



PERAN PENTING LOGISTIK DI INDUSTRI DAN PELUANG KERJANYA



2 MARET 2024

Rifka Hidayat M. SPi, MBA

Ruang Lingkup Logistics

Logistics merupakan bagian dari Rantai Pasok (*Supply Chain*) yang menangani arus barang, arus informasi dan arus uang melalui proses pengadaan (*procurement*), penyimpanan (*warehousing*), transportasi (*transportation*), distribusi (*distribution*) dan penghantaran pelayanan (*delivery services*) sesuai dengan jenis, kualitas, jumlah waktu dan tempat yang dikehendaki oleh konsumen secara efektif dan efisien mulai dari titik asal (*point of origin*) sampai dengan titik tujuan (*point of destination*).



Impact Of Technology to the Information & Transaction



1876
Patent for Alexander
Graham Bell's phone



1880s
Cradle phone



1960s
Touch tone pad
phone



1988
Car phone



2000
Cellphones meets
the internet



2007
iPhone
(First generation)

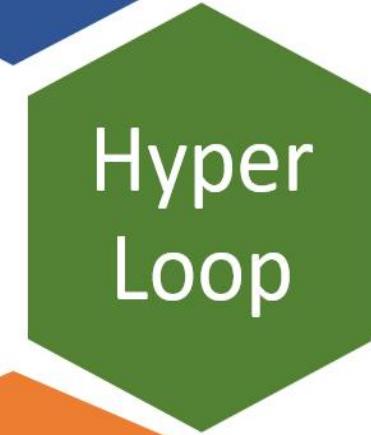


2010
Samsung Galaxy A
(its first Android phone)

?

Technology
has change Things,
including the way &
physical of Information
& Transaction

What is About the Goods ??



Hi dude ..I did
Space Galactic
Tour..!!



How to transfer
the goods
Efficiently..???



Regulasi Tentang Logistik dan Ketenagaakerjaan di Indonesia

No.	REGULASI	PENJELASAN
1.	UU No 17 Tahun 2008	Pelayaran
2.	UU No 13 Tahun 2003	Ketenagakerjaan
3.	UU No 23 Tahun 2027	Perkeretaapian
4.	UU No 22 Tahun 2009	Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Darat
5.	UU No 1 Tahun 2009	Penerbangan
6.	UU No 11 Tahun 2020	Cipta Kerja (Omnibus Law)
7.	PP No 31 Tahun 2021	Penyelenggaraan Bidang Pelayaran
8.	PP No 23 Tahun 2021	Penyelenggaraan Bidang Perkeretaapian
9.	PP No 30 Tahun 2021	Penyelenggaraan Bidang Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Darat
10.	PP No 46 Tahun 2021	Penyelenggaraan Pos Yang Ditunjuk (PPYD) & Perusahaan Jasa Titipan (PJT)
11.	PP No 32 Tahun 2021	Penyelenggaraan Penerbangan
12.	Permen Hub No 49 Tahun 2017	Penyelenggaraan & Pengusahaan Jasa Pengurusan Transportasi (JPT / Freight Forwarder / Logistics)
13.	Permendag No 16 Tahun 2016	Penataan Dan Pembinaan Pergudangan
14.	Permenhub No 83 Tahun 2016	Penyelenggaraan dan Pengusahaan Depo Peti Kemas
15.	Permenhub No 5 Tahun 2005	Penyelenggaraan Jasa Titipan

Bidang Usaha Jasa JPT sesuai, Permenhub No 49, Tahun 2017 :



Kegiatan usaha jasa pengurusan transportasi merupakan kegiatan usaha yang bergerak dalam bidang yang diperlukan bagi terlaksananya pengiriman dan penerimaan barang melalui transportasi darat, perekapitan, laut, dan udara yang dapat mencakup kegiatan :

- a. Penerimaan
- b. Penyimpanan
- c. Sortasi
- d. Pengemasan
- e. Penandaan
- f. Pengukuran
- g. Penimbangan
- h. Penerbitan dokumen angkutan
- i. Pengurusan penelesaian dokumen
- j. Pemesanan ruangan pengangkut
- k. Pengiriman
- l. Pengelolaan pendistribusian
- m. Perhitungan biaya angkutan dan logistic
- n. Klaim
- o. Asuransi atas pengiriman barang
- p. Penyelesaian tagihan dan biaya lainnya yang diperlukan
- q. Penyediaan system informasi dan komunikasi
- r. Penyediaan layanan logistic di pasar nasional dan internasional secara konvensional dan/atau elektronik
- s. Penyediaan e-commerce, teknologi internet yang menggunakan system satelit yang memungkinkan pelacakan real time barang
- t. Pengangkut kontraktual atau Non Vessel Operator common Carrier (NVOCC) dan
- u. Jasa kurir dan/atau barang khusus bawaan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan

BADAN USAHA

Kegiatan Usaha JPT dilakukan oleh Badan Usaha yang didirikan khusus untuk usaha JPT



Pasal 2 Ayat (2)

IZIN USAHA (PMDN)

Dikeluarkan oleh Gubernur Provinsi tempat perusahaan berdomisili dan berlaku di seluruh Indonesia selama Perusahaan masih menjalankan usahanya



Pasal 6 Ayat (2)

MODAL

Modal Dasar : Rp. 1,2 M
Modal disetor : 25% dari Modal Dasar
Khusus untuk Joint Venture/PMA
Modal Dasar : USD 4 Juta



Pasal 6 Ayat (4) huruf d

DOKUMEN ANGKUTAN

JPT menerbitkan dokumen angkutan dengan wajib mengacu pada Standar Trading Condition (STC)



Pasal 3 Ayat (3)

TENAGA AHLI

memiliki Tenaga Ahli berijazah antara lain D3 Pelayaran, S1 Logistik, FIATA Diploma, atau sertifikat Kompetensi Profesi di bidang Forwarders atau Manajemen Supply Chain atau Ahli Kepabeanan/Kepelabuhan



Pasal 6 Ayat (4) huruf F

TARIF PELAYANAN JPT

Ditetapkan atas dasar kesepakatan bersama antara Penyedia Jasa dan Pengguna Jasa berdasarkan Jenis, Struktur dan Golongan tarif dengan menggunakan pedoman perhitungan tarif yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri



Pasal 16

TANGGUNG JAWAB

JPT wajib mengasuransikan barangnya dan atau tanggung jawabnya (*liability insurance*)



Pasal 17

PENINGKATAN KOMPETENSI SDM

Dilakukan oleh Asosiasi melalui diklat untuk meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan dan profesionalisme di bidang JPT



Pasal 23



DITETAPKAN TANGGAL 3 JULI 2017



DIUNDANGKAN TANGGAL 6 JULI 2017



BERLAKU MULAI TANGGAL 6 JULI 2017



MENCABUT

PM 74 / 2015 | PM 78 / 2015 | PM 146 / 2015 | PM 12 / 2016 | PM 130 / 2016

Logistics Contribution



€408 billion

Global, annual economic impact

€145 billion

European, annual economic impact



80%

Reduction the International Maritime Organisation is seeking for greenhouse gas emissions from ships by 2050 versus 2008



13.5 million jobs

Number of direct and indirect jobs supported by the industry

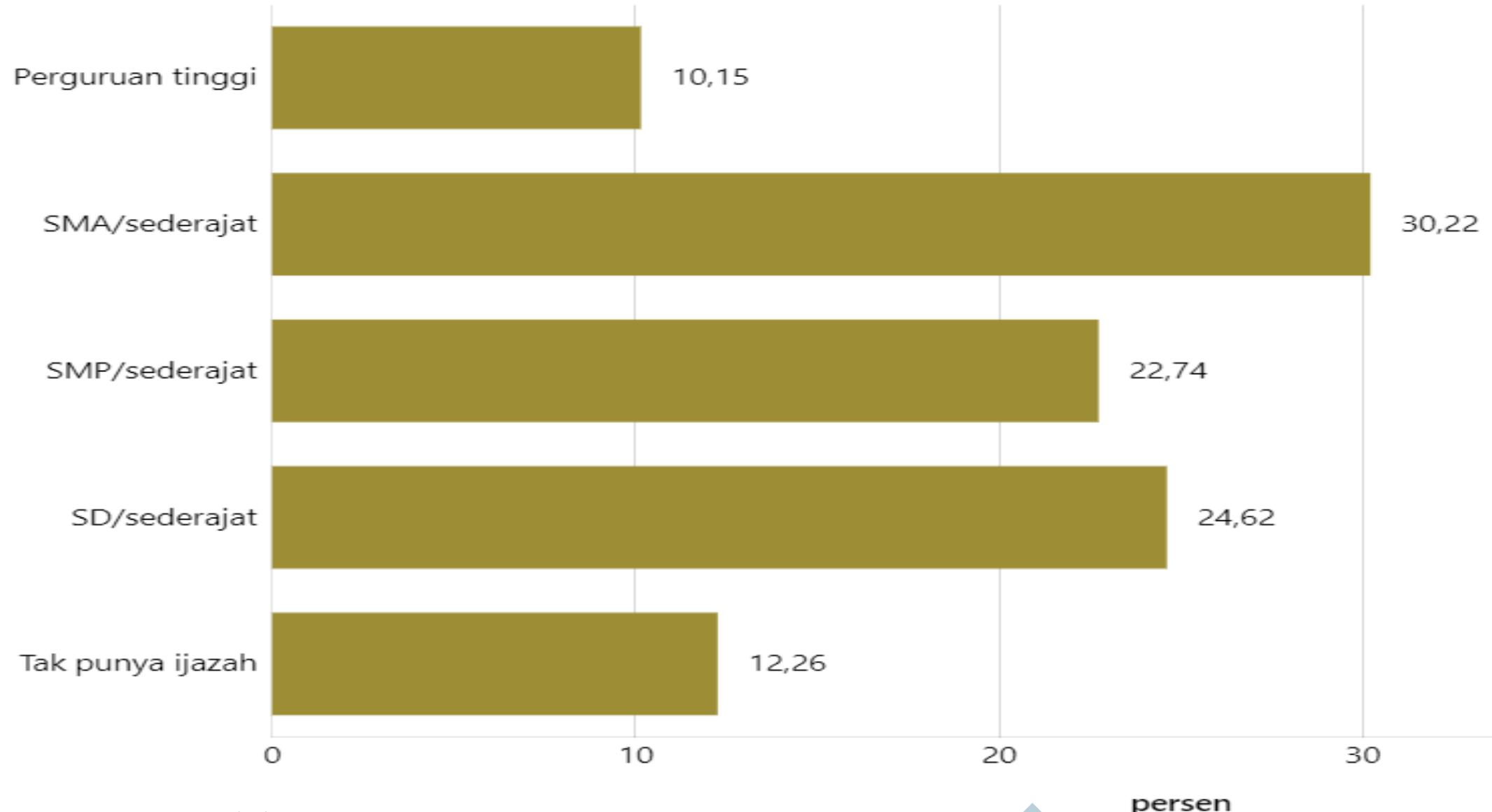


200 km

Distance a long-haul truck needs to travel in order to produce the same amount of CO₂ emissions as a container ship sailing from China to Europe

Source: The Economic Value of Shipping and Maritime Activity in Europe, 2016

KOMPOSISI KEPENDIDIKAN INDONESIA 2023



Source : Badan Pusat Statistik 2023

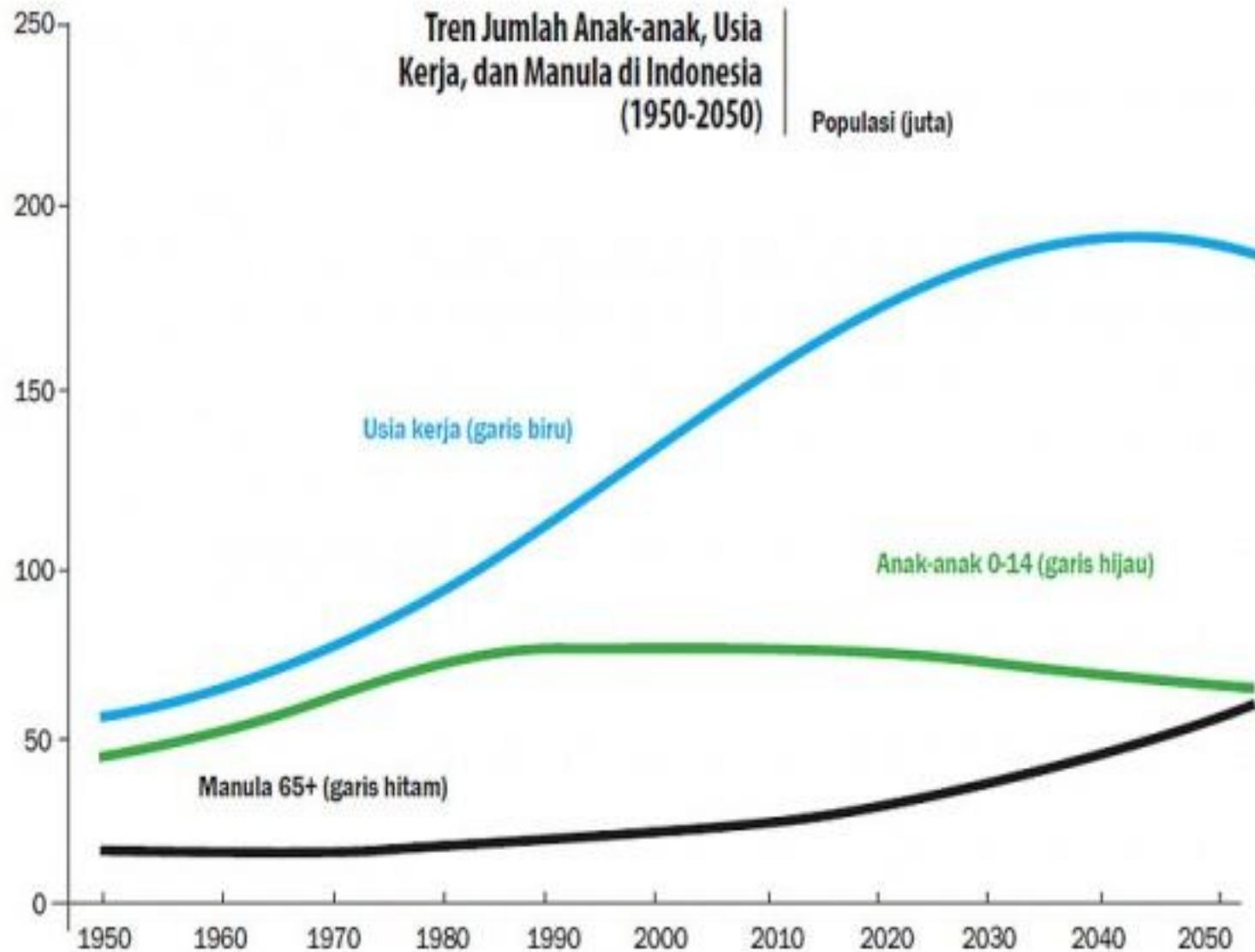
persen

Jumlah dan Sebaran Akademi (Sekolah Tinggi) dan SMK Maritim di Indonesia



Sumber : Wikipedia, 2023

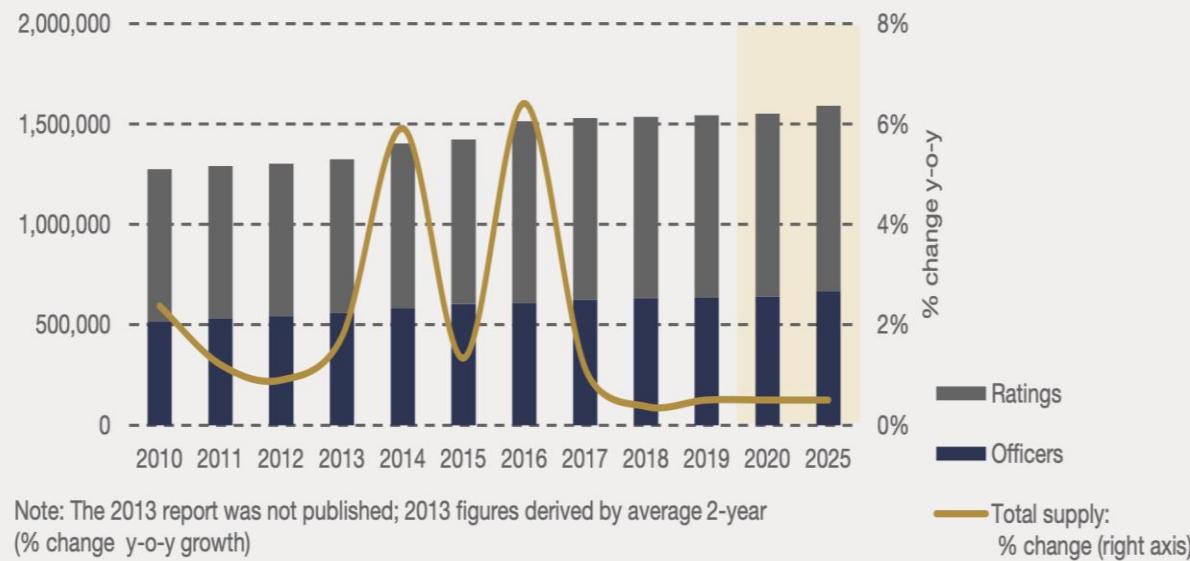
Demographic dividend



Demographic dividend is "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)"

Seafarer Supply by Country

Figure 2.1 Seafarer supply



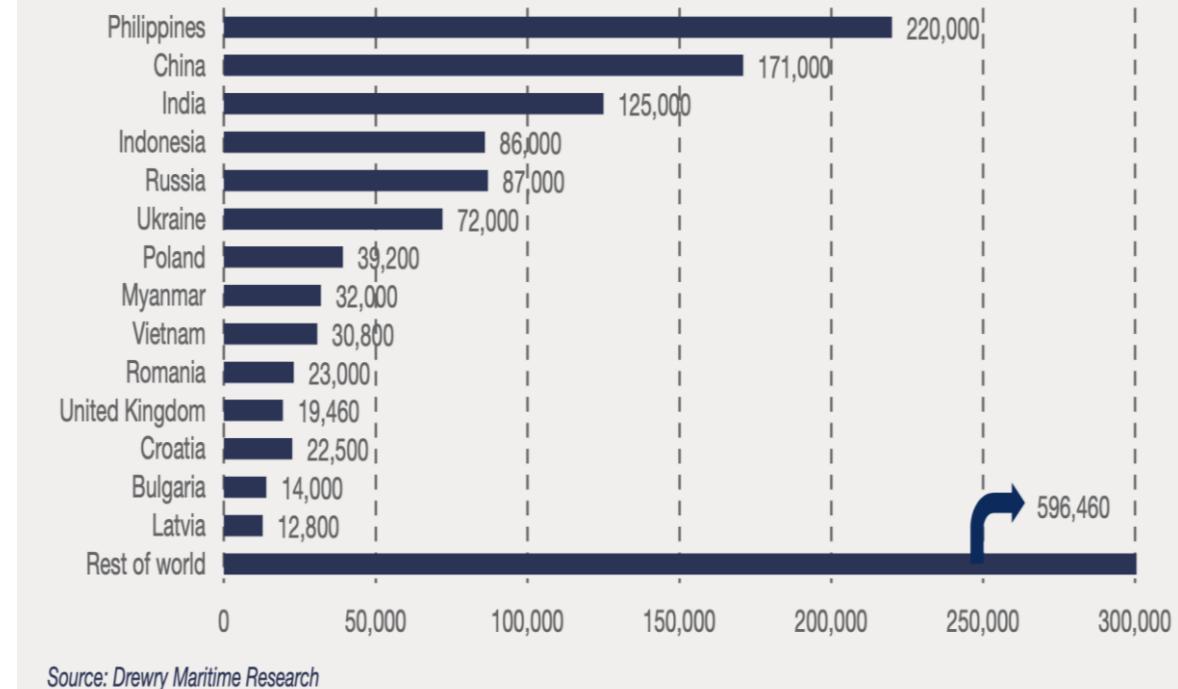
Note: The 2013 report was not published; 2013 figures derived by average 2-year (% change y-o-y growth)

Source: Drewry Maritime Research

According to Drewry's latest assessment of global seafarer availability as at the start of 2020:

- Officer shortfall had increased to around 11,000, reversing the trend of recent years.
- The current shortfall is higher than previously forecast as recent global fleet growth has been greater than previously anticipated.

Figure 2.3 Seafarer supply by country, 2020



Source: Drewry Maritime Research

- Drewry estimates officer supply to be around 640,400 in 2020, while ratings availability (figure 2.1)
- Indonesia has the largest number of seafarers after the Philippines, China and India with 86,000 seafarers

Overview of key seafarer employment elements

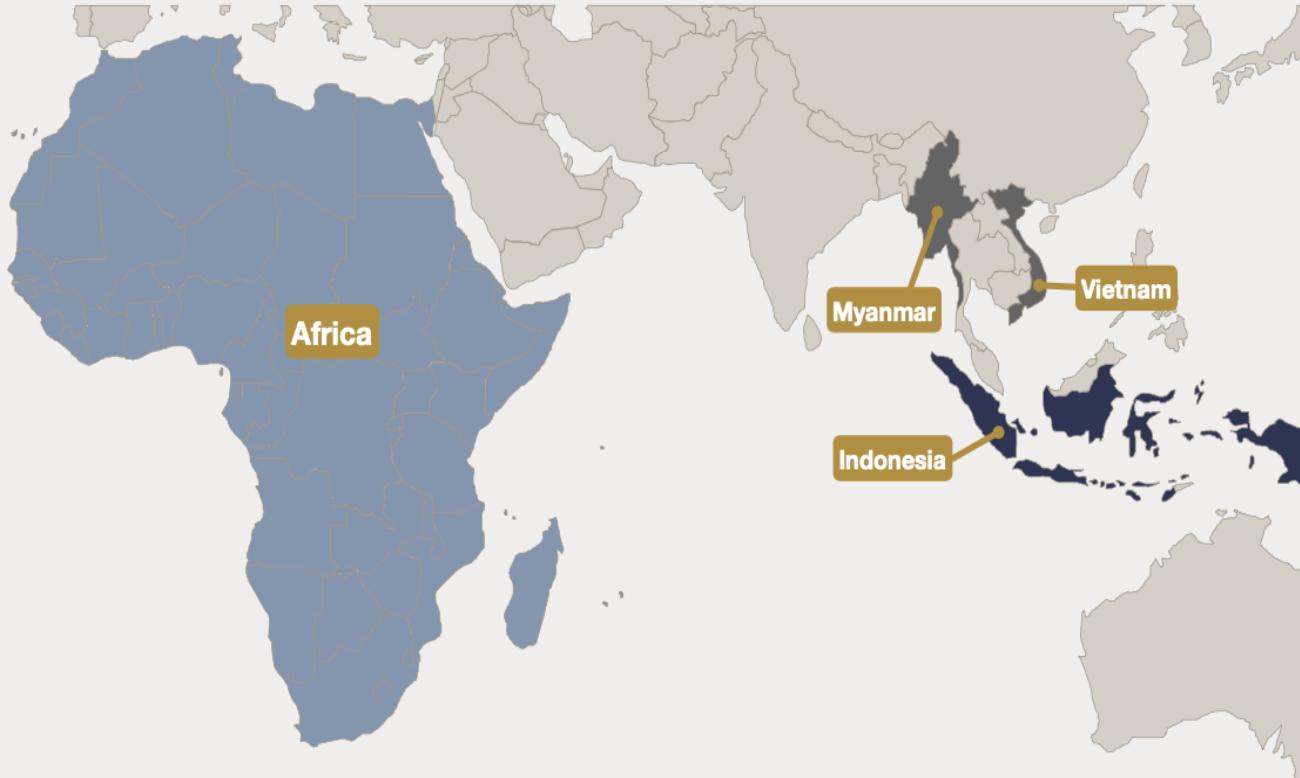
Figure 4.1 Main seafarer supply countries



Source: Drewry Maritime Research

Overview of Rising Seafarer Nations

Figure 4.35 Emerging seafarer supply countries



Source: Drewry Maritime Research

There are several reasons why these countries may provide lower-cost crewing opportunities:

- Availability of a sizeable and youthful working population, perhaps already used to other family members working at sea in some capacity due to the geographical location of the country
- Lower local cost of living
- Lower local wages
- Fewer opportunities for shore work than can be gained by working at sea

Drewry recognises particular potential in the following regions and countries which are explored in more detail below:

- Parts of Africa
- Indonesia
- Myanmar
- Vietnam

Comparison Indonesia with Other Rising Seafarer Nations

AFRICA	INDONESIA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Infrastructure generally, and facilities related specifically to the maritime sector particularly, as well as wider security concerns limit many African nations from fully exploiting their maritime industry potentialCabotage rules may hinder the development of seafarer supply to the wider international market	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Indonesian seafarers are mainly represented by ratingsHowever, it is estimated that there are relatively few Indonesian officers sailing in the global merchant fleet because the size of the domestic fishing industry which requires a large and local labour force

According to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry, there are approximately 262,000 Indonesians working as crew members overseas. Of these:

- Over 200,000 are reported to be working in the global fishing fleet,
- 23,000 on tugs
- Nearly 18,000 in the cruise sector (most of whom are hotel staff)
- Similar number of 18,000 in the dry cargo sector
- Fewer than 2,000 in the tanker fleet

Indonesia, Myanmar and Vietnam Wages and Conditions

Table 4.23 Indonesia, Myanmar & Vietnam wages (2020) – per month served (i.e. basic wage, vacation, guaranteed overtime) – US\$

	Tankers (All Types)		Dry Cargo (All Types)		Containers	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Master	5,850	11,700	5,800	8,100	5,800	8,300
Chief Engineer	5,350	11,200	5,300	8,000	5,300	8,100
Chief Officer / 2nd Engineer	3,850	9,100	3,800	6,600	3,800	6,700
2nd Officer / 3rd Engineer	3,100	4,600	3,100	3,300	3,100	3,600
3rd Officer / 4th Engineer	3,000	3,600	3,000	3,100	3,000	3,100
Electrician	2,700	4,700	2,700	3,600	2,700	3,700
Bosun / Fitter / Pumpman	1,100	1,600	1,100	1,300	1,100	1,300
Chief Cook	1,100	1,300	1,100	1,300	1,100	1,300
AB / Motorman / 2nd Cook	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,200
OS / Wiper / Messman	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,100

Notes: LNG figures unavailable for Indonesia, Myanmar, Vietnam

Source: Drewry Maritime Research

- Limited data for market wages and voyage lengths in emerging seafarer supply nations (Indonesia, Myanmar, Vietnam).
- Data is the same across countries due to lower market position compared to Filipinos.
- Seafarers from these nations compete in the low-cost employment market.
- Employers currently find no significant advantage in hiring from these countries over Filipinos.
- Senior officers differ as they possess better training and experience.
- Few senior officers on globally trading vessels.

PERTUMBUHAN PDB LAPANGAN USAHA

Pertumbuhan Beberapa Lapangan Usaha Pendorong Utama Ekonomi, Triwulan 3-2023 (%), y-on-y



Industri Pengolahan



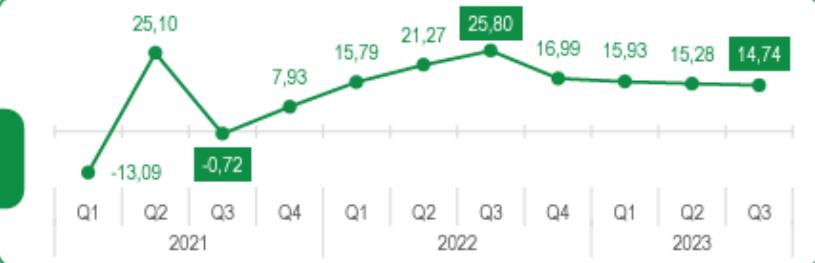
Perdagangan



Konstruksi



Transportasi & Pergudangan



Pertumbuhan Industri Pengolahan ditopang oleh kuatnya permintaan domestik

- ▶ Industri Barang Logam; Komputer, Barang Elektronik, Optik; dan Peralatan Listrik tumbuh 13,68% terutama peningkatan produksi barang logam.
- ▶ Industri Logam Dasar tumbuh 10,86% didorong oleh permintaan luar negeri terutama untuk produk ferronickel dan nickel matte.
- ▶ Industri Alat Angkutan tumbuh 7,31% terutama peningkatan produksi sepeda motor.
- ▶ Industri Barang Galian Bukan Logam tumbuh 7,20% didorong oleh permintaan domestik terutama semen.

Pertumbuhan Perdagangan didorong peningkatan aktivitas produksi barang domestik

- ▶ Perdagangan Mobil, Sepeda Motor, dan Reparasinya tumbuh 5,30%, didorong oleh peningkatan penjualan sepeda motor dan suku cadang.
- ▶ Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Bukan Mobil dan Sepeda Motor tumbuh 5,03% didorong oleh peningkatan aktivitas produksi, konsumsi, dan mobilitas masyarakat.

Konstruksi tumbuh solid didorong oleh peningkatan realisasi belanja modal pemerintah, dan aktivitas pembangunan yang dilakukan pihak swasta dan rumah tangga.

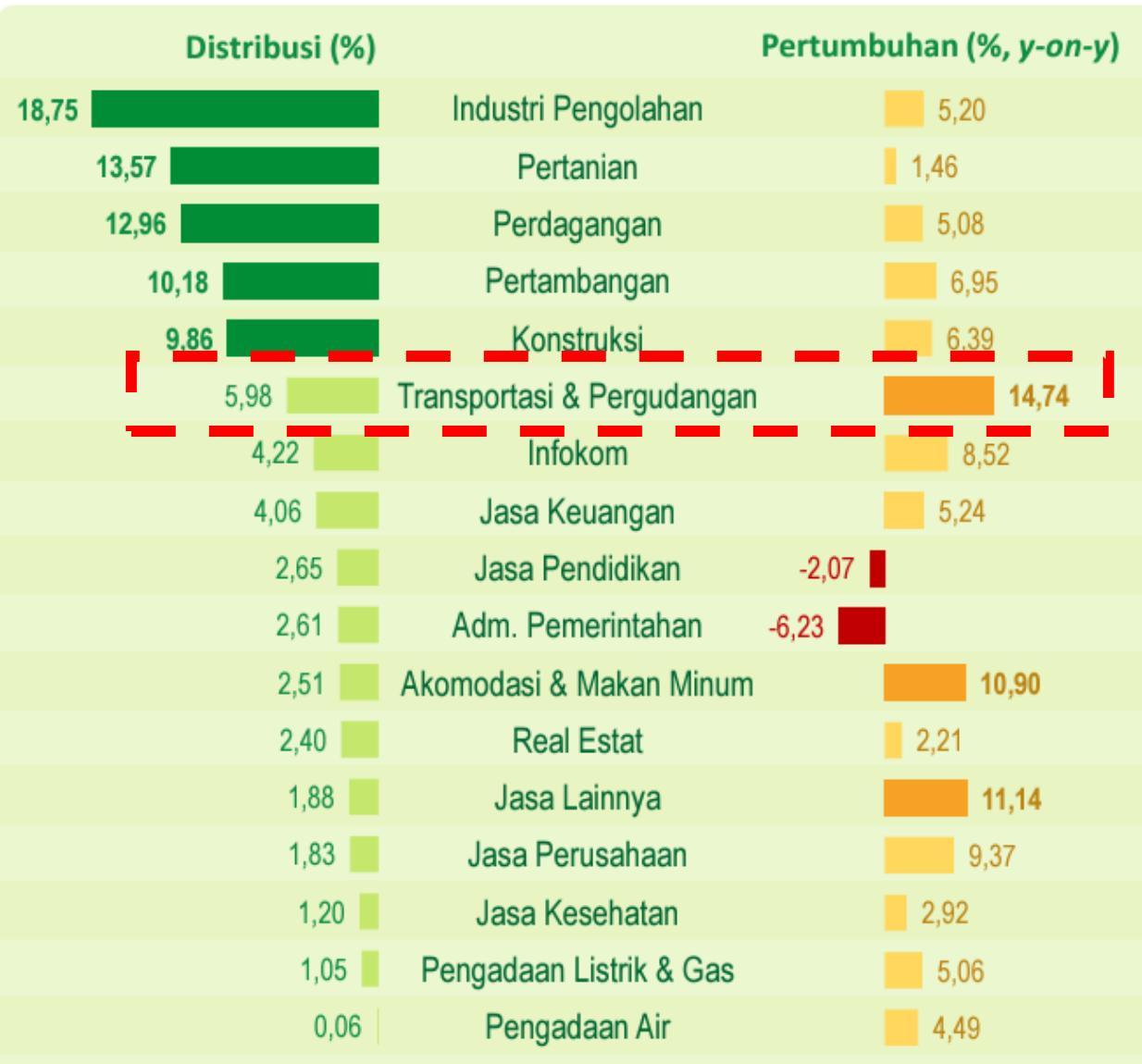
Pertumbuhan Transportasi dan Pergudangan ditopang oleh peningkatan mobilitas masyarakat seiring dengan jumlah kunjungan wisatawan mancanegara dan nusantara

- ▶ Angkutan Udara tumbuh 32,73% didorong oleh peningkatan jumlah penumpang angkutan udara.
- ▶ Angkutan Laut tumbuh 17,65% didorong oleh peningkatan jumlah penumpang dan barang yang diangkut.

Source : Badan Pusat Statistik 2023

DISTRIBUSI DAN PERTUMBUHAN PDB MENURUT LAPANGAN USAHA

Triwulan 3-2023 (y-on-y)



Sebagian besar lapangan usaha **tumbuh positif** pada Triwulan 3-2023 (y-on-y)

Leading sectors ekonomi Indonesia seperti **Industri Pengolahan**, **Pertanian**, **Perdagangan**, **Pertambangan**, dan **Konstruksi** terus tumbuh.

Tiga lapangan usaha dengan pertumbuhan tertinggi adalah **Transportasi & Pergudangan**, **Jasa Lainnya**, serta **Akomodasi & Makan Minum**.

Dari sisi lapangan usaha (produksi), pertumbuhan ekonomi, antara lain didorong oleh **peningkatan aktivitas produksi**, **mobilitas masyarakat**, **kunjungan wisatawan mancanegara**, **terselenggaranya beberapa acara nasional dan internasional**, serta **dimulainya kegiatan politik menjelang pemilu**.

PENYERAPAN TENAGA KERJA MENURUT LAPANGAN USAHA

Lapangan Usaha Akomodasi & Makan Minum paling banyak menyerap tenaga kerja



Distribusi Penduduk Bekerja (%)



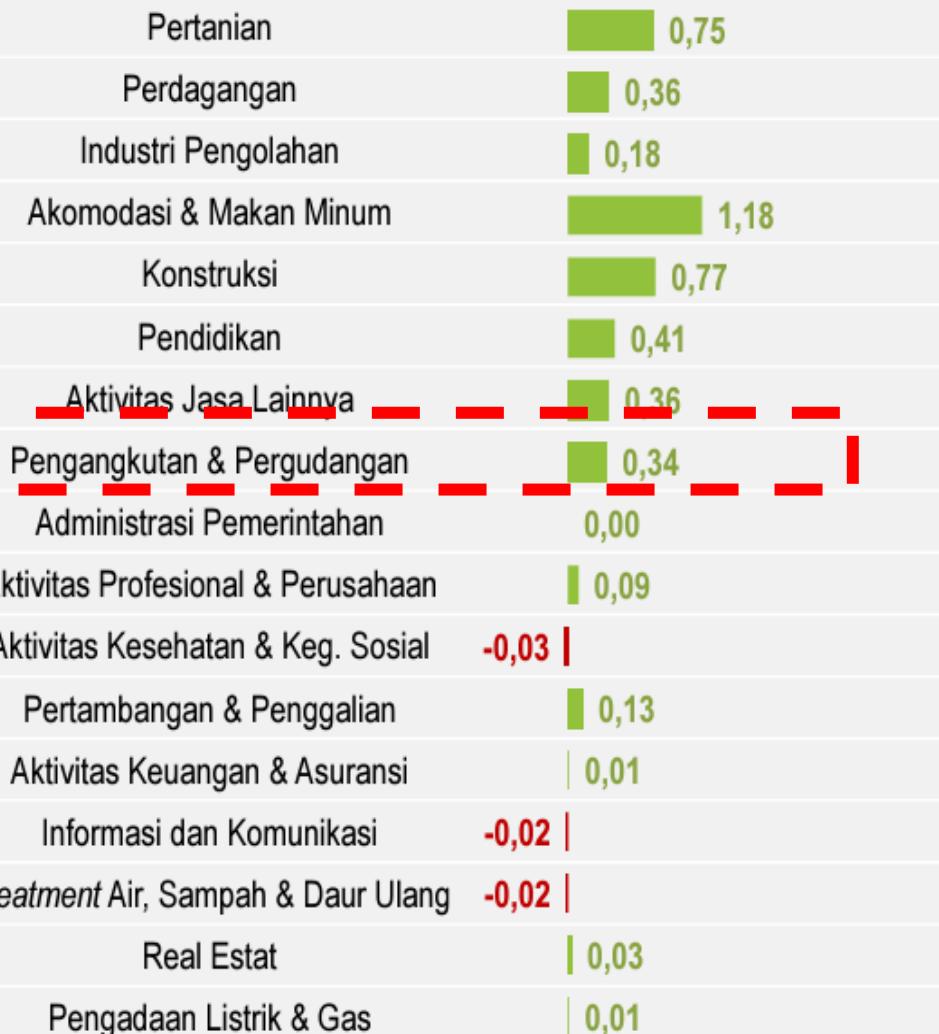
Jumlah Penduduk Bekerja:
135,30 Juta Orang

Jumlah Penduduk Bekerja:
139,85 Juta Orang

Agustus 2022

Agustus 2023

Perubahan (y-on-y, juta orang)



Selama Agustus 2022–Agustus 2023, Lapangan Usaha Akomodasi & Makan Minum, Konstruksi, dan Pertanian menyerap tenaga kerja terbanyak, yaitu masing-masing sekitar 1,18 juta orang, 0,77 juta orang, dan 0,75 juta orang.

Source : Badan Pusat Statistik 2023

Struktur Ketenagakerjaan Indonesia, Agustus 2023

“

Terjadi penyerapan tenaga kerja **sebanyak 4,55 juta orang** sepanjang periode Agustus 2022-Agustus 2023



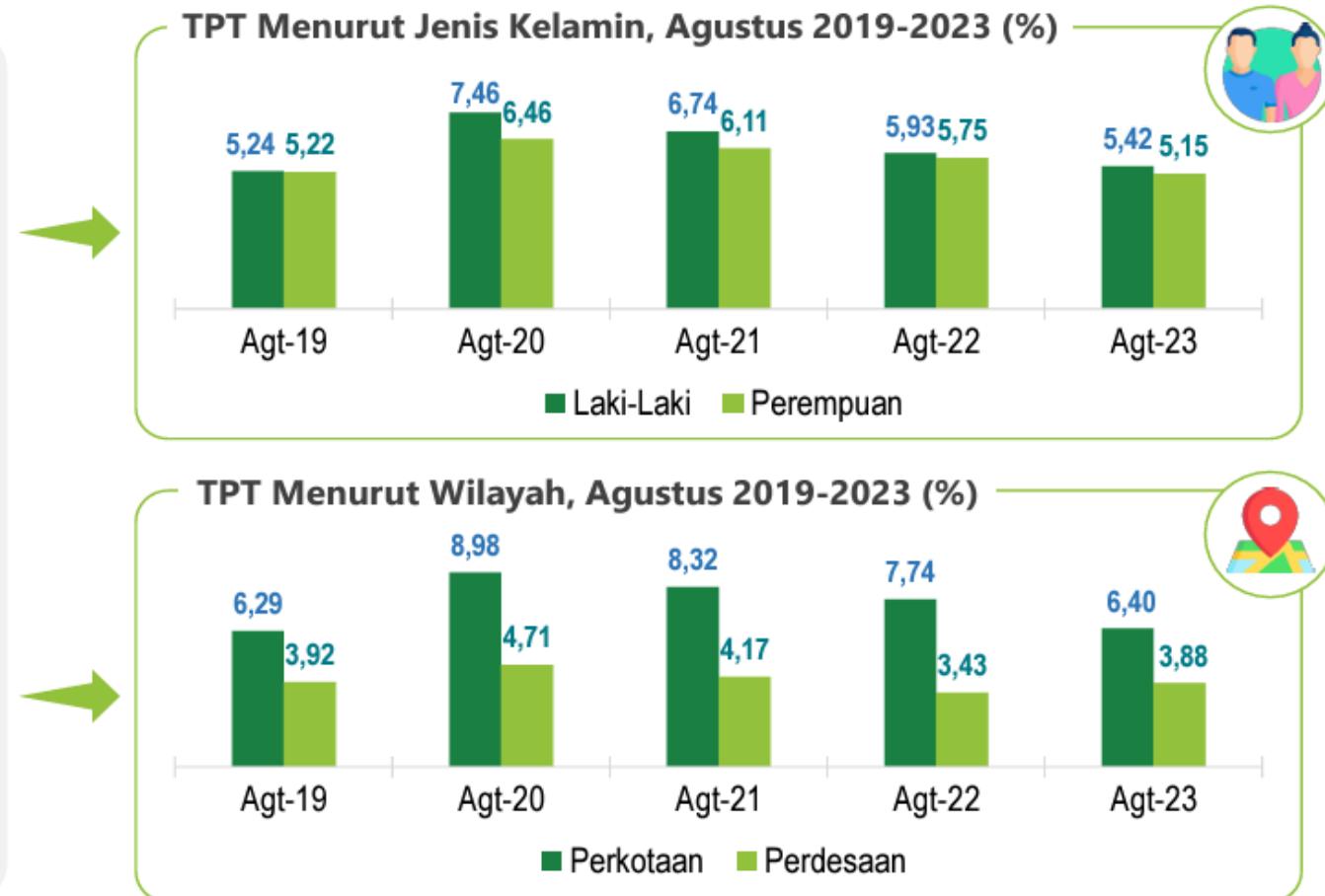
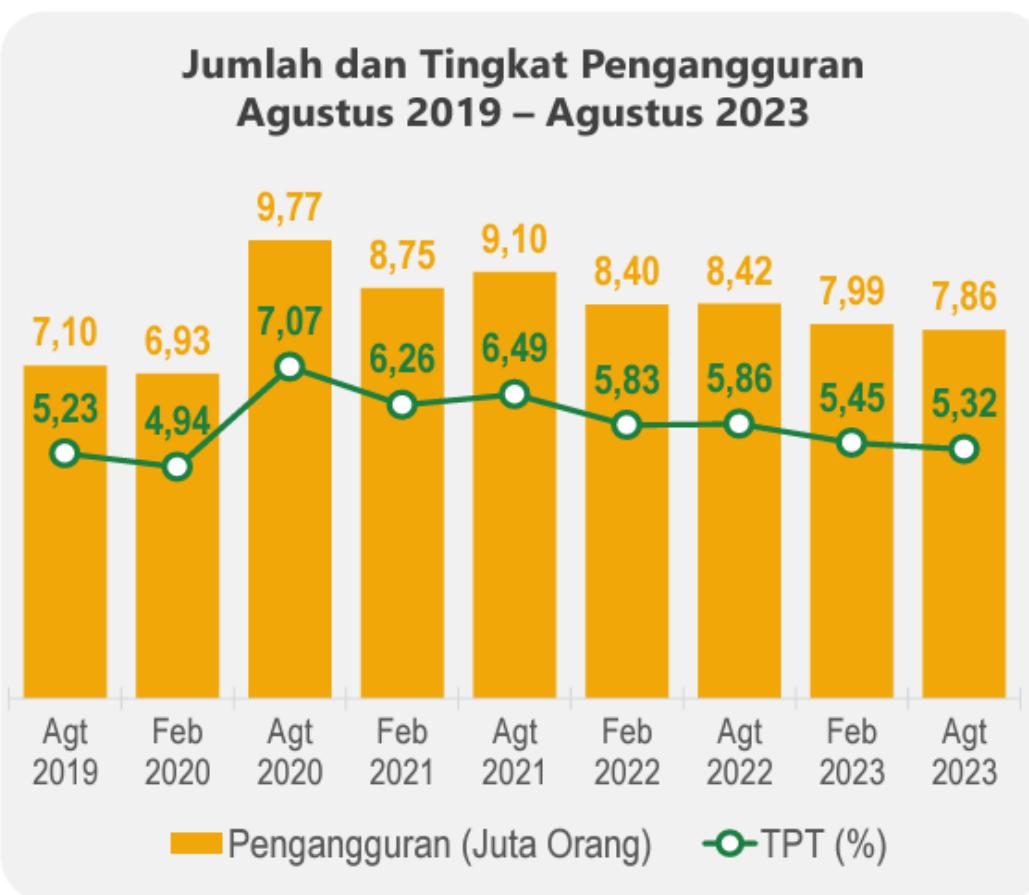
Keterangan:

- Pekerja Penuh adalah mereka yang bekerja minimal selama 35 jam seminggu.
- Pekerja Paruh Waktu adalah mereka yang bekerja kurang dari 35 jam seminggu, tetapi tidak mencari pekerjaan atau tidak bersedia menerima pekerjaan lain.
- Setengah Pengangguran adalah mereka yang bekerja kurang dari 35 jam seminggu, dan masih mencari atau menerima pekerjaan tambahan.

Source : Badan Pusat Statistik 2023

TINGKAT PENGANGGURAN TERBUKA (TPT) MENURUN

Jumlah dan persentase pengangguran masih lebih tinggi dibandingkan kondisi sebelum pandemi



“ Dalam setahun terakhir, TPT menurun lebih besar pada penduduk perempuan dan meningkat di perdesaan.

Source : Badan Pusat Statistik 2023

Jumlah Perusahaan di Lingkungan Industri Logistics



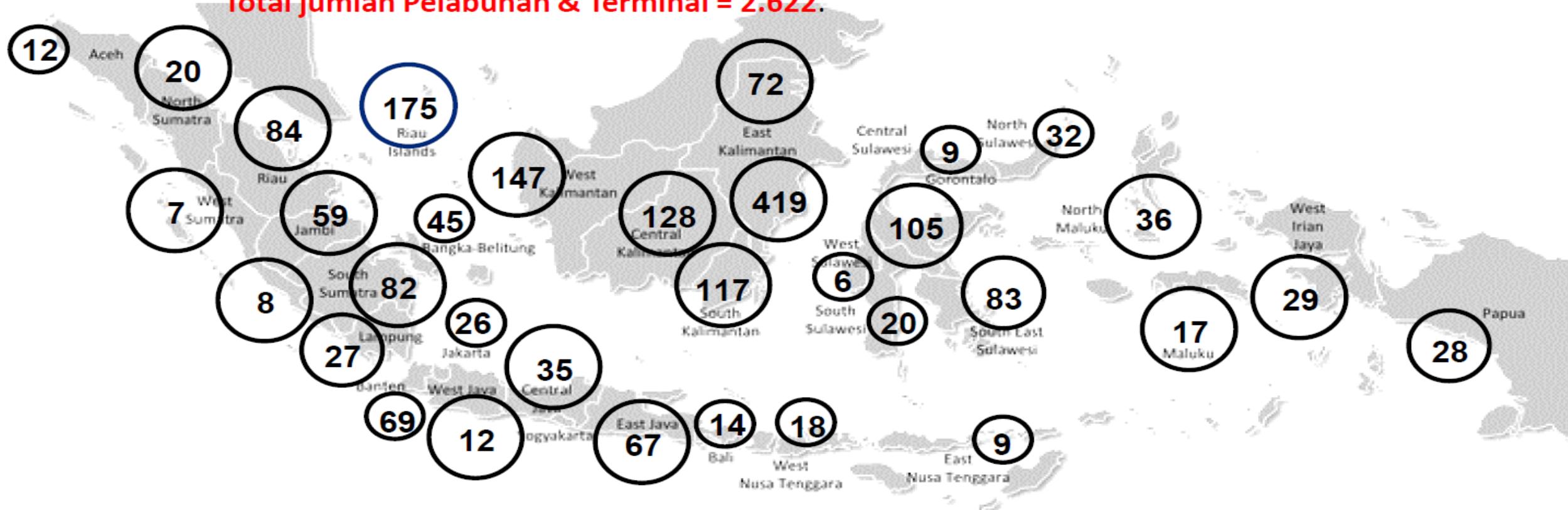
ALFI	3.840
INSA	1.500
Pelabuhan & Terminal	2.662
APTRINDO	2.500
Depo Petikemas	145

TOTAL
10.647

Jumlah dan Sebaran Pelabuhan-Terminal di Indonesia

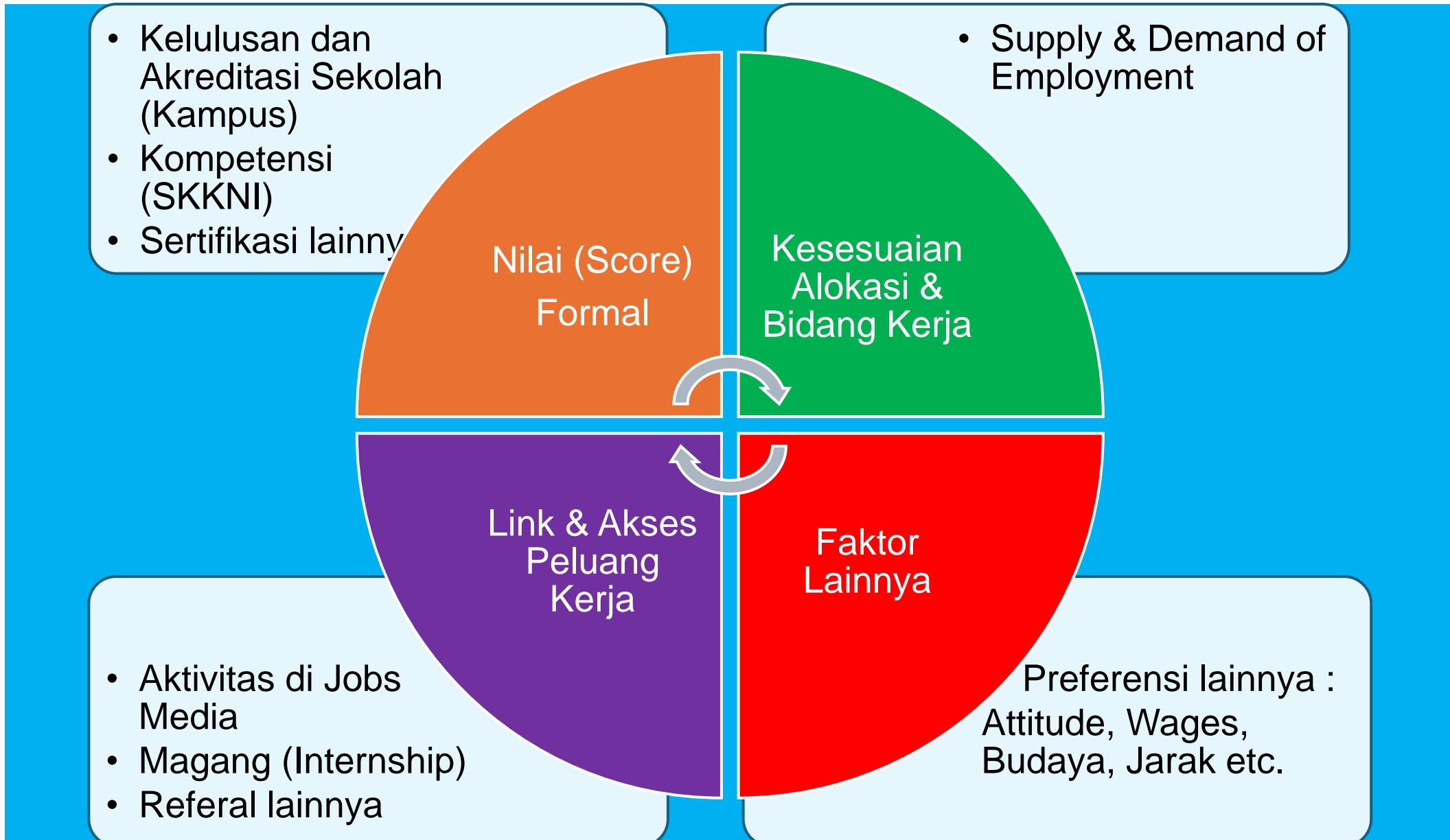
- Pasca Merger, BUP Pelindo mengelola 126 Pelabuhan & Terminal
- BUP Non Pelindo mengelola 37 Pelabuhan & Terminal (*Tarif Komersial BUP*)
- UPP (Hubla) mengelola 444 Pelabuhan Non Komersial (*Tarif PNBP Kemenhub*)
- Tersus & TUKS sejumlah 2017 Terminal (sebagian sementara melayani kepentingan umum).

Total jumlah Pelabuhan & Terminal = 2.622.



Data Maret 2023

Faktor Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Ketenagakerjaan



MARITIME & LOGISTICS JOB APPLICATIONS

gCaptain Daily: Your Daily M Recent Jobs - gCaptain Jobs

jobsite.gcaptain.com/jobseeker/search/results/

Employers Job Seekers Sign-in or Create Account



Search for Jobs

Keyword or Job Title

Location

200 mi/320 km

SEARCH

Filter

?

212 Results

Title Location Company Posted

Chief Mate

Preferred

Brice Marine, LLC

Anchorage, Alaska, United States (On-Site)

2 hours ago

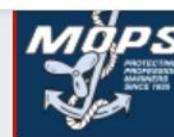
Able Seaman

Preferred

Brice Marine, LLC

Alaska, United States (On-Site)

6 days ago



**PROTECT YOUR USCG LICENSE
DON'T HAND OVER YOUR RIGHTS!**

Visit MOPS Marine License Insurance Today.

Chief Mate

Spotlight

Preferred

Brice Marine, LLC

Anchorage, Alaska, United States (On-Site)

2 hours ago



APPLY NOW

Description

Chief Mate

Pay Range: \$600 - \$650 per day

Why choose us?

Anchorage, AK

Job Information

Job ID: 72119707

Workplace Type: On-Site

We use cookies on this site to enhance your experience. By using our website you accept our use of cookies.

YES, I AGREE

MORE INFORMATION

MARITIME & LOGISTICS JOB APPLICATIONS

The screenshot shows the homepage of profesea, a platform for maritime professionals. It features a large banner with an aerial view of a port with many shipping containers. The main heading is "Platform Pekerjaan Maritim Terintegrasi". Below it, there's a sub-headline: "Jelajahi peluang tak terbatas dan temukan pekerjaan impian di industri maritim melalui platform profesional kami yang luas berbasis komunitas." Two main categories are highlighted: "Pelaut" (Mariner) and "Non-Pelaut" (Non-Mariner). Each category has a description and a "GABUNG SEKARANG" button. A live chat window is overlaid on the right side.

The screenshot shows the jobstreet.co.id website interface. The search bar at the top has "logistik" entered in the "Apa" field and "Semua Klasifikasi" in the "Di mana" field. Below the search bar, it says "3,812 lowongan" and "Urut bedasarkan relevansi". A specific job listing for "Logistics & Warehouse Supervisor" is shown, located in Jawa Timur with a starting salary of "Rp 0" and a closing date of "28/02/2024".

The screenshot shows the SeamanJobsite.com website. The main headline is "Search for over 1,147 Job Openings for Seafarers". Below it, a sub-headline states: "Seaman Jobsite provides the latest job openings for seafarers worldwide. All maritime jobs are posted by licensed manning agencies and maritime companies." There are search filters for "Title, Ship Class, Vessel Type, or Route", "Select Ship Class/Vessel Type", "Select Trade Route", and a "Search Jobs" button.

The screenshot shows the CREWELL website, which is a platform for seafarers. The main header is "CREWELL™ Vacancies for Seafarers". It features a call-to-action: "Apply online for any open vacancies fast and easy!". Below this, there are two columns of job categories with counts: Masters (210), Senior Officers (357), Watch Officers (309), Deck Ratings (177), Galley (97), From Shipowners (49) in the first column, and Chief Engineers (338), 2nd Engineers (340), Engineers (259), Electrical Engineers (268), Engine Ratings (214), For Offshore (293) in the second column. On the right, there's a sidebar titled "HOW TO FIND JOB VIA CREWELL?" with four bullet points: "CHOOSE RELEVANT VACANCIES", "PUSH THE BUTTON "APPLY""", "GET RESPONSE FROM EMPLOYERS", and "BE EMPLOYED".

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1st Industrial Revolution

Introduction of **Mechanical Production** facilities supported by Water and Steam power



Industry
1.0

1784

2nd Industrial Revolution

Mass production with the help of electrical power



Industry
2.0

1870

3rd Industrial Revolution

Combining IT and electronics allows further **Automation** of production process



Industry
3.0

1969

4th Industrial Revolution

Connected Enterprise, Connected Production Facilities with the **Internet of Things**



Industry
4.0

Today

5th Industrial Revolution

Personalisation, co-operation between man and machine



Industry
5.0

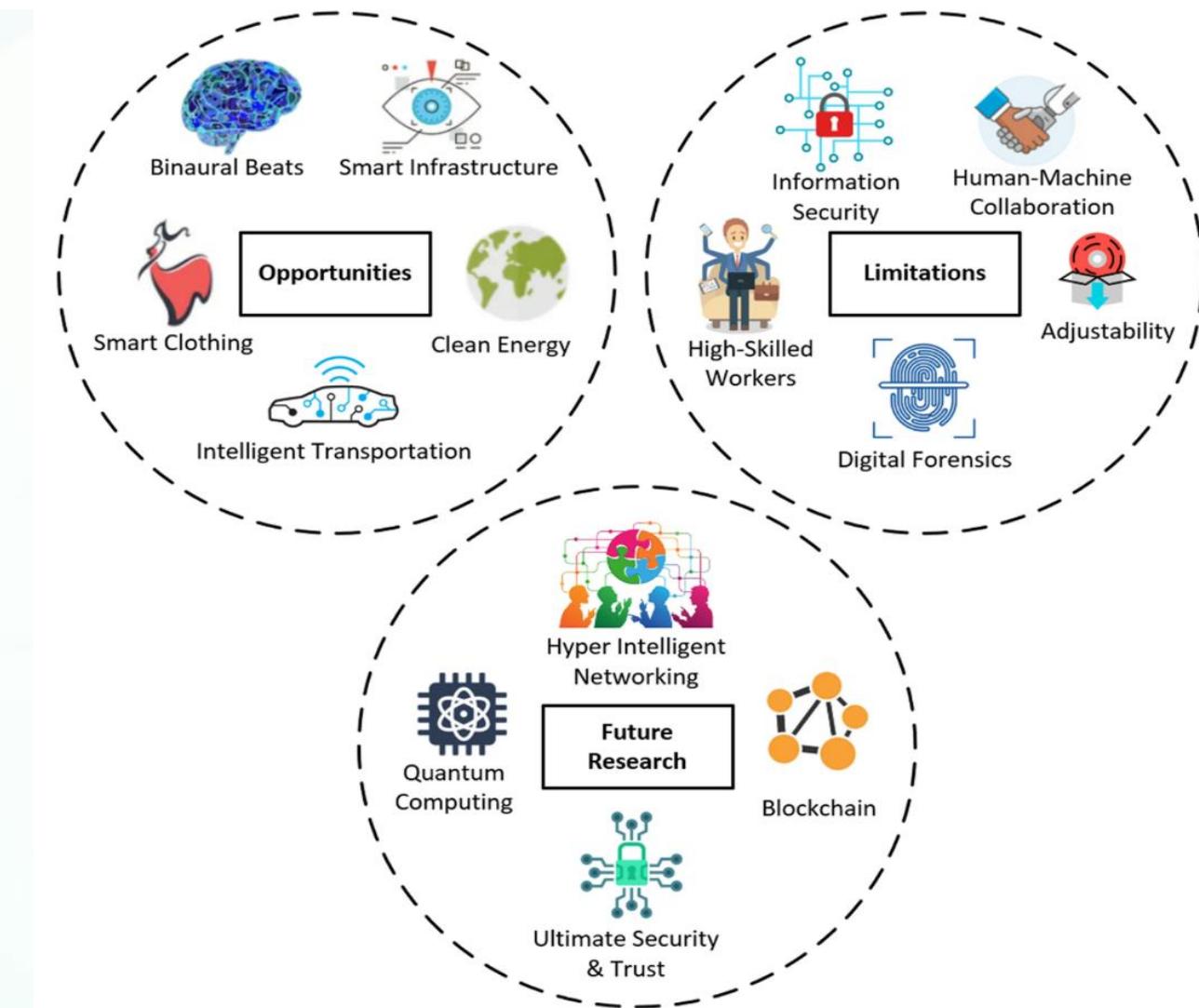
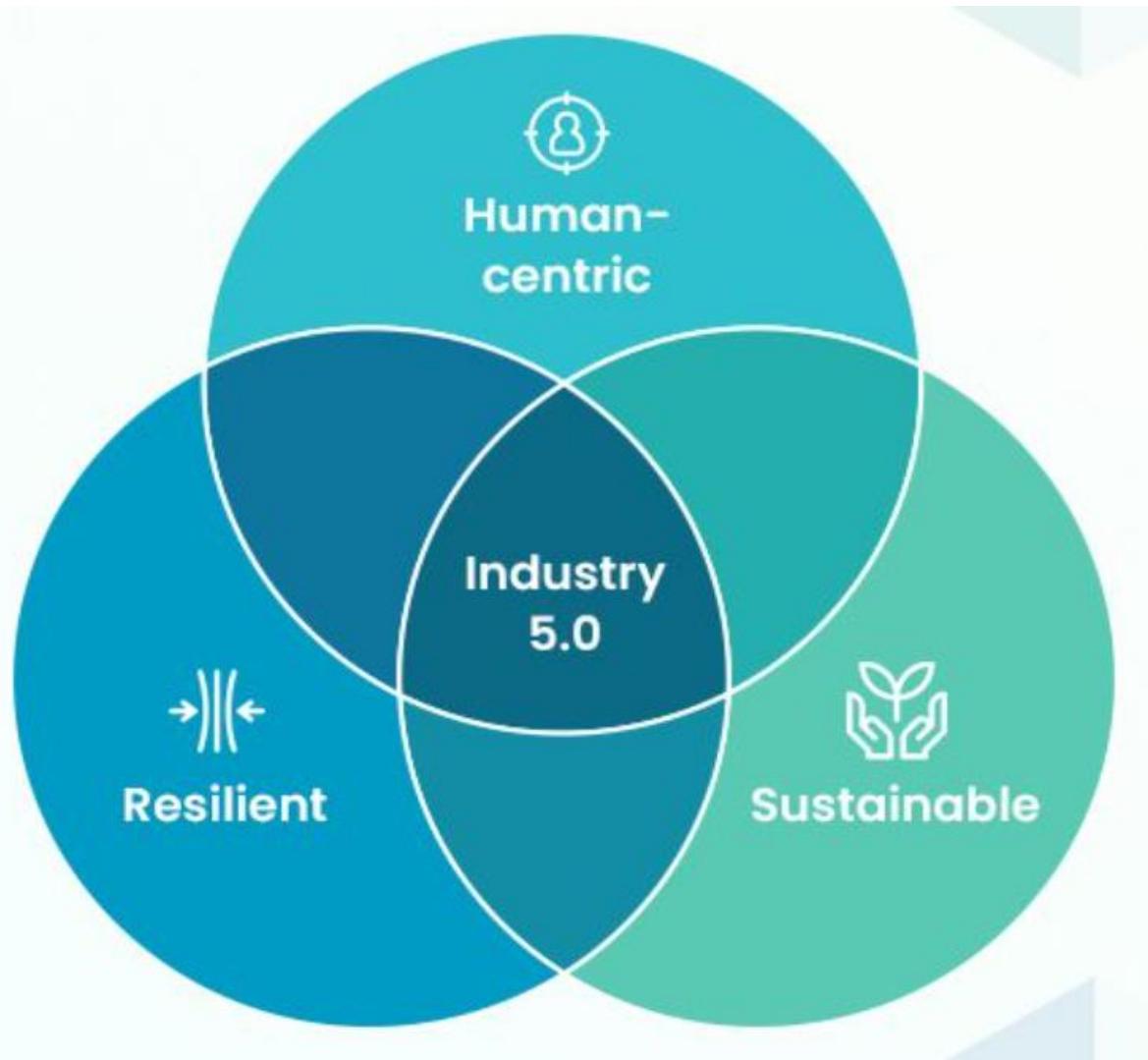
....

INDUSTRY 4.0 INTERACTION INTO 5.0

Industry 4.0 x Industry 5.0



MAIN COMPONENT OF INDUSTRY 5.0



Balancing of Supply & Demand (Imbalance Trade)

Accommodate Agile Supply Chain for Accuracy&Transparency

Competitive Cost and Less Fleet Congestion

Autonomous Shipping Trend

Digitalization & IOT Process to meet Biz Trend & Necessity

Environment, Social & Governance (Green Industry & Energy)

Thank
You!