

Garment Manufacturing Industry Overview in Indonesia, 2011-2020

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Abstracts

Description

The population of Indonesia ranks the fourth in the world, which is the most populated country and the largest economy of ASEAN.

There are over 3,000 garment manufactories above designated size in Indonesia, mainly manufacturing shirts, cotton T-shirts, corsets, underwear, coats, sports shirts and trousers. Most products of brands such as Marks & Spencer, Mango and Zara are manufactured there.

The textile and garment enterprises mainly distributed in countries such as Bandung, West Java and areas near Jakarta with investors from Taiwan and Hong Kong. Bandung is the most developed city of garment industry in Indonesia. According to incomplete estimation, the annual output value of garments in Bandung accounted for over 40% in the country. In recent years, the cost of manpower increased, which led to the transfer of part of large-scale garment manufactories in West Java towards areas such as Yogyakarta and Central Java.

The large population of Indonesia created great demand for textile and garment, which formed a stable domestic market in recent years. In terms of overseas market demand, the garments, foot-wears and hats all have certain market in countries and areas like the U.S.A., European Union, Japan, Middle East and Africa. As the manufacturing base for various international famous brands, Indonesia had an export value of about USD 8 billion in 2014.

The textile and garment industry was one of the earliest developed industries in

Indonesia. However, it was confronted with difficulties due to poor internal and external environment and its declining competitiveness in last two years, which was indicated by the shrinking total output value, limited export, dropping profitability, overstock and layoff. Under this background, the textile and garment industry of Indonesia urged the government to join TPP to promote the export and provide comprehensive support.

According to statistics, the textile and total output value of garment industry in Indonesia decreased YOY, while manufacturing industries in the corresponding period increased in 2015. Therefore, the proportion of the total output value of textile and garment industry in GDP decreased from 1.32% in 2014 to 1.21% in 2015. In terms of other indexes, those of the textile and garment industry are negative in Indonesia in 2015, which all experienced a decline except the capital expense and a significant deterioration compared to 2014.

In terms of domestic environment, the export growth was restricted by weak overseas market demand and the price of bulk commodity decreased which led to the investment drop of the resource industries. Therefore, the economic growth was relatively weak in recent years in Indonesia. According to statistics of Indonesia's central bank, the growth rate of Indonesia's GDP was 4.8% in 2015, which was the lowest in last six years. As the economic growth rate slowed down and their currency devaluated, consumers' confidence fell accordingly, which led to the limited demand for garment consumption in Indonesia. Under the circumstances, the sale of textile and garment industries in domestic market is blocked. On the one hand, it is because that garments are considered to be basic needs to a great extent. On the other hand, consumers' sensitivity towards price enhances, which is transferred to import product with lower prices.

In terms of external environment, the export of textile and garment products was confronted with pressure of slump external demand in recent years. Under the context of weak global economy and large-scale devaluation of currency in emerging economies, the demand growth rate of global textile and garment experienced a further decline, which slowed down that of the industry trade in 2015. Under this background, the export of textile and garment industry had a poor performance in 2015.

Its declining competitiveness intensifies the impact caused by internal and external environment deterioration, which is important for the industry dilemma as well. In 2015, the export value of textile and garment products decreased in major markets of the U.S.A. and Europe. It is mainly because that Indonesia faces competition with

counterpart products from countries like Vietnam while its competitiveness declines. With regards to major reasons, on the one hand, the costs of electric power, natural gas, the health insurance rate paid for workers and the minimum wage rise, all leading to higher production costs and weaker price advantages of textile and garment industry in Indonesia. On the other hand, Indonesia doesn't sign FTA with the U.S.A. and Europe, which leads to an import tariff of about 11%-30%, while that of Vietnam is only about 0.5% after signing FTA with the above-mentioned countries.

However, Indonesia's comparison advantages will remain in a short term due to its lower manpower cost than other garment manufacturing countries. It is estimated that the garment manufacturing industry will have certain development space in the next few years in Indonesia.

Through this report, the readers can acquire the following information:

Definition and Classification of Garment

Research Methods, Parameters and Assumptions of the Report

Competition in Indonesia Garment Industry

Analysis on Leading Enterprises of Indonesia Garment Industry

Analysis on Indonesia Garment Market

Analysis on Import & Export of Textile and Garment in Indonesia

Development Opportunities and Driving Forces Faced by Indonesia Garment Industry

Risks and Challenges in the Development of Indonesia Garment Industry

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