Reducing respondents burden
- Get a better response rate

Data Availability:

- **2014**
- **2015**
- 2017 (In 2016 there was no Annual Manufacturing Survey because there was Economic Census)





The Results of Data Compilation

From Annual Manufacturing Survey

Description/Year	2014	2015	2017
Total Manufacturing Services (million US\$)	1 324.7	2 269.2	2 701.6
Total Export Value (million US\$)	175 980.0	150 366.3	168 828.2
% Total Manufacturing Services to Total Export	0.75	1.51	1.60

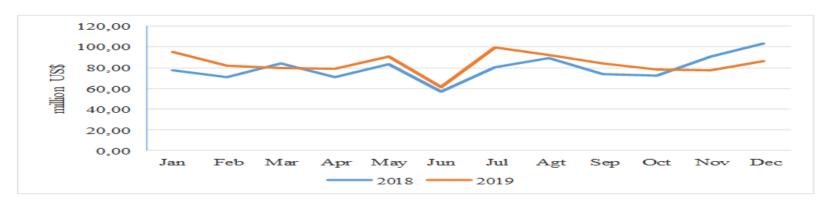
Another information from the annual manufacturing survey: in 2017, manufacturing services was mainly produced in manufacture of wearing apparel (27.85 percent), manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (14.58 percent), and manufacture of basic metals (13.52 percent).





The Results of Data Compilation

From Customs Declaration



- □ The share of total manufacturing services from export customs declaration to total export in 2018 was 0.53 percent, then in 2019 increased to 0.60 percent. The significant gap between the manufacturing services from customs value and the manufacturing services from the annual manufacturing survey value is very possibly from the uncovered area in PPFTZ Batam.
- Another information: In 2019, the most destination countries were United States,
 Japan, and South Korea.





The Weaknesses of Annual Manufacturing Survey:

- Could not be broken down to country destination
- Low response rate

The Weaknesses of Export Customs Declaration:

- There is one area in Indonesia that not covered (PPFTZ Batam)
- Validity of the data

Next Plan

- Combine the result of the Annual Manufacturing Survey and the result of Export Customs Declaration
- 2. Challenge: No identity key that connect both data sources.





Conclusion

- By integrated a variable in existing Annual Manufacturing Survey, the manufacturing services fees obtained from foreign countries can be measured. It can be known that trend in the Indonesia's manufacturing services export is increasing from year to year, indicating that Indonesia's participation in GVC is increasing.
- The information about manufacturing services is very useful for policymakers, especially in trade policies. So data collecting of this variable through integration survey have to be continued.
- In the future, BPS plan to combine data from Annual Manufacturing Survey and Export Customs Declaration.











TIPS FOR EMPOWERING STATISTICAL SYSTEM:

- Investing time and efforts to meet user needs in very important area by building good relationship with all stakeholders
- Maximizing the use of existing data source
- Literate the data source





--THANK YOU--

